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Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

This is a time of great challenge and opportunity in Africa and the budget submission that follows describes how U.S. resources will both address these challenges and make the most of existing opportunities.

Significant opportunities exist to consolidate the progress and promise of Africa. With temporary setbacks in economic growth and democracy, Africa nevertheless remains on a path for economic growth, stability and democratic consolidation. Wars in Liberia, the DRC, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, and Sierra Leone have ended or substantially abated. Successful democratic elections in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone have brought the number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa witnessing a peaceful, democratic transition to 33, approximately two-thirds of the total. Likewise, civil liberties have improved significantly during the past 10 years in 21 sub-Saharan African countries and political rights have shown substantial gains in 15. There have also been significant health improvements in some areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, has fallen by 14 percent since 1990, from 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2006. Since 1999, there has been significant progress towards universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the number of children enrolled in primary school rising from about 80 million in 1999 to approximately 116 million in 2006. Region-wide, the net enrollment ratio has increased from 56 percent in 1999 to 70 percent in 2006. Finally, Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective destiny through such vehicles as the African Union which works to improve governance, regional security, and economic and political integration on the continent.

Despite Africa's many improvements, enormous challenges remain. Economic growth – robust at 6 percent in 2007 – is currently projected to fall by nearly half to 3.25 percent by 2009 – undermining 20 years of sustained progress and greatly curtailing the ability of African governments to fight poverty and maintain essential services. Countries such as the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socio-economic progress. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan is at a critical stage, with tabulation of the 2008 national census still-ongoing and the national referendum on unity scheduled for 2011. Crisis in Darfur has persisted, despite broad diplomatic efforts to create an opening for progress. Continuing unrest in Somalia illustrates the ever-present threat of conflict to stability and development. Economic mismanagement and political suppression has brought Zimbabwe to the brink of economic collapse. Even among good performers, progress remains fragile. Coups or non-constitutional changes of power have taken place in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and most recently Madagascar. Life expectancy in Africa has been falling for the past 20 years due to the devastating interactions of poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Africa alone accounts for about two-thirds of the global mortality of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Maternal mortality has remained at unacceptably high levels over the past 25 years with 900 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. At the same time, a significant number of Africans face chronic conflict and food insecurity, which not only inflicts enormous human suffering but undermines development progress and destabilizes entire regions.

The President's budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the Department of State's overall vision for using American diplomatic and development resources to advance good governance and economic development, and to address such critical issues as food insecurity. With U.S. support and partnership, we can save lives, prevent instability and extremism from advancing, and assist Africa as it gets back on the road to a stronger future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
Democracy Fund	1,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	678,352	874,793	38,000	912,793	1,155,910
Economic Support Fund	283,249	514,910	45,000	559,910	647,934
Foreign Military Financing	6,757	8,255	-	8,255	25,550
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,295,550	3,254,706	-	3,254,706	3,255,415
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	746,073	848,509	-	848,509	1,115,740
International Military Education and Training	13,779	13,795	-	13,795	16,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,642	26,600	-	26,600	48,125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	27,512	31,498	-	31,498	47,225
Peacekeeping Operations	130,222	199,250	50,000	249,250	153,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,823,273	601,043	-	601,043	272,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
1 Peace and Security	250,619	347,970	51,500	399,470	388,982
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,428	54,720	-	54,720	73,730
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198,254	248,253	50,000	298,253	250,870
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,342	1,610	-	1,610	6,710
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,093	1,460	-	1,460	2,985
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	28,502	41,927	1,500	43,427	54,687
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	226,807	242,573	22,100	264,673	346,920
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,348	34,950	2,100	37,050	43,409
2.2 Good Governance	51,748	90,166	13,400	103,566	146,117
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	109,481	83,507	3,000	86,507	100,546
2.4 Civil Society	34,230	33,950	3,600	37,550	56,848
3 Investing in People	4,451,254	4,552,463	18,000	4,570,463	4,819,825
3.1 Health	4,160,382	4,262,320	10,000	4,272,320	4,488,794
3.2 Education	254,773	260,500	-	260,500	290,743
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,099	29,643	8,000	37,643	40,288
4 Economic Growth	485,775	851,795	39,400	891,195	1,174,897
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,025	2,400	2,250	4,650	7,425
4.2 Trade and Investment	17,569	24,763	-	24,763	58,175
4.3 Financial Sector	10,615	9,690	-	9,690	25,184
4.4 Infrastructure	111,178	138,105	-	138,105	178,583
4.5 Agriculture	212,830	507,158	14,250	521,408	658,398
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,618	56,433	12,400	68,833	91,666
4.7 Economic Opportunity	23,606	22,376	10,500	32,876	26,126
4.8 Environment	70,334	90,870	-	90,870	129,340
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,622,954	378,558	-	378,558	7,395

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,037,409	6,373,359	133,000	6,506,359	6,738,019
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,622,127	375,249	-	375,249	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	827	3,309	-	3,309	7,195
6 Program Support	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	30,621	172,233	3,300	175,533	411,473
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	35,514	-	35,514	48,307
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,621	136,719	3,300	140,019	363,166

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,738,019	388,982	346,920	4,819,825	1,174,897	7,395
Development Assistance	1,155,910	60,861	133,262	206,087	753,805	1,895
Economic Support Fund	647,934	41,301	209,958	110,093	286,582	-
Foreign Military Financing	25,550	25,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,255,415	-	-	3,255,415	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,115,740	-	-	1,115,740	-	-
International Military Education and Training	16,020	16,020	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	48,125	44,425	3,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	47,225	47,225	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	153,600	153,600	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	272,500	-	-	132,490	134,510	5,500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: A primary peace and security priority is to end the crisis in Darfur and consolidate peace in southern Sudan. Consolidating gains in post-conflict democratic transition states, particularly Liberia, where the United States continues to play a major role is another top priority, as is preventing the spread of terrorism in Africa. Finally, the United States must robustly engage with Nigeria, a pivotal country that is strategically important to U.S. energy security and regional stability. Key increases in this objective area will be used to support U.S. efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform efforts in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The United States will continue to support African conflict mediation and strengthen African capacity to carry out peace support operations and to fight terror. The United States has had momentous successes in abating conflicts in Africa, including in Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the North-South conflict in Sudan, and Uganda. Through robust investments, the proposed budget will ensure that this positive trajectory continues. To this end, the most important countries of focus include:

- Sudan, where a 22-year North-South civil war left over two million dead and more than four million Sudanese displaced, and where ongoing violence and atrocities in Darfur are a worldwide concern;

- Liberia, which is critically important to maintaining stability in the Mano River subregion - which encompasses Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and which has been a locus of past instability in Africa;
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo, where, after 10 years of war and 40 years of authoritarian rule, the people have voted for peace; and
- Angola, a post-conflict country that is working its way toward democracy.

The United States will continue to train African peacekeepers through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace building in Africa. The East Africa Regional Security Initiative and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership provide robust and multifaceted programs to deny terrorists safe-havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to enhance coordination with partnership countries (Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Nigeria, and Mauritania) and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by Al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on traditionally moderate and tolerant Muslim populations in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will support the spread of freedom by strengthening institutions essential for governing justly and democratically – accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, an independent judiciary, a free press, and vibrant political parties. Strengthening electoral infrastructure in Africa is a major focus of U.S. efforts, since elections in many countries have become flashpoints for conflict. To this end, the United States will continue to work on building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraging opposition, governing candidates, and political parties to “earn their votes” by focusing on service delivery and policy debate to gain support; working to strengthen civil society groups; and advocating for press freedom. These efforts are the core of U.S. work to promote good governance and to protect human rights and basic freedoms. Increased funding will be used to expand good governance and civil society strengthening initiatives, promote the rule of law and human rights, and reinforce the importance of political competition and consensus building to the spread of freedom and democracy.

Investing in People: The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides in the fight against the deadly HIV/AIDS pandemic. Africa is the largest beneficiary of the PEPFAR program with 12 of the 15 Phase I focus countries. Approximately 1.7 million Africans have received life-saving anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment under this bold initiative. The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), announced in June 2005, further mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa’s children. Both preventable and treatable, Malaria kills almost 1.2 million Africans annually, and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic losses. PMI has made significant reductions in childhood death rates in Africa. Major efforts are also underway to address other critical health needs, including the completion of polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, reduction of maternal and child mortality, strengthening access to voluntary family planning services and information, eliminating neglected diseases and strengthening health systems.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to the continent’s future, the United States will work to expand education opportunities so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. In particular, this budget requests funding for basics education activities that are aligned behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. This focus on country-driven plans reflects the ongoing concerns and interests of the White House to expand global education to focus on the quality and relevance of basic education, serve the education needs of out-of-school youth and measure learning outcomes and results. For countries in crisis that may not have a national education plan, the FY 2010 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills. Programs also will empower women and girls (including providing

scholarships), improve learning and teaching materials, and enhance teacher education.

Economic Growth: African countries cannot successfully transform their economies without economic growth, the development of trade opportunities, and environmentally sound agricultural development. The United States will support the efforts of Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people. State and USAID programs will encourage domestic reforms to support small and medium-sized businesses and use development assistance as a catalyst for growth, with particular emphasis on trade capacity building. Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the more recent Global Food Security Response that builds upon it, the United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in Africa. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative will build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa. Increased funding in this objective area will be used to promote agriculture, trade and investment, private sector competitiveness, and to increase infrastructure investment, in particular in Liberia and Sudan.

A primary vehicle, complementary to this request, for delivering transformational economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account, and we will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Conserving Africa's natural resource base, and promoting mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, are critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations of Africans. U.S. foreign assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term environmental threats, especially climate change.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will both prevent and respond to humanitarian crises across the continent and will seek to raise awareness and support for improved African disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Angola focuses on advancing the country to become more democratic, healthy, peaceful, secure, and prosperous. Seven years following the end of four decades of civil strife, Angola is moving forward, albeit incompletely and unevenly. With U.S. support, the first elections in 16 years took place peacefully and credibly in September 2008. Landmines that both threaten personal security and retard agriculture's regeneration are being painstakingly removed. Hospital cases and deaths from malaria, the nation's number one killer, are down, and HIV prevalence has risen only slightly, to 2.1 percent. Additionally, Angola's economy grew by 15 percent in 2008, driven largely by the growth in oil production.

Challenges for U.S. assistance over the next years are to encourage further democratic consolidation, especially through presidential and local elections that are expected respectively in 2009 and 2010; promote reform that fosters transparency, accountability and an improved business environment; help diversify the economy beyond oil and diamonds into labor-intensive, low-technology enterprises that create jobs; and continue to build capacity and improve health in a population that lost out on almost three generations of basic services. Angola has the potential to contribute positively to the region and continent, as a peacekeeper, an anchor of stability, an emerging democracy, and a locus of dramatic improvements in the quality of life for its citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
Development Assistance	5,500	9,690	-	9,690	17,124
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,052	1,052	-	1,052	1,052
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,946	28,450	-	28,450	42,800
International Military Education and Training	222	400	-	400	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,483	6,300	-	6,300	7,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
1 Peace and Security	7,705	6,700	-	6,700	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,705	6,700	-	6,700	8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,700	4,390	-	4,390	8,914
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	800
2.2 Good Governance	1,894	3,190	-	3,190	5,178
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,515	500	-	500	1,700
2.4 Civil Society	291	700	-	700	1,236
3 Investing in People	29,998	31,502	-	31,502	46,352
3.1 Health	29,998	31,502	-	31,502	44,852
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
4 Economic Growth	800	3,300	-	3,300	5,710

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	42,203	45,892	-	45,892	68,976
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	300	-	300	425
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	500	-	500	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	485	2,000	-	2,000	2,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	315	500	-	500	1,035
of which: 6 Program Support	160	2,338	-	2,338	3,620
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	-	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	160	2,238	-	2,238	3,620

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	68,976	8,000	8,914	46,352	5,710	-
Development Assistance	17,124	-	8,914	2,500	5,710	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,052	-	-	1,052	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,800	-	-	42,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most professional militaries on the continent. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, supports humanitarian landmine clearance and excess ordnance/weapons removal that foster personal security and open roads and countryside, simultaneously building capacity in the counterpart Angolan government agency. Removal of ordnance and weapons facilitates agriculture, allows people and commerce to move freely, and extends access to social services. In 2008, some 1,000,000 square meters of land and roads were returned to productive use and 266.2 tons of dangerous ordnance was destroyed. U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will bolster professionalism in the Angolan Armed Forces. Medical training and humanitarian assistance exercises will also promote goodwill. Angola has the potential to lead in promoting regional stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,705		6,700		8,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tonnage of conventional munitions destroyed with U.S. Government assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	250	266.2	200	280
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator as of 2009. Additional funding will expand work to destroy excess munitions and weapons near 16 airports. Poor storage makes these excess munitions and weapons increasingly unstable. Huge caches of such material are haphazardly stored in heavily populated areas, including the vicinity of Luanda's international airport, creating enormous safety risks. In addition, many of these munitions lack proper security and could easily fall into the hands of criminals, terrorists or others. The success of ongoing destruction programs has generated considerable goodwill among the Angolan entities responsible for the excess munitions/weapons, thereby setting the stage for expanding the program, which is an opportunity to seize. Destruction of excess munitions and removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance are crucial contributors to promoting internal stability and enabling increased productive use of rural Angola's most important resource -- land. The explicit U.S. foreign policy objective in Angola is a country that is peaceful, secure, healthy, prosperous and democratic. Angola is an important U.S. partner in promoting regional stability. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above, as funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs build local-government capacity for transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, as well as citizens' abilities to engage constructively in consolidating democracy. In 2008, over 1,500 members of local government and civil society were trained in public administration. Support for the 2010 municipal elections will strengthen grassroots democracy and represent a major milestone in the decentralization process currently underway. In 2008, USAID, joined with other donors, provided technical assistance to help run the legislative elections to train 2,500 civil society election observers. In addition, USAID helped political parties carry out their roles in campaigning and poll watching and sponsored independent radio media with national reach. A strengthened civil society and more independent media will improve the quality of dialogue between government and its citizens, while enhancing basic services. Support for the legislature elected in 2008 will help institutionalize democratic political processes. At the national level, assistance to the public sector will increase transparency and accountability in fiscal management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,894		3,190		5,178	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training in management skills and/or fiscal management to strengthen local government and decentralization.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	981	1,346	3,245	2,550	2,600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Weak governance is a key source of fragility in Angola, especially at municipal levels. Angola requires effective local-level planning, budgeting and development. U.S. resources will increase and improve interaction and decision-making between local governments and their communities. These participatory fora and small-scale infrastructure projects are additional anticipated results. The 2,600 target beneficiaries are a mixture of former trainees, who will enhance their skills, and new trainees. U.S. assistance helped shape the government's young decentralization program, which thus far has been mostly administrative. Pilot good-governance activities had a demonstration effect and further deepened decentralization to feature fiscal functions, with municipal administrations becoming autonomous budgetary units. Political decentralization will occur soon, with the local elections expected in 2010. U.S. funding will not only help local governments adhere to new fiscal responsibilities, but will also foster democratic practices as part of overall democratic consolidation in Angola. The explicit overall U.S. foreign policy objective in Angola is to develop a country that is democratic, peaceful, secure, healthy and prosperous. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,515		500		1,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of election officials trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	30	70	95	100	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With its first parliamentary elections in 16 years completed in 2008 and presidential and municipal elections slated for 2009 and 2010, post-civil war Angola is making a significant transition toward participatory democracy. The U.S. helped the Angolan government prepare for its 2008 elections and helped reinstate public confidence in Angola's electoral process. The 2008 elections, however, revealed challenges in election administration and a weak and disorganized opposition. The U.S. will continue to strengthen the logistical infrastructure, as well as civil society and the media, whose roles have become more important

following the opposition's ringing defeat. Funds will train officials of the National Electoral Commission in logistics to help institutionalize capacity to conduct elections. This output, along with support of a more informed and experienced electorate, political opposition and independent media, will contribute significantly to the outcome of consolidation of democracy. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: Poor health and inferior education restrain the social development of Angola's population of 17 million. High infant, young-child, and maternal mortality have kept life expectancy low. Barely half of the population has access to improved sanitation and clean water. Tuberculosis interacts with HIV/AIDS to lead the infected on a downward spiral. Poorly trained teachers limit the educational development of a new generation of Angolans and their ability to contribute to their country as productive and engaged citizens. A national survey currently under way will show some social improvements since war's end. Results should demonstrate significant dividends gained from USAID investments in child survival, family planning and wider reproductive health, and the fight against malaria and HIV/AIDS. USAID programs bolster polio immunization and extend access to high-quality, voluntary family planning that emphasizes birth spacing as a way of lowering infant, young-child, and maternal mortality. The largest programs are against malaria and HIV/AIDS.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Angola will receive significant support to build partnerships with countries to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Through USAID, education programs focus on improving teacher training for basic education. The U.S. is also supporting efforts to extend access to clean water and sanitation, working in concert with other donors and the Angolan government's earnest attempts to help past generations catch up and ensure that new generations receive quality education and access to clean water and sanitation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,846		18,700		32,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night before the survey.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	17.7	0	40	0	0	85

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

Worldwide program design calls for the standard indicators of the 5-year President's Malaria Initiative to be measured in 2006, 2008 and 2010. Results for 2008 are imminent; routine monitoring suggests that the target will be met. Despite an intensive, coordinated effort among partners, Angola still requires a major investment to scale up control measures, particularly in net distribution and usage, where a recent analysis revealed a gap of 5 million nets (equivalent to >\$50.5 million) needed for universal coverage during 2009-2011. The U.S. will help reduce this gap, while at the same time advocating for a larger contribution by the Angolan government itself. Other areas needing funds are training in the differential diagnosis of fever, as part of integrated management of childhood illness, and strengthening of the pharmaceutical management system, as part of the national essential drug program. U.S. activities will also raise the number of households that benefit from indoor residual spraying. This increased scope will contribute toward the overall PMI goal of halving malaria-related mortality in children under age 5 by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Basic education is a new program that will begin with FY 2010 funds. A team of experts will conduct a design assessment in May 2009, to identify key gaps that U.S. assistance can strategically address in concert with the Angolan government and other donors. Tentative plans call for training primary-school teachers. Since funding will be obligated in FY 2010, results will begin to accrue in FY 2011; thus, no target has been set for 2010.

Because of civil strife, Angolans lost out on three generations of education development. The population of 17 million, a huge proportion of which is young, will double in 25 years. Education enrollment rates are low, and extreme disparities exist between rural and urban education. Currently, only 2 percent of primary teachers have a 12th-grade education themselves. Improving basic education is pivotal to raising Angola's low human capacity and long-term economic development. In-service training can bolster teachers' knowledge and skills, thereby improving education quality. Also, U.S. funding for primary education will leverage corporate funding to reach more of Angola's poorly skilled teachers.

Economic Growth: While increased oil production and high oil prices made Angola's overall economic growth among the highest in the world, its poor business environment and overdependence on oil and diamonds translate into insufficient low-skill job growth necessary to diversify economic activities and spread the benefits of that economic growth more widely. Further, the worldwide economic downturn of late 2008 and accompanying plummeting oil prices have eroded Angola's comparative advantage in economic growth. USAID assistance improves the business enabling environment, to help expand trade and investment while increasing employment through small- and medium-sized enterprise development, enhanced agricultural productivity and value-added processing. This is coupled with a strengthened ability of the financial sector to foster broad-based economic growth.

Specifically, USAID assistance to the Ministry of Finance has improved transparency and accountability, allowing the government to publicize its financial statistics and improve its fiscal planning. Support to the Central Bank helped identify bottlenecks to financial intermediation, promoted the establishment of accounting certification standards, and strengthened contract enforcement. U.S. assistance also expanded access to credit that facilitated millions of dollars of loans for farmers and agricultural enterprises. This effort was complemented by two USAID Development Credit Authority loan guarantees for agricultural enterprises and for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Benin is a model of democracy and stability in West Africa. However, peace and stability have not translated into sustained economic growth. Corruption, weak governance and low quality of health and educational systems present major obstacles to economic growth. The United States supports Benin's efforts to consolidate its democracy, strengthen its institutions, and reduce poverty. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the availability and quality of public services in the education and health sectors. The U.S. also supports Benin's defense and military reform efforts, enabling the country to maintain domestic peace and security and contribute to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,033	30,900	-	30,900	34,574
Development Assistance	6,300	7,000	-	7,000	2,724
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	22,587	23,700	-	23,700	31,600
International Military Education and Training	146	200	-	200	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,033	30,900	-	30,900	34,574
1 Peace and Security	146	200	-	200	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	146	200	-	200	250
3 Investing in People	28,887	30,700	-	30,700	34,324
3.1 Health	22,587	23,700	-	23,700	31,600
3.2 Education	6,300	7,000	-	7,000	2,724
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,950	-	2,950	2,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	600	-	600	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,350	-	2,350	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,574	250	-	34,324	-	-
Development Assistance	2,724	-	-	2,724	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,600	-	-	31,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its

peacekeeping capacity. For its size, Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. However, this requires additional equipment and English-language training. Benin has also taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea, a key U.S. objective in the region. Department of State programs will support efforts to ensure regional stability by enhancing the military's capacity to maintain control of its territorial waters and coastline.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will improve the health and educational status of the people of Benin. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue to address substantial challenges in the health and education sectors. Building on achievements to date in the basic education sector, U.S. assistance will continue to improve the quality of teaching by increasing the number of skilled and certified teachers in primary schools while improving policy and teacher management and performance. A strong emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of parents and mothers associations to improve local school management, primary school enrolment and retention by reducing the persistent gap between the number of girls and boys who complete primary school.

In the health sector, USAID will address high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates by expanding and developing sustainable access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services. USAID maternal and child funds will be used to provide proven, high impact interventions such as immunization, nutrition, sanitation and a community case management service package. The package includes malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia which would further reduce infant and under-five morbidity and mortality. Voluntary family planning services, reproductive and neo-natal health care will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth and help mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. Benin will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief (PEPFAR).

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,887		13,800		21,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total number of residents of sprayed houses (IRS)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	350,000	521,738	521,738	1,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for malaria will assist Benin to achieve its goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity and mortality. This goal will be achieved in part through significant expansion of indoor residual spraying (IRS). IRS is a proven high-impact intervention in the prevention of malaria. While IRS activities in

FY 2008 attained a high level of coverage (94 percent) in target communities, the scope of the intervention was limited due to financial restraints. IRS is currently being carried out in the same communities in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of IRS to new communities with a high burden of malaria and limited coverage of long lasting insecticide-treated nets. The number of people protected from malaria through IRS is expected to increase from approximately 520,000 in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to an estimated 1 million in FY 2010. Part of the increase will also be used to pursue the strengthening of the health commodities supply chain system, which will improve the governance of the operations of the central drugs warehouse and contribute to reducing the frequent stock-outs of malaria drugs in health facilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Benin was signed in July 2006. The compact program builds on the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and reinforces the investments made in the health and education of Benin's people, which are equally essential for development. MCC projects focus on reforming the judicial sector, strengthening financial services, developing port infrastructure, and reforming land tenure policies.

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Botswana focus on the fight against HIV/AIDS, continuation of excellent bilateral relations, and the promotion of economic development and diversification. Top U.S. priorities include managing one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics while reinforcing strong civil-military relations to encourage Botswana's support in regional security for peacekeeping efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	79,555	79,175	-	79,175	79,365
Foreign Military Financing	300	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
International Military Education and Training	755	700	-	700	690

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	79,555	79,175	-	79,175	79,365
1 Peace and Security	1,055	700	-	700	890
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,055	700	-	700	890
3 Investing in People	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
3.1 Health	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,141
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	2,141

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	79,365	890	-	78,475	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	78,475	-	-	78,475	-	-
International Military Education and Training	690	690	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Botswana has one of Africa's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. It has provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have promoted a spirit of regional cooperation. It has been the most reliable supporter of the formation of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern African region.

Department of State funded programs seek to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders through

military education and training programs. Programs also support Botswana's interest in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations both within the South African Development Community and throughout Africa. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force (BDF) officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to courses such as Command and General Staff College and the Sergeant Major's Academy, as well as tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law. This program will complement other programs to assist the BDF in developing and implementing an effective HIV/AIDS program. Funding will also support equipment and operational needs as well as technical service updates.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS relief (PEPFAR): Botswana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on the following goals: improving the country's economic infrastructure; building capacity for regional security and counter-terrorism efforts; combating trafficking in persons; supporting primary education for girls; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS; and reducing food insecurity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,775	19,870	-	19,870	26,350
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	-	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
International Military Education and Training	152	170	-	170	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	100	-	100	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,623	13,600	-	13,600	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,775	19,870	-	19,870	26,350
1 Peace and Security	152	270	-	270	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	152	170	-	170	250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	6,621	14,995	-	14,995	17,250
3.1 Health	1,113	7,513	-	7,513	8,743
3.2 Education	4,018	5,458	-	5,458	7,629
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,490	2,024	-	2,024	878
4 Economic Growth	3,390	4,605	-	4,605	8,750
4.5 Agriculture	1,947	2,645	-	2,645	8,750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,443	1,960	-	1,960	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,612	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,612	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,350	350	-	17,250	8,750	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,350	350	-	17,250	8,750	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	11,250	3,750	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Burkina Faso's role in the world community is evolving into one that is responsible and peaceful. Department of State funds will be used to increase Burkina Faso's capacity to be a regional leader against transnational crime, including trafficking of drugs and people, and to provide opportunities for enhancing the professionalism of the armed forces. This will include developing English language capability and emphasizing the importance of such principles as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, defense resources management, and military justice. Burkina Faso participates in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations on the continent as well as in Haiti. Through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, three battalions were trained and equipped for peacekeeping operations. As a result of this training, Burkina Faso has been selected to participate in a UN/African Union mission in Darfur and will soon deploy its first battalion to Darfur.

Investing in People: In the 2007 report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Burkina Faso was ranked second from the bottom out of 177 countries according to the Human Development Index (HDI), with one of the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development in the world. The country confronts serious health and education problems. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) education programs will focus on access to food through school feeding programs. Health projects will focus on maternal and child health, nutrition, and water supply and sanitation programs. Water programs will concentrate on improving access to safe water and hygiene standards. Burkina Faso will receive financial support for HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, and reproductive health programs through USAID's West Africa Regional Mission. These programs will emphasize a range of interventions related to improved health policy and quality of services, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	289		394		2,743	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	2,366	2,643	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During FY 2008 the proportion of children actively monitored by for health and nutritional status was 38.81 percent in the targeted villages. The program seeks to find a more effective method to motivate the Village Nutrition Educators during FY 2009. During FY 2008, over 2,000 pregnant women were

monitored by traditional birth attendants and referred to health centers. New funding in FY 2010 will be focused on new maternal and newborn training activities. Results from the new program will be expected in FY 2010 as well as more significant results in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		4,018		5,458		7,629
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new activity will focus on students in secondary schools and will complement Burkina Faso's ongoing Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact Program by enhancing and strengthening the results of its girls' basic education component. The USAID mission in West Africa and the Embassy will work together to program the 2010 funding and establish targets. Results in this new indicator will mainly be seen in FY 2011. The basic education funding in FY 2008 and FY2009 will be used to achieve targets of other indicators, mainly in the area of primary education, which complements MCC's threshold program.

Economic Growth: Burkina Faso suffers from chronic nutritional problems and has a high level of population growth. Because the economy is largely based on agriculture, funding to support agricultural sector productivity will address both economic growth and food security. USAID assistance will focus on agricultural sector productivity through reducing food insecurity. One strategy that will be employed is to protect and build community and household level assets to diversify income earning opportunities.

Most of the population relies on agriculture for its livelihood with only a small fraction directly involved in industry and services. Unfortunately, the agricultural sector faces several challenges, including poor soil, sparse and irregular rainfall and severe population density. Given the low technology methods used in farming, the amount of arable land is inadequate to support the population, particularly in the densely-populated Central Plateau. The practice of fallowing land has nearly disappeared, particularly in regions with high population density. Since the beginning of the year, the country has experienced increased prices for most basic goods and agricultural products which negatively impacts poor households. It is therefore critical to improve productivity in the agricultural sector to ensure food security and alleviate poverty. To meet this goal, increased U.S. funding from FY 2008 to FY 2010 will extend programs that promote improved agricultural technologies and management practices. To this end, the program aims to improve the value of staple and off-season crops by promoting the use of soil and water conservation techniques and the introduction of drought-tolerant seed varieties to increase staple crop yields.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,947		2,645		8,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of additional hectares put under improved technologies and management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3,720	6,223	5,350	2,850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will improve agriculture sector productivity and the policy environment. The USAID mission in West Africa and the Embassy will work together to program the FY 2010 funding and establish targets with this new activity related to food security. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on this new activity in FY2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Burkina Faso began its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program in July 2005. The threshold program, which is now complete, focused on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. As a result, 132 “girl-friendly” school complexes were built in ten provinces, providing incentives for enrollment and attendance to girls. In July 2008, the U.S. Government and Burkina Faso signed the country’s MCC Compact. The Compact will support the education sector through the construction of new classrooms in the 132 "girl friendly" schools built during the threshold program for grades 4 through 6. The program is also expected to improve rural productivity through investments in irrigation and water management, technical assistance to farmers, access to rural credit, rural land governance, and upgrades to rural and primary roads.

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burundi must overcome enormous political and development challenges to realize its potential for growth. To help achieve this goal, U.S. assistance is focused on broad-based economic recovery and continued democratization to enable Burundi to become a more open, democratic, and stable state with a growing economy. In FY 2010 the U.S. Mission in Burundi will continue to work closely with the Government of Burundi (GOB) to accelerate the impact of development assistance, with a focus on meeting objectives in peace and security, governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and economic growth, while maintaining investments in important areas, such as refugee return and reintegration, and humanitarian food assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
Development Assistance	6,530	6,530	-	6,530	18,573
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,031	12,060	-	12,060	12,500
International Military Education and Training	220	275	-	275	275
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	170	373	-	373	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,189	16,000	-	16,000	16,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
1 Peace and Security	390	648	-	648	275
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	390	648	-	648	275
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,106	2,030	-	2,030	6,547
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,583
2.2 Good Governance	299	1,030	-	1,030	1,964
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	364	-	-	-	500
2.4 Civil Society	443	1,000	-	1,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	9,571	24,350	-	24,350	25,000
3.1 Health	8,021	24,350	-	24,350	23,500
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,550	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	7,737	8,210	-	8,210	15,526
4.2 Trade and Investment	395	500	-	500	1,091
4.3 Financial Sector	314	-	-	-	1,068
4.5 Agriculture	5,678	7,460	-	7,460	10,636
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	641
4.7 Economic Opportunity	850	250	-	250	1,045
4.8 Environment	500	-	-	-	1,045

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,140	35,238	-	35,238	47,348
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,336	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,336	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,361	2,536	-	2,536	1,801
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,361	2,186	-	2,186	1,551

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,348	275	6,547	25,000	15,526	-
Development Assistance	18,573	-	6,547	1,500	10,526	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,500	-	-	12,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	275	275	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,000	-	-	11,000	5,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Continued support for the military and security services in Burundi is critical for long-term stability. U.S. assistance will focus on providing training to support an increasingly professional, apolitical military. Support for English language training will increase opportunities for Burundian military personnel to participate in senior training in the United States. Specific training on human rights law through the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) will be continued in FY 2010. Department of State resources will also be used to enhance the professional and technical proficiency of Burundi's armed forces, including improving capacity to control coastal waters, conducting search and rescue, and executing maritime law and security operations. Other planned U.S. programs will support the construction of an HIV/AIDS clinic and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs for military personnel.

In addition, U.S. assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to direct resources toward conflict resolution, focusing on community reconciliation initiatives on land tenure and increasing safe and open dialogue among civil society and between civil society and the GOB.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued anti-democratic pressures in Burundi, despite relative peace and the existence of a post-conflict, democratically-elected government, make U.S. assistance in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective a policy priority. Through USAID, U.S. assistance will be directed toward interventions in the areas of rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society. Programs under this objective will assist the GOB in establishing improved mechanisms to mitigate land-related conflicts and support the GOB and non-government human rights institutions to protect and promote human rights in Burundi. Resources directed toward good governance will be used to support policy reforms related to improving participation, transparency, and accountability in public policy, and fighting widespread corruption, which currently handicaps the government's ability to provide services to its population. Accordingly, U.S. assistance will expand existing programs in support of anti-corruption activities to foster transparency and oversight. Depending on the post-election environment in 2010 and 2011, U.S. assistance will support political competition and consensus-building by focusing on consolidating electoral platforms, supporting peaceful agreement on democratic reforms and promoting broad-based participation in negotiating changes to the new

government. U.S. assistance will continue to provide encouragement, and support to Burundi's active civil society and promote the continued independence of civil society organizations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,583	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of implementation decrees drafted with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Because of the need to continue efforts towards strengthening a democratic state, US resources will support the development of independent and sustainable civil society organizations (CSOs), increasing their efficacy and participation in political decision-making processes. During FY 2008, resources were allocated towards improving the skills and technical capacities of civic groups necessary to establish constructive partnerships between civil society and leaders. To build upon past experience and continued growth, additional U.S. assistance will focus on the improved reach, efficacy and influence of CSOs. Locally-established CSOs will receive grants to further civic engagement activities and expand their activities to increase citizen awareness and participation in political decisions, leading to a more democratic and participatory political decision-making environment. Past performance in this area has boosted civil society engagement in Burundian political affairs but a variety of issues remain that necessitate continued U.S. assistance. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 led to the results shown in FY 2008.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	443		1,000		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. resources will support continued efforts to strengthen this democratic state through development of independent and sustainable CSOs, increasing their efficacy and participation in political decision-making processes. During FY 2008, resources targeted improved skills and technical capacities of groups necessary to establish constructive partnerships between civil society and leaders. Building upon past experience and continued growth, additional U.S. assistance will focus on the improved reach, efficacy and influence of CSOs. Locally-established CSOs will receive grants to further civic engagement activities and expand

activities to increase citizen awareness and participation in political decisions, leading to a more democratic and participatory political decision-making environment. Past performance in this area has boosted civil society engagement in Burundian political affairs, but a variety of issues remain that necessitate continued U.S. assistance.

Investing in People: HIV/AIDS, insufficient reproductive health care, lack of or damaged health services infrastructure, a critical shortage of trained health professionals, and other health issues continue to negatively affect the majority of Burundi’s population. U.S. assistance through USAID will support continuing programs in HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health (MCH) and malaria to address U.S. priorities in the health sector, along with new programming in basic education. Burundi will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. U.S. assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services will focus on certain areas of the country that have highly transient and fluid populations and will include a focus on orphans and vulnerable children. U.S.-supported MCH activities will continue to improve the management of maternal and child health care and the health information system, primarily at provincial and local levels. Target populations will include children under five and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, development-oriented food assistance will increase health and nutrition services for the most vulnerable households. In both the planned HIV/AIDS and MCH interventions, family planning and reproductive health services may be included to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Finally, USAID will support the promotion and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, selective indoor residual spraying, strengthening malaria laboratory diagnosis, treatment with artemisinin-based combination drugs, preventive treatment of malaria in pregnant women, and improved pharmaceutical and logistics management. The U.S. efforts will follow the strategy and plans of Burundi’s National Malaria Control Program and will complement the contributions of other major donors.

Given the enormous unmet needs in the education sector, U.S. assistance will work to fill gaps in education services that include training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth. U.S. assistance will be used to support a new USAID basic education program focusing primarily on out-of-school youth, 18-20 years old, who missed critical years of primary and secondary school education because of the protracted conflict. As appropriate, English language training will be incorporated in these areas to prepare future generations to take advantage of Burundi membership in the East African Community (EAC) and emerging trade opportunities in the global economy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

There are a variety of important gaps in donor commitments during the 2008 to 2016 period that have been

identified by the Burundi's Ministry of Education as it constructs its Strategic Plan for the education sector. Out-of-school and unemployed youth abound in Burundi because of the protracted conflict and a low-performing rural, agriculturally-based economy. Further, 800,000 of Burundi's 8.6 million citizens are orphans. It is important that the U.S. Government direct more resources toward meeting the critical educational needs in Burundi in order to achieve long-term development objectives. To this end, U.S. assistance will focus on expanding basic education and empowerment programs beginning in FY 2010. Deterioration of educational opportunities for young Burundians, including those who missed years of schooling because of the conflict, would represent a strategic setback for U.S. efforts. To avoid this, the U.S. Government has outlined an indicator to measure new programming in this area. This is a new activity and the proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow us to begin reporting on this indicator in FY 2011.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance concerning economic growth will continue to help develop the agribusiness sector, a vital part of the Burundian economy, since 90 percent of Burundians are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihoods. Planned programming by USAID includes developing agribusiness value chains and diversified, integrated market opportunities, providing micro-credit for rural, under-served groups, and working with the financial services sector to respond to an increasing demand for investment credit. USAID will continue to work with Burundian agro-entrepreneurs, micro-enterprises, and producer associations within coffee, dairy, horticulture and other value chains, to stimulate rural employment, improved natural resources management and governance, better marketing of agricultural products, and private sector development. A loan portfolio guarantee program established in FY 2008 will continue to help stimulate lending to agricultural sector borrowers by targeting primarily the individuals and organizations participating in the USAID-supported Burundi agri-business program.

In response to the global food crisis that has also affected Burundi, the U.S. plans to support enhanced food security and livelihoods of rural households in target areas using development assistance and Title II PL 480 resources.

In addition, the U.S. Government will continue to encourage government officials to privatize state-owned enterprises, promote the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the integration into the EAC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The three-year higher education partnership established in FY 2008 between the U.S. land-grant institution of South Carolina State University and the private, community-oriented university of Ngozi in Burundi will continue to support linkages among university teaching and research and the community and the private sector. The U.S. Mission will also work with the African Development Foundation to support competitive small and medium enterprise development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	314		0		1,068	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted agro-enterprises receiving loans via the DCA facility				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	20	30

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

As the U.S. continues its support to agriculture and agribusiness developments in Burundi, additional resources for the financial sector are needed to provide complementary access to credit by farmers and agro-entrepreneurs involved in U.S.-sponsored projects. Since access to credit is one of the most significant constraints to agricultural development in Burundi, in FY 2008 USAID established a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program in partnership with a local commercial bank. USAID and the bank agreed on a \$3,000,000 loan guarantee targeting primarily U.S.-assisted farmers associations and agro-entrepreneurs. While the guarantee agreement will run until 2015, early indications are that the funds will be disbursed quickly in an environment where there is limited guaranteed or affordable credit available. FY 2010 resources will be used to set up additional credit guarantees and other financing mechanisms for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs to improve the number of guaranteed or affordable credit options so that these targeted borrowers can improve their agricultural production and agribusiness developments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,678		7,460		10,636	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	40	90	180	260
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The goal of U.S. economic growth assistance in Burundi is to increase and diversify rural economic opportunities and incomes, thus supporting broad-based economic growth. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for more than 90 percent of Burundian population; the sector contributes more than 50 percent to the annual GDP and more than 80 percent of the country's export earnings. Both the government of Burundi and donors emphasize increased and sustained support to the agriculture sector. FY 2010 resources will support increased productivity, competitiveness, agro-entrepreneurship and agro-trade. Specifically, the resources will allow USAID to expand its current support from focusing on three value chains (coffee, dairy and horticulture) to other identified high-potential value chains, improving the diversity of rural economic opportunities and market options for rural farmers.

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cameroon will focus on strengthening democratic institutions and reinforcing democratic processes, encouraging civil society and supporting the electoral process in the run-up to historic presidential and parliamentary elections in 2011. U.S. programs will also promote the rule of law and governmental transparency, seek to improve Cameroon's security forces, especially maritime security, expand its peacekeeping force availability, and continue efforts to combat HIV/AIDS by focusing on prevention, care, and treatment. Support for the military is designed to bolster vitally needed regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,437	2,285	-	2,285	3,998
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	1,703
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
International Military Education and Training	312	285	-	285	295
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,137	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,437	2,285	-	2,285	3,998
1 Peace and Security	312	285	-	285	295
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	312	285	-	285	295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	1,703
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,703
3 Investing in People	1,988	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
3.1 Health	1,988	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,137	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,137	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	455
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	355

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,998	295	1,703	2,000	-	-
Development Assistance	1,703	-	1,703	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,998	295	1,703	2,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	295	295	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance focuses on the improvement of Cameroon’s security forces by providing training in resource management, civilian-military relations, and English language proficiency. Cameroon’s strategic location and relative stability make it a good candidate for the development of military and police peacekeeping forces, and the Government of Cameroon has indicated that it would like to expand such capabilities. U.S. support to Cameroon’s military enhances their ability to participate in maintaining peace in the region and allows improved access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The presidential and parliamentary election in 2011 will be critical to ensuring a smooth, democratic political transition in Cameroon – a top U.S. priority. President Paul Biya has been in power for 26 years and recently amended the constitution to eliminate presidential term limits. The nomination of ruling party faithful to the newly appointed Electoral Commission has deepened already pervasive public apathy and distrust of Cameroon’s tenuous democratization. An unwieldy and confusing registration process has alienated many would be voters, and political parties do not have the capacity to play their proper role. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance in this context will be critical to strengthening the public’s role in the democratic process and reducing the possibility that the public will be forced to resort to violent or non-democratic means to effect change. Funding under this objective will be used to foster more effective engagement by non-state actors in the democratic process (by enabling civil society to better serve as election observers, for example) and to address systematic weaknesses in Cameroon’s electoral system.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,703	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Reached with U.S. Assisted Voter Education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the U.S. continues its support to agriculture and agribusiness developments in Burundi, additional resources for the financial sector are needed to provide complementary access to credit by farmers and agro-entrepreneurs involved in U.S.-sponsored projects. Since access to credit is one of the most significant constraints to agricultural development in Burundi, in FY 2008 USAID established a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program in partnership with a local commercial bank. USAID and the bank agreed on a \$3,000,000 loan guarantee targeting primarily U.S.-assisted farmers associations and agro-entrepreneurs. While the guarantee agreement will run until 2015, early indications are that the funds

will be disbursed quickly in an environment where there is limited guaranteed or affordable credit available. FY 2010 resources will be used to set up additional credit guarantees and other financing mechanisms for farmers and agro-entrepreneurs to improve the number of guaranteed or affordable credit options so that these targeted borrowers can improve their agricultural production and agribusiness developments.

Investing in People: Cameroon will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Cape Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cape Verde will work to further strengthen political and social stability and combat drug trafficking and money laundering. Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories, with relatively high literacy rates, per capita incomes, and health indicators. It was one of the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) first eligible countries in Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	674	600	-	600	2,125
International Military Education and Training	178	100	-	100	125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	674	600	-	600	2,125
1 Peace and Security	674	600	-	600	2,125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	100	-	100	125
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	496	500	-	500	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will enhance counter-narcotics capabilities to prevent and interrupt the movement of narcotics trafficking, including the possible development of a modern fingerprint database and other forensic investigative capabilities to assist police in counter-narcotics investigations. U.S. assistance will also be used to build military and coast guard capacity to enhance port and coastal security.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host nation law enforcement and judicial officials trained in countering organized crime				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	30	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Cape Verde has witnessed a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking. FY 2008 funding will be spent in 2009 on training of law enforcement and judicial officials to counter organized crime. US counter-narcotics assistance will be expanded in FY 2010 to meet the growing threat. Assistance will develop the capacity of Cape Verde's law enforcement and judicial sectors to investigate and prosecute complex narcotics crimes. Assistance will likely include further training and technical assistance to foster the institutionalization of the skills. Detailed plans for the expanded engagement will be developed through an interagency assessment and planning process.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On July 4, 2005, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$110 million compact agreement with the Government of Cape Verde to help the country achieve its overall national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private-sector led growth. MCC funds are being used to: improve the country's investment climate and reform the financial sector; improve infrastructure to support increased economic activity and provide access to markets, employment, and social services; increase agricultural productivity and raise the income of the rural population; and carry out policy reforms needed for sustained economic growth. While this compact program makes the United States one of the largest donors in Cape Verde, U.S. assistance is closely coordinated with other donors. Civil society and other stakeholders also have an integral role in the program's implementation.

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance priorities to the Central African Republic (CAR) will focus on improving its security forces, an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability, and on promoting overall respect for fundamental human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,238	2,130	-	2,130	125
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	116	130	-	130	125
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,122	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,238	2,130	-	2,130	125
1 Peace and Security	116	130	-	130	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	116	130	-	130	125
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	250	-	250	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	250	-	250	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,750	-	1,750	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,750	-	1,750	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,122	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,122	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Defense Attaché Office, located in N'djamena, Chad, will work with Embassy Bangui to support efforts by the Government of the Central African Republic to professionalize its security forces, a necessary precursor to effective border protection and stability within the country. Department of State-funded, military education and training programs will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance, and democracy.

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Chad include: a) encouraging regional stability so as to guarantee humanitarian assistance provisions to refugees and internally-displaced persons; b) promoting peaceful democratic transition and gradual social and economic development; and c) strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats and the potential for intolerance and extremism. Securing a stable future for Chad will require progress to resolve the Darfur crisis in neighboring Sudan and also to address difficulties between Chad and Central African Republic (CAR), as well as U.S. assistance on a number of bilateral fronts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	68,566	81,919	-	81,919	8,000
Democracy Fund	1,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	5,000	-	5,000	600
Economic Support Fund	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	185	275	-	275	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	65,381	71,644	-	71,644	6,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	68,566	81,919	-	81,919	8,000
1 Peace and Security	185	7,275	-	7,275	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	185	275	-	275	900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	600
2.2 Good Governance	500	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	1,000	-	1,000	600
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	2,211	3,750	-	3,750	3,500
3.1 Health	2,211	3,750	-	3,750	3,500
4 Economic Growth	2,244	3,750	-	3,750	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,244	3,750	-	3,750	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	60,926	64,144	-	64,144	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	60,926	64,144	-	64,144	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	500	-	500	60
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	-	500	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,000	900	600	3,500	3,000	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,500	-	-	3,500	3,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The request for funding from sources available for this goal has been increased because peace and security are prerequisites for all three of our key foreign policy priorities. U.S. contributions to the voluntary MINURCAT (UN Mission in the CAR and Chad) Trust fund allow us to participate in the UN's efforts to reform and strengthen local judicial and penal systems in eastern Chad, and train Chadian police and gendarmes responsible for security in refugee camps housing those fleeing Sudan's Darfur region and IDP (internally displaced persons) sites housing Chadian nationals displaced by refugee arrivals. Complementing these international efforts, we are also funding U.S. military and law enforcement training programs so as to expose the Chadian military and police leadership to U.S. professional standards in areas such as civil-military relations and respect for human rights during military and police actions. Emphasis on Chad's security forces is important because of their historic involvement in unconstitutional regime change, suppression of dissent, and lack of adherence to standards of good governance.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. has also increased funding requests from sources available for this goal as part of general efforts to empower citizens to participate in decisions that affect their lives. A process has been under way since 2007 between the Government of Chad and opposition parties to reform the country's political structures, leading to peaceful transition through presidential elections in 2011. U.S. funding will contribute to this process by assisting development of political competition and consensus building; strengthening the capacities of local government officials to plan, manage, deliver and account for public goods and services; underwriting a national census that must occur before elections; and enhancing civil society.

Investing in People: Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking near the bottom of virtually every development index. Resources for the goal of investing in people are directed toward alleviating poverty and improving health care, including in areas such as maternal and infant health, disease prevention, and nutrition.

Economic Growth: Assistance in this area will improve prospects for economic growth by applying resources to the agricultural sector. Increased desertification and demographic pressure have sparked competition for access to land and water resources, thus exacerbating inter-ethnic tensions throughout the country. Activities to increase the productivity of farmers will promote efficient use of resources. Funding also supports the development of improved cotton varieties (Chad's primary cash crop), better agricultural practices, and effective marketing.

Humanitarian Assistance: Although direct provision of assistance to the 260,000 Sudanese refugees and 180,000 IDPs displaced in Chad by the Darfur conflict, and the additional 60,000 CAR refugees in Chad, remains a key U.S. goal, funding is generally provided adequately through multilateral assessed mechanisms where the U.S. remains the largest donor.

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Comoros focuses on training military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136	150	-	150	125
International Military Education and Training	136	150	-	150	125

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136	150	-	150	125
I Peace and Security	136	150	-	150	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	136	150	-	150	125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State programs in stabilization operations and security sector reform continue to fund training for the Comoran military and security forces. U.S. support is aimed at increasing the overall professionalism of the military leaders with an emphasis on subordination to civilian authority. The program focuses on development of a maritime defense force with the capability to conduct operations for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, enforcement of fishing regulations, and search and rescue operations. Additionally, U.S. assistance will target the enhancement of military knowledge and abilities of the junior officer corps and senior enlisted cadre to allow them to participate in multinational peacekeeping operations and military events. Counter-terrorism programs in the Comoros are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' overarching goal in Cote d'Ivoire is to promote political stability. In 2008, for the fourth year in a row, Cote d'Ivoire did not hold scheduled elections that would have enabled the country to clear a major hurdle and move forward with much needed reforms in the security and social sectors. Ten years of sanctions, as a result of the 1999 coup d'etat, have prevented the U.S. from providing foreign assistance to the Ivorian government, outside of humanitarian assistance. The partial return of central government authority to the north, coupled with the partial demobilization of the former rebel forces, has left 30 percent of the country in a state of near lawlessness, as no one is quite sure of who is in charge. As the political stalemate drags on, suffering among the population nationwide has increased and civil society remains particularly weak. Malnutrition has increased, markedly in some zones, literacy rates have declined, violence against women has spiked, corruption has ballooned, and accountability has evaporated, making the need for targeted, international assistance greater than ever.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	100,800	101,280	-	101,280	105,800
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	4,200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,260
International Military Education and Training	-	20	-	20	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	100,800	101,280	-	101,280	105,800
1 Peace and Security	-	20	-	20	1,090
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	20	-	20	540
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,710
3.1 Health	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,260
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	-	-	450
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	6,991
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	6,991

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	105,800	1,090	3,000	101,710	-	-
Economic Support Fund	4,200	750	3,000	450	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	101,260	-	-	101,260	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The most pressing problem in Cote d’Ivoire is political uncertainty due to the repeated postponement of presidential elections originally scheduled for late 2005. Legislative elections, scheduled to follow presidential elections, have also been delayed. The national administration is slowly returning to the north, but exercises little or no power in that part of the country. Former rebel forces have de-facto control over much of northern Cote d’Ivoire, including its northern borders. The disarmament and reintegration into society of these forces is critical to the country’s ability to break the stalemate of the last four years. Programs funded by the Department of State will focus on ensuring that border security is maintained, with the goal of deterring and reducing cross-border trafficking of weapons, people, and valuable raw materials, such as diamonds and cocoa.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Free and fair elections are essential for Cote d’Ivoire to resolve its political and economic crisis, which has undermined good governance and human rights and hampered the economy, although the economy has not been as adversely affected by the crisis as would be expected. The Department of State will work with the international community, notably the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union and international financial institutions to assist the Government of Cote d’Ivoire (GOCI), the political opposition, and civil society to establish a democratic framework and more transparent and accountable governing institutions. The Department of State will support the development of an indigenous electoral monitoring capability and an active dialogue among the GOCI, political parties, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on peaceful change. The Department of State will also support the strengthening of civil society and efforts to reform and strengthen the Ivorian judiciary. Working with local and international NGOs, the Department of State will support panel discussions with Ivorians of differing political, ethnic and religious backgrounds to promote reconciliation and tolerance.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Cote d’Ivoire will continue to receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the emergence of a stable, democratic Congo that is at peace with its neighbors and provides for the basic needs of its citizens. Despite progress on many economic and social indicators in recent years, the DRC faces major security, political, and development challenges. Widespread poverty is exacerbated by continued instability, particularly in the eastern regions of the country, as ongoing conflict drives population displacement, undermines post-conflict reconstruction, and creates an environment conducive to human rights abuses – in particular, violence against women and girls.

U.S. assistance will support the DRC’s efforts to address the key challenges facing the country, both by putting in place the conditions for improved governance, peace and security, as well as by responding to the pressing social problems facing Congolese citizens.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
Development Assistance	23,918	5,000	-	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	31,346	42,800	-	42,800	59,100
Foreign Military Financing	397	600	-	600	2,450
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,311	18,114	-	18,114	18,114
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	42,918	51,265	-	51,265	57,170
International Military Education and Training	504	530	-	530	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	300	-	300	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	5,455	25,500	10,000	35,500	21,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	80,801	44,151	-	44,151	16,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
1 Peace and Security	16,049	33,930	10,000	43,930	28,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,844	28,430	10,000	38,430	26,650
1.5 Transnational Crime	205	-	-	-	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	5,500	-	5,500	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,667	14,800	-	14,800	25,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,724	4,550	-	4,550	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	8,596	6,463	-	6,463	10,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,930	2,500	-	2,500	4,950
2.4 Civil Society	417	1,287	-	1,287	3,950
3 Investing in People	84,228	90,379	-	90,379	101,784

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	205,138	189,760	10,000	199,760	177,034
3.1 Health	67,229	77,379	-	77,379	82,784
3.2 Education	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	16,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,999	-	-	-	2,500
4 Economic Growth	13,183	22,500	-	22,500	21,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	-	-	500
4.5 Agriculture	10,683	20,000	-	20,000	17,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	71,011	28,151	-	28,151	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	71,011	28,151	-	28,151	-
of which: 6 Program Support	2,116	1,904	-	1,904	9,812
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,334	-	1,334	2,538
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,116	570	-	570	7,274

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	177,034	28,850	25,400	101,784	21,000	-
Economic Support Fund	59,100	2,200	25,400	18,500	13,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,450	2,450	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,114	-	-	18,114	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	57,170	-	-	57,170	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,000	-	-	8,000	8,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Peace, stabilization and recovery assistance programs aim to mitigate ongoing conflict and support the development of effective military and police forces that respect human rights. Programs will focus on providing technical assistance and other support to peace and conflict prevention processes, including those with regional, (i.e., cross-border), dimensions. The initial focus of peace and security activities will be on the eastern regions of the country, where they will support peace-building, stabilization, and recovery. U.S. assistance in the area of security sector reform will support the efforts of the Government of the DRC to create unified, integrated armed forces, thereby improving their ability to conduct operations against illegal armed groups and improving the effectiveness of military justice, particularly in the investigation of sexual and gender-based crimes. Department of State-funded programs will provide further training to the military that will prepare them to become a non-political professional force, respectful of civilian control of government, rule of law, and human rights. Programming in the Peace and Security Objective will remain flexible in order to address other drivers of conflict, such as land tenure, competition for natural resources, and those issues that may arise in preparation for elections or because of historical

tensions between political factions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strong democratic institutions are critical if the DRC is to overcome political divisions created throughout years of conflict and build a government that is responsive to its citizens' needs. Programs will focus on the rule of law, human rights, and good governance. Rule of law and human rights programs will provide technical assistance, training, and material support to implement the Government's Action Plan for Justice Reform and to promote advocacy for stronger human rights protection. Good governance programs will provide technical assistance, training, and material support for decentralization reforms and boost the legislature's capacity to produce quality legislation and provide oversight of the executive branch. In addition, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support national and local elections, with civil society participation in these processes built into all programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,724		4,550		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of Justice Sector Personnel That Received USG Assisted Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	300	0	360	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Better trained magistrates and court personnel are an essential element for a strengthened justice system. Training will enable judicial personnel to manage court operations and resources effectively. Training topics will include personnel management, budgeting and financial management, analytical methods, and management. At the provincial level, training will focus on delivery of services such as case management, record keeping, delay reduction and client service. Ethics training will be a focus at both levels. Special emphasis will be on developing a permanent training program for court personnel. Regarding the FY 2008 results, the Rule of Law program in question was intended to support training for justice sector personnel on new laws, but delays in the promulgation of these laws required a delay in training. The funds requested for FY 2010 will support direct training as well as training of trainers, thus ensuring a multiplying effect and sustainability. Carrying into FY 2011, these funds will provide training for approximately 600 judicial personnel and certify 80 people as master trainers.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,596		6,463		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of National Legislators And National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training Or Educational Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	1,872	336	359	330	330
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The national level focus is on legislative drafting for critical laws for the governance reform process, e.g. on decentralization, fiscal reform, judicial independence, human rights and elections. Additional assistance improves the quality of committee work, primarily partnering with the Political, Administrative & Judicial and the Economics & Finance Committees. Provincial Assemblies are severely under-resourced. Most of the staff and deputies are new to public office. USAID provides material and technical assistance for the drafting of local legislation and the annual budget, executive oversight, constituency relations, and routing daily administration. A new five-year program will begin in FY 2010 to train local officials, create new management systems, and encourage more linkages between: a) the provinces and their national counterparts; b) the provinces and their sub-provincial counterparts; c) the three branches of government; and d) the local population and officials to increase accountability and oversight. The proposed increase of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on results in this indicator to begin in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	417		1,287		3,950	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Who Have Completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	40,000	1,321,894	3,000	7,009	8,395	9,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The current \$3.3 million civic participation program with Search for Common Ground ends September 2010. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 allocations fund this program's mortgage, while the FY 2010 funds will lead to a follow-on award and a potential new award for media freedom. With the poor state of infrastructure and professional media training, there is an increasing need for access to information and training for media providers to accompany the complex and rapidly evolving governance reforms process. This includes the peace process in eastern DRC, decentralization, restructuring of the courts, local elections in FY 2010, as well as the next provincial and national elections in FY 2011. USAID's civic participation program links civil society, university and secondary school students with local officials to increase oversight of local government, to advocate for reforms, and to better understand on-going and planned reforms. Indicator

data includes, among other things, participation in town hall meetings, production of radio programs, production of a new television program for youth-instigated community-based activities, and governance-related adult comic books.

Investing in People: USAID health activities will include efforts to reduce maternal, infant and newborn morbidity and mortality, respond to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, increase access to family planning services, rehabilitate essential health infrastructure, and increase access to potable water. U.S. assistance will strengthen national and provincial financial, commodity and logistics management systems. A focused service delivery component will support: primary health care, including family planning in rural health zones; integrated HIV/AIDS and primary health care and family planning programs; a drug forecasting, commodity supply and commodity management strengthening activity; and communications to improve health care knowledge, attitudes and practices, and increase demand for health services.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The DRC will receive significant support for building partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID education programs will contribute to the improvement of the quality of education at the primary, secondary, and university levels through improvements in teaching methods, pre- and in-service teacher training, and support for training institutions. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the capacity of national and provincial Ministry of Education offices in planning and management. U.S. assistance will also improve access to quality education for disadvantaged populations, with a special emphasis on girls and children of former refugees or internally displaced persons, who are integrating back into their communities. In addition, USAID programs will attempt to prevent and mitigate conflict through alternative, appropriate learning materials and innovative teaching approaches, by promoting ethnic and gender equities, and by encouraging transparency in educational administration and financial management.

USAID social protection programs respond to the needs of vulnerable populations, including, among others, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), separated and abandoned children, disabled children, and HIV/AIDS orphans. Services will be delivered through local and international nongovernmental organizations and will include medical care, such as fistula repair and counseling, including family mediation, legal assistance, and activities to support the social and economic reintegration of GBV survivors and separated children into their families and communities. Social protection programs will also build the capacity of local service providers. Since 2002, USAID programs have provided assistance to nearly 100,000 GBV survivors and have reunified more than 7,000 abandoned children with their families.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,073		13,000		19,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number Of Children Less Than 12 Months Of Age Who Received DPT3 from USG-Supported Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	216,455	322,490	354,466	370,200	400,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The ultimate goal of routine immunization is to reach and maintain an immunization coverage of 90 percent or higher among children under 12 months of age which ensures not only the reduction / interruption of transmission of an infection in a population, but also the indirect protection of "susceptibles" from infection because their neighbor has been vaccinated and is immune. This is true for Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus (DPT) and other antigens (measles, polio, yellow fever, etc.). In the USAID health zones in FY2008, 89 percent of children under 12 months of age (354,466 of 398,702) received their third dose of DPT compared to only 45 percent of children countrywide (DHS 2007). The funding received supports training, purchase of syringes and sharps containers, maintenance of cold chain, and provision of technical assistance at national, provincial and health zone levels. The program will reach and maintain the minimum of 90 percent immunization coverage in all USAID assisted health zones by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,620		9,000		11,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple Years Of Protection (CYP) in USG-Supported Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	75,849	119,304	135,463	136,000	150,000	155,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's Reproductive Health and Family Planning (RH/FP) program will continue to build on the accomplishments of the previous six years, tackling high Congolese fertility rates and addressing the huge unmet need for family planning (FP) information, services and products. Data from the 2007 demographic and health survey (DHS) have shown the country fertility rate at 6.3 and unmet need at 24 percent for women of reproductive age which are among the highest in the world. To reverse these trends USAID is supporting 2000 FP service delivery points in urban and rural areas through its primary health care activities as well as implementing behavior communications strategies including interpersonal and mass media strategies to raise the demand. Community outreach activities are increasing awareness about birth limiting and spacing; and creating awareness of the advantages permitted by birth planning to prevent maternal mortality and promote healthier families. At the national level, technical assistance supporting leadership and positive norms and

policies will be provided.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus on developing agricultural production and marketing, with an emphasis on food crops. An essential component of this assistance will be support for small- and medium-sized firms operating in agricultural markets. The number of farms, farm households, and firms producing, processing and marketing disease-resistant varieties of staple crops should increase, contributing to greater incomes, especially among the poor, and facilitating a return to pre-conflict production levels. USAID will also promote a framework for sound economic management, including improved governance of the economic sector and the weakened business environment, stabilization of inflation and exchange rates, and increased budgetary and spending transparency. Activities will promote macroeconomic stability through trade and investment at the national level, providing support for policy development, technical assistance, and capacity building to more effectively implement existing laws and regulations. Trade facilitation within the regional economic communities will help reduce barriers to cross-border trade. Support under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative for improved management of regional supply, trade, and distribution of energy will play a critical role as the DRC increases its energy supply. Financial sector intermediation through additional work in the banking and credit area will be addressed as a part of enterprise development assistance. The United States will also continue to support public-private partnerships that promote economic growth and good governance, including in the extractive industries sector.

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will help the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GORD) ensure that this strategic gateway to internal African markets and to the Gulf of Aden remains safe, secure and stable, both for the benefit of the people of Djibouti, and for the entire Horn of Africa and the rest of the world. Without major natural resources or arable land, Djibouti depends on services provided by its port, airport, and financial institutions for more than 80 percent of its gross domestic product. Djibouti is the sole port for delivery of goods, including food aid, to land-locked Ethiopia. Djibouti's continued stability and development are therefore critical not only for its own people, but also for more than 82 million Ethiopians. The United States partners with Djibouti to help mitigate internal and external security threats. With an unemployment rate of over 60 percent and high illiteracy rates, providing educational and economic opportunities are critical for stability. The U.S. will continue to support basic education, particularly for girls, with an emphasis on combating high illiteracy rates. Assistance will be linked with programs focusing on basic skills training and job creation. At the same time, the U.S. will provide assistance for elections and political processes, including support for a free and fair electoral environment in the run-up to Djibouti's third presidential election in 2011. This, along with improved quality of healthcare and provision of food aid for the vulnerable and malnourished, will help to build a strong and stable Djibouti. Externally, U.S. security cooperation, including through the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA), will continue to help Djibouti protect its land and maritime borders against threats of extremism and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
Development Assistance	1,500	2,500	-	2,500	3,255
Foreign Military Financing	1,983	2,000	-	2,000	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	150	-	150	150
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	496	496	-	496	350
International Military Education and Training	360	300	-	300	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,735	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
1 Peace and Security	2,641	2,600	-	2,600	2,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,343	2,300	-	2,300	2,850
1.5 Transnational Crime	298	300	-	300	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	1,000	600
3 Investing in People	2,146	2,146	-	2,146	1,800
3.1 Health	646	646	-	646	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,522	5,746	-	5,746	6,605
3.2 Education	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,300
4 Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	1,155
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,155
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,735	-	-	-	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,735	-	-	-	200
of which: 6 Program Support	-	165	-	165	542
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	165	-	165	542

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,605	2,850	600	1,800	1,155	200
Development Assistance	3,255	-	600	1,300	1,155	200
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	150	-	-	150	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	350	-	-	350	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Djibouti's location between Africa and the Middle East, its proximity to unstable states in the Horn of Africa, and the presence of Camp Lemonier, the only U.S. military base on the continent of Africa, greatly increases the small nation's strategic value. Djibouti is threatened by ongoing conflict in Somalia, border incursions by Eritrea, and the growing problem of piracy south of its territorial waters. U.S. security cooperation seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. Department of State-funded programs will promote security sector reform, enhance military expertise and professionalism, and support counterterrorism efforts. The programs will focus on establishing facilities, improving and modernizing key equipment, and assisting in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In 2011, Djiboutians will elect a new President in only the third presidential election since independence. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) technical assistance and training in FY 2010 will continue to support the strengthening of important election systems in this emerging democracy, with the goal of free and fair elections in 2011. This assistance will also include the establishment and operation of an independent National Electoral Commission, support to political parties, and support for public awareness and civic education campaigns that educate citizens on democratic norms and standards.

Investing in People: To ensure continued internal stability in Djibouti, USAID will support health and education programs that promote social equity and increase the participation of the average Djiboutian in the workplace.

USAID-funded health activities will continue assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality, combat maternal and young child malnutrition, and reduce tuberculosis and polio. Support for essential health services will strengthen decentralized health services and refine the

health information systems needed by the MOH to improve the quality of health services. Djibouti will also receive funding to implement the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In FY 2009 USAID will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of U.S. investments and achievements to date in the education sector. Outcomes from the evaluation will inform education program decisions for FY 2010 and beyond. In FY 2010 the education program will continue its essential focus on basic education, promoting expanded access, particularly for girls and disadvantaged children, and skills development to enhance the potential for employability for both in-school and out-of-school youth. It will build on the successes of USAID-funded activities that created Parent Teacher Associations, addressed the gender disparity in enrollment and attendance, and promoted quality education at all levels. Successes in these areas will be achieved by improving decentralized teacher training and strengthening the Ministry of Education's planning division, including an education information and management system. A particular focus on linking education and skills training to market-oriented growth sectors will establish a clear and strategic link between planned activities for Education and Economic Growth.

Economic Growth: New USAID activities in FY 2010 will focus on economic opportunities, especially for out-of-school youth. Reducing unemployment and boosting investment and productivity will complement USAID investments in health and education and respond to demands for job opportunities by a population with increasingly marketable skills. USAID assistance will assess private sector demands and skill gaps, and promote linkages between the private sector and training providers that support targeted industry-based training. Activities will encompass the development of strategies to encourage foreign companies to hire and train Djiboutian staff.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		0		0		1,155
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of micro-enterprises receiving business development services from USG assisted sources				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With an unemployment rate of 60 percent and high illiteracy rates, access to educational and economic opportunities is key for stability in Djibouti and the Horn of Africa. In FY 2010, the U.S. will begin to work with the government and private sector leaders to develop vocational education and training, promote workforce development, and increase the skills and work ethic that Djiboutians need to start up micro-enterprises and to compete in their own changing labor market. Special focus will be placed on increasing economic opportunities for out-of-school youth in a service economy. U.S. assistance will assess private sector demands and skill gaps to promote linkages between the private sector and training providers to support targeted industry-based training. Activities will also encompass the development of strategies to encourage foreign companies to hire and train Djiboutian staff. As this is a start-up activity for 2010, it is anticipated that results will begin to be achieved in 2011. It is anticipated that 100 graduates of U.S.-supported vocational training will be placed in jobs every year beginning in 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Economic development in Djibouti is hampered by chronic food insecurity caused by a harsh climate and flash flooding. In FY2010, USAID will support the development of early warning information systems to inform Djiboutian decision makers of pending problems and facilitate emergency procedures.

Equatorial Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Equatorial Guinea focuses on exposing the country's military and police forces to the importance of protecting human rights, good governance and democratic principles, and on improving regional maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	40
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	40
1 Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support military education and training programs to bolster efforts by the Government of Equatorial Guinea to professionalize its security forces by promoting democratic principles and providing training in professional conduct. U.S. assistance through the Department of State will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance and democracy, and supports security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Ethiopia are to help Ethiopia foster regional peace and stability, support democratic reforms, anticipate and respond to food emergencies, increase and broaden economic growth, and expand basic health and education services. Ongoing events and characteristics of the operating environment in Ethiopia highlight challenges for U.S. assistance: security threats posed by the lack of functional governance in Somalia, a restrictive domestic political environment, statist economic policies and openings in global market opportunities limited to only targeted sectors, restrictions on civil society operations, rapidly rising food and fuel prices, recurring drought and food insecurity, and a humanitarian crisis in the Somali Region. Against a backdrop of severe poverty and a lack of basic services, these challenges hamper both Government of Ethiopia (GOE) and donor efforts to improve food security, strengthen local governance, promote export growth, and reduce levels of local, cross-border and insurgent conflict.

U.S. assistance supports the GOE and civil society stakeholders to promote private sector growth and agro-exports, as well as improve the delivery of basic healthcare, education and safety nets for the most vulnerable. To the extent possible, within political space that has narrowed considerably since 2005 and under newly announced restrictions on civil society, the United States will also promote the development of democratic institutions, legislation, policies and processes, and support government-civil society partnerships to manage and mitigate conflict. Targeted U.S. assistance will advance our mutual interests of promoting stability and prosperity while providing greater opportunity for the country's poorest and most disadvantaged.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
Development Assistance	37,067	80,000	-	80,000	89,465
Foreign Military Financing	843	843	-	843	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	337,000	333,687	-	333,687	333,687
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	55,979	63,200	-	63,200	78,900
International Military Education and Training	586	700	-	700	775
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	501,476	97,209	-	97,209	40,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
I Peace and Security	3,629	5,543	-	5,543	8,975
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,429	1,543	-	1,543	4,275

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	933,951	575,639	-	575,639	546,327
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	4,000	-	4,000	4,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,267	6,000	-	6,000	7,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,525	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	292	1,130	-	1,130	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,720	-	1,720	900
2.4 Civil Society	450	1,550	-	1,550	2,000
3 Investing in People	415,143	422,887	-	422,887	458,387
3.1 Health	395,229	401,887	-	401,887	412,587
3.2 Education	15,270	18,000	-	18,000	36,800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,644	3,000	-	3,000	9,000
4 Economic Growth	34,258	72,500	-	72,500	70,065
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	3,171	-	3,171	1,800
4.3 Financial Sector	255	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	25,408	43,000	-	43,000	51,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,345	12,453	-	12,453	14,265
4.8 Environment	1,450	12,876	-	12,876	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	478,654	68,709	-	68,709	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	478,254	67,209	-	67,209	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	400	1,500	-	1,500	1,000
of which: 6 Program Support	1,258	10,527	-	10,527	29,891
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,071	-	3,071	2,770
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,258	7,456	-	7,456	27,121

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	546,327	8,975	7,900	458,387	70,065	1,000
Development Assistance	89,465	4,700	7,900	36,800	39,065	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	333,687	-	-	333,687	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	78,900	-	-	78,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	775	775	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	40,000	-	-	9,000	31,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ethiopia will continue to be an important counter-terrorism partner, and a robust contributor to international peacekeeping operations. In the complex Horn of Africa environment, where often violent competition for scarce resources and political suppression has driven some to take up arms, U.S. peace and reconciliation and conflict mitigation programming will endeavor to help stabilize border regions with Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia. Moreover, this programming will address tensions arising from scarcity of resources and administrative boundary demarcation processes, and expand openings to resolve long-standing disputes between the GOE and insurgent groups.

Department of State-funded programs will provide targeted training, such as support for the U.S.-modeled Command and Staff College, and equipment to help transform Ethiopia's military into an apolitical, professional defense force that can secure its borders, more effectively continue its role as a major troop contributor to peacekeeping operations, and respect and protect human rights. They will also build law enforcement capacity, support the establishment of an anti-money laundering and financial crimes prevention unit, and raise public awareness about, and law enforcement capacity to prevent, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to build the capacity of, and support for, joint government-civil society partnerships for conflict management at the local, regional and national levels (as possible under new restrictions on civil society) and promote conflict-sensitive development planning and humanitarian assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,429		1,543		4,275	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Professional Military Institutions transforming into western style institutions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Ethiopian military is still largely organized under a Soviet model that dates back to the Derg regime. Ethiopia wants to modernize the military and transform it into a more western leaning and effective force to participate in peacekeeping operations. At the heart of this reform is a desire to transform their Professional Military Education System (PMES) into a series of professional institutions that produce better educated officers endowed with a greater respect for human rights and a greater degree of competency. Currently the Ethiopian National Defense Force's focus is on the Ethiopian Defense Command and Staff College. Given the success of this program, Ethiopia has plans to expand the PMES within the ENDF throughout all grades including the Non-Commissioned Officer Corps. With the FY 2008 global reduction in FMF, Ethiopia's FMF grants were cut significantly.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Ethiopia has Africa's most "pro-poor" national budget according to the World Bank, and is moving ahead with decentralization and improving local governance. At the same time, since 2005, the ruling party has consolidated its hold on power through restrictive media and electoral legislation and policies, has imposed legal and extra-legal constraints on opposition parties and supporters, and has been generally intolerant of dissent. New legislation restricts Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that receive foreign funding for promoting human and democratic rights, conflict resolution, gender equality, the rights of children and the disabled, and efficiency of the justice sector. These constraints severely limit the abilities of these NGOs to contribute significantly to re-opening political space or promoting multi-party democracy. Even months prior to the passage of the law, USAID implementing partners providing support to parliament and the judiciary were encountering difficulties in their attempts to register legally in the country. USAID is pursuing dialogue at the highest levels to ensure that these important USAID programs proceed. More generally, the limitations and other onerous administrative aspects of the new law may inhibit the ability of donors and their implementing partners to deliver

development and humanitarian assistance.

In addition, the U.S. Government will participate in an ongoing multi-donor UNDP Democracy Institutions Program (DIP). To the extent possible within the confines of the new NGO law, the DIP will promote informed, inclusive and constructive dialogue on important national issues, policies and legislation; provide capacity building support for government, private media and the judicial system; identify specific areas for assistance to certain regional legislatures as well as the National Election Board. With central support, the Department of State will focus its efforts on combating trafficking in persons and improving the ability of the police to recognize and respect human rights.

Investing in People: Ethiopia must build human capacity and modify policies if it is to move from chronic poverty and food insecurity to sustainable economic growth. Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious program of universal access to primary education and healthcare. To realize these targets, 30,000 newly recruited health extension workers and their supervisors are being trained and deployed with USAID support. USAID programs also improve healthcare financing and governance, and broaden access to family planning, maternal, newborn and child health for communities in rural, peri-urban and underserved areas. Such programs will also help combat tuberculosis and malaria, major sources of morbidity and workforce absenteeism, and improve access to safe water supplies and basic sanitation, ultimately improving rural household health and food security. Education assistance will improve teaching quality and educational materials, foster community partnerships and school governance through capacity building of parent-teacher associations and management of school grants, and provide scholarships and other support to help girls and HIV/AIDS orphans succeed in school.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ethiopia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI): Focusing on the most vulnerable Oromia Region, U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Linkages with the Basic Education: U.S. assistance under Basic Education will increase efforts to improve measurably early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, basic personal finance, basic scientific concepts, general health issues, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		31,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) with USG funds alone				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	425,000	316,829	467,000	1,350,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Since 2008, comprehensive malaria prevention and control activities have been implemented in Ethiopia under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The budget for FY 2010 is increasing in line with the global increase of the PMI budget and will complement the scale-up of malaria prevention and control implemented by the Ethiopian government under its National Malaria Control Program (NMCP). The increase is critical to fill gaps for both the NMCP's and PMI's primary goal of reducing malaria mortality by 50 percent by 2010, and for achieving NMCP's plan of IRS coverage in the country from 30 percent to 90 percent in targeted areas. The NMCP has secured financial resources covering 70 percent of the gap. In FY 2008 and FY 2009 PMI/E supported the procurement and distribution of 590,000 and 890,000 long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs), respectively. Data from the Malaria Indicator Survey 2007 showed LLIN coverage at 60 percent. This is a large gap to fill to meet the NMCP's target of two bed nets per household in malarial areas. LLINs older than three years also need to be replaced. In FY 2010 PMI plans to support the NMCP in filling the LLIN need/gap by procuring and distributing 2 million LLINs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,211		18,000		20,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG supported program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	369,101	429,480	498,213	481,060	861,826	917,272
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Ethiopia is one of six countries that account for 50 percent of under-five child deaths worldwide. Each year, close to 500,000 Ethiopian children die before the age of five, and 90 percent of under-five deaths are from infectious diseases and neonatal complications. The maternal mortality rate (667 per 100,000) is one of the highest in the world. The U.S. is supporting an integrated package of evidence-based interventions for improving Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and supporting the decentralization and integrated delivery

of select packages of care in line with government's Health Sector Development Plan. On top of thousands of community volunteer health promoters, USAID has supported the Government of Ethiopia in its tremendous strides of training and deploying over 30,000 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) for expanding and strengthening primary health care services at the health post and community levels. With the increased level of funding, community focused service delivery will be enriched, and most remote areas will be able to access immunizations and an increased level of other primary health care services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,270		18,000		36,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	2,811,269	1,420,000	1,478,311	1,717,500	2,760,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's basic education strategic objective is improving delivery of and access to quality primary education, with an emphasis on early grade reading in target areas. In order to achieve its overall strategic objective, USAID has identified five objectives: a) improving capacity of teachers in content and methodology; b) improving management and planning capacity at school at the local, regional and Ministry of Education level; c) development and distribution of high quality low cost textbooks and other learning materials; d) enhancing community involvement in delivery of quality education; and e) increasing access to quality basic education to children and adults in marginalized communities. USAID will undertake various activities to support the achievement of these objectives, and to increase the number of learners who receive better quality of education to four million in FY 2011. The FY 2010 request will allow for full funding in all five objectives.

Economic Growth: To promote broad-based economic growth, U.S. assistance will continue programs, such as activities under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, which press for a more enabling environment in agriculture, support small and medium enterprises, and promote trade and investment. Ongoing development efforts by USAID will be accompanied by a solid policy agenda, supported by dialogue at the highest levels. USAID will strengthen programs that assist land tenure, agri-business expansion, livestock development, export promotion (including the African Growth and Opportunity Act), World Trade Organization accession, and ecotourism. Modest support is being provided to the American Chamber of Commerce to expand bilateral trade and investment. USAID programs will particularly focus on increasing agricultural productivity, both crop and livestock, and on linking farmers and herders to markets. USAID is the largest contributor among several major donors to the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program, which is designed to reduce food insecurity through cash and food payments for community works. A new program will strengthen marketing and small enterprise development to supplement the Productive Safety Net Program in poverty reduction.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand for food, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of

the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production using improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	25,408		43,000		51,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	14,000	16,985	29,517	31,965
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding under this program area will help to reach desired impact-level outcomes and ultimately assist in reaching foreign assistance objectives faster. The increased funding in the program area will bolster and expand on four existing projects and one follow-on project that all contribute toward this output indicator. All five projects will work toward improved agriculture sector productivity and yields through the training of smallholder and commercial farmers. The long-term effects expected from this training are improved incomes through wealth and job creation, as well as improved household food security. Programs that contribute to these outcomes include the Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) phase II, the Agribusiness and Trade Expansion Program (ATEP), the Israeli MASHAV fruit and vegetable productivity program, the Ethiopian Sheep and Goat Improvement Program, and the Productive Safety Net Program Plus (PSNP Plus). PSNP Plus and ATEP also contribute to the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area.

Humanitarian Assistance: The GOE requires continued support from the United States if it is to improve its capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to its regularly occurring floods, droughts, and other disasters. To this end, USAID programs will support national and regional early warning analysis and response, and improve multi-sector disaster management reforms, including improved tracking and delivery of food aid.

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon provides peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic and is an anchor country for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union's African Standby Force. U.S. assistance in Gabon seeks to improve the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and senior enlisted personnel by providing training that will help prepare the military to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts. Gabon is one of a half-dozen petroleum-producing states in the strategically significant Gulf of Guinea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	199	200	-	200	400
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
International Military Education and Training	199	200	-	200	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	199	200	-	200	400
1 Peace and Security	199	200	-	200	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	200	-	200	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	400	400	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provide by the Department of State has focused on training which bolsters the professionalism of the Gabonese military and specifically enhances their ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and other regional security initiatives. Because Gabon has better transport capabilities (including airlift) than many of its neighbors, training has focused on logistics, equipment maintenance, and effective logistics tracking and maintenance systems. Engagement also contributes to more effective maritime and border security.

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Gambia remains focused on the continuation of the country's positive contribution to regional stability and the improvement of Gambian military professionalism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	696	120	-	120	120
International Military Education and Training	119	120	-	120	120
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	577	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	696	120	-	120	120
1 Peace and Security	119	120	-	120	120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	119	120	-	120	120
5 Humanitarian Assistance	577	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	577	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	120	120	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	120	120	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will focus on military cooperation and exchanges to encourage The Gambia to maintain and expand its laudable counter-terrorism and peacekeeping efforts. Continued military training and education will enhance the Gambian military's capacity to fulfill these missions. Civil-military relations will be an important focus for military training to improve the professionalism of The Gambia's armed forces and reinforce the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On June 16, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) suspended The Gambia's compact eligibility for assistance due to setbacks in the country's democratic development and a negative trend in its overall human rights performance. To date, The Gambia has not been reselected for MCC compact eligibility.

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ghana is a stable and democratic country with a population of 22 million people. In January 2009, Ghana continued to consolidate democracy by transferring power to an opposition party for a second time since 1992. Ghana is a leader in promoting peaceful conflict resolution in Africa and is a major troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. However, it faces numerous challenges, including weak institutions, over-centralization of authority, corruption, and a growing narcotics trafficking problem. In addition, the Ghanaian health system is struggling, while Ghanaians suffer from a heavy burden of disease, especially malaria. In the past decade, there has been no improvement in maternal and infant mortality rates. HIV infects almost 20,000 people each year. Access to education has improved, but quality remains poor and only about a quarter of primary school students can read at grade level.

To assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to overcome these hurdles and transition from a transforming country to a sustaining partner country, U.S. foreign assistance will focus on strengthening Ghana's security sector, supporting decentralization and fiscal transparency, improving the quality of basic education, addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and ensuring food security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
Development Assistance	25,412	59,500	-	59,500	71,134
Foreign Military Financing	298	300	-	300	450
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,000	11,500	-	11,500	11,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,074	38,495	-	38,495	59,000
International Military Education and Training	588	600	-	600	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	75	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,946	4,500	-	4,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
1 Peace and Security	1,457	1,400	-	1,400	1,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	75	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,136	900	-	900	1,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	246	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	637	3,000	-	3,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	12	3,000	-	3,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	625	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	69,504	70,695	-	70,695	93,900
3.1 Health	52,504	54,695	-	54,695	70,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	80,889	115,395	-	115,395	143,434
3.2 Education	17,000	16,000	-	16,000	23,400
4 Economic Growth	9,291	40,300	-	40,300	42,734
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	275	350	-	350	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	-	-	-	4,300
4.3 Financial Sector	175	-	-	-	400
4.4 Infrastructure	150	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	6,866	36,800	-	36,800	33,134
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,900
4.8 Environment	925	3,150	-	3,150	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	8,290	-	8,290	15,447
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,870	-	2,870	4,906
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,420	-	5,420	10,541

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	143,434	1,800	5,000	93,900	42,734	-
Development Assistance	71,134	-	5,000	23,400	42,734	-
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,500	-	-	11,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,000	-	-	59,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: While Ghana has enjoyed relative peace and stability, it is in a difficult region and faces a number of challenges. Ghana has become a major transit center for narcotics trafficking. U.S. assistance will continue to improve infrastructure and provide equipment for Ghana's Armed Forces, police, and law enforcement personnel, in order to increase both capacity and professionalism, ensuring that Ghana does not serve as a base or transit point for illicit shipments of people, goods, and narcotics to the United States. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening border security and enhancing fraud-detection. Improvements at Accra's police headquarters, the Kotoka International Airport, and a naval base have already begun. In particular, Department of State-funded programs are providing an evidence and training facility for the police, a climate controlled room for equipment at the airport, and a boat maintenance facility for the navy. The installation of Automated Identification System equipment and the recent donation of fast patrol boats complement continuing programs such as Africa Partnership Station, which is designed to enhance the host nation's maritime security.

U.S. assistance will support Ghana in meeting its military pledges to the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force and international peacekeeping missions. Ghana is an important contributor of peacekeeping forces in Africa and an anchor for regional stability. The Department of State, through its Global Peace Operations Initiative, will continue its effort to train and equip Ghanaian forces deploying to Peace Support Operations. Ghana currently has personnel deployed to four UN missions and is preparing for a fifth deployment.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Good governance remains a primary U.S. priority to maintain Ghana’s democratic gains. The new Ghanaian administration seeks greater cooperation with the U.S. Currently, local governments lack the skills required to effectively plan, budget, fund, implement and monitor programs in a transparent manner, and citizens have poor advocacy skills. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) resources will provide direct technical assistance to continue fiscal decentralization and build the capacity of local government and citizen groups to work together on local development issues. Increased fiscal transparency will become even more critical with the anticipated inflow of oil revenues by 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12		3,000		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		The number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve performance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
3	10	10	20	25	8	35
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To ensure that Ghana is prepared to effectively and responsibly manage its revenue flows to the benefit of its people, especially given the expected oil revenues, the U.S. will strengthen its emphasis on governance and institutional capacity building within its target sectors – health, education, and economic growth. Funding in FY 2009 will be used to initiate a new cross-sectoral governance strategy in target districts throughout Ghana. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding will allow expansion into new targeted districts in support of the health, education, economic growth and water activities which will be located there. Programs seek to improve local governments' planning, budgeting and implementation skills and to bring local governments and citizens together to set priorities and develop innovative strategies to achieve them. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance is helping Ghana to address poor maternal and child health indicators and improve the performance of its family planning program. Maternal mortality remains high at 540 per 100,000 births and has been declared a national emergency by the GOG. Recent surveys indicate progress in health prevention behaviors including use of bed nets, prenatal care, and immunization. USAID resources will be used to improve delivery of critical preventive health services, while building local capacity and accountability in the most underserved areas. These efforts will improve maternal and child health, increase coverage of family support services and reduce malnutrition rates. USAID resources will also support the Ministry of Health as it makes a strategic shift to focus on results-based management and performance-based financing. Support for water and sanitation will focus on infrastructure development, behavior change communication, and developing the capacity of government personnel, district assemblies, and civil society organizations to manage water and sanitation facilities.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order

to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ghana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under Basic Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies, such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance, basic scientific concepts, general health, including awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials available, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

In FY 2008, U.S. programs managed by USAID supported 465,000 primary school students, representing a 13 percent increase in the number supported in FY 2007. Despite this increase, approximately 15 percent of the eligible primary school population remains out of school and only 19 percent of those in school meet literacy standards. In FY 2010, a new program will considerably expand coverage of U.S. programs through the use of country systems to reach approximately 950,000 primary school students and improve the early grade literacy achievement from 19 percent to 35 percent of the school population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	16,862	17,300		34,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	60,023	150,000	236,789	460,000	590,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 budget for Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) in Ghana has doubled, consistent with the original three year plan for the initiative. PMI capacity-building activities in the first years (such as training, policy development, and supply chain strengthening) paves the way for scaled-up delivery of malaria control interventions (such as insecticide-treated bed-nets (ITN) in the final year. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, nets have been purchased to support routine distributions mainly in two regions (Central and Western Regions). PMI will look to support scaled-up ITN distributions in additional regions going forward. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,700		9,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple-years of protection provided through sale or distribution of contraceptives nationwide				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
853,163	1,064,034	902,401	1,100,000	1,102,060	1,155,000	1,212,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will help Ghana achieve its health and development goals through voluntary use of family planning methods. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will help provide the significant support that Ghana's family planning program still requires. Unfortunately, it appears that since 2003, family planning practices have actually dropped in Ghana. In the past, not enough emphasis had been placed on behavior change communication. U.S. resources will be used to improve commodities procurement, security and availability as well as to support mass behavior change communications. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	17,000		16,000		23,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	304,415	412,786	455,355	556,415	118,788	631,844
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. basic education program is designed to increase school enrollments, accelerate the acquisition of literacy skills and strengthen education management and accountability in order to generate an educated population that will strengthen democratic processes and enhance economic growth. Program progress is assessed through a number of indicators, including school enrollments and learning achievement. The requested FY 2010 funding increase will enable the U.S. to support the new Government of Ghana in reducing school commuting distances for children in northern Ghana and also expand support for girls' scholarships. Although Gross Enrollment Ratio, measuring the ratio of children in schools to the total population of age-appropriate children, improved in FY 2008 from 89.2 percent in FY 2007 to 94.4 percent, significant gender disparities in school attendance and completion between boys and girls remain. Increased access to high quality education services for children in underserved areas, particularly girls, will help create a higher skilled labor force and more participatory democracy necessary to move Ghana towards middle

income status. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Economic Growth: Ghana must continue to improve its investment climate and competitiveness, in order to sustain strong economic growth and achieve middle-income status by 2015. By 2010, Ghana anticipates producing oil for export, which will present a unique set of opportunities and challenges. U.S. assistance under the U.S. Global Food Security Response program, the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and other programs will encourage continued macroeconomic gains, sector reform (especially in energy), private sector competitiveness, increased access to finance, growth in non-traditional exports, and improved investment and business climates. USAID will also support the conservation and management of natural resources and bio-diversity by developing the capacity of rural communities to implement sustainable management schemes and providing rural households with training in sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods, such as small game rearing. U.S. assistance is in line with the Government of Ghana's own development objectives, as detailed in the Trade Sector Support Program, the Financial Sector Strategic Plan, and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, and will strengthen the capacity of the public sector to articulate and implement policies that will enhance private sector performance.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response program, USAID will work with African and international private companies in Ghana, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through the deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	900		0		4,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Volume of sales by assisted firms (Metric Tons)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
50,300	49,600	38,560	79,420	44,110	50,000	70,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested funds will assist Ghanaian farmers to increase the volume of their produce for export and local supply chains. USAID's agricultural activity has improved horticultural commodity supply chains over the past five years in 25 districts, despite a setback in FY 2008 related to a shift in the type of pineapple variety demanded by world markets. Thanks to MCC-related investments in infrastructure, the market trend for high-value horticulture crops is set to increase. As the agricultural activity closes out in FY 2009, USAID is designing a new Agriculture Trade & Investment program that will scale up the previous program's achievements by continuing to work with previous producer organizations/buyers and expanding to include

new small holder farmers beginning in FY 2010. The new program will maximize export market opportunities for high-value horticulture crops. In FY 2009, the new program will only be active in 12 districts. At the end of FY 2009, USAID plans to expand the Agriculture Trade & Investment program to reach 53 districts. These results will be reported in FY 2010.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana signed a five-year \$547 million compact agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on August 1, 2006. Projects are designed to improve the lives of the rural poor by raising farmer incomes through agricultural development. To complement the MCC Compact efforts, USAID will continue to assist small-and medium-sized agricultural businesses to meet regulatory and market-driven standards and attract foreign investment; support community services by training community teachers and support schools constructed with Compact funds; and build capacity at the district level to monitor and maintain compact community investments.

Some very promising actions have been taken by the GOG that complement MCC investments. The GOG's new decentralization policy and district development fund, which provides discretionary funds to local governments that perform well, target a number of the 23 districts where \$547 million is being invested by MCC in economic growth and education. This GOG initiative is designed to support increased local government and community participation in selection and monitoring of MCC funded activities.

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea is at a crossroads. After the death of President Conte in December 2008, a military junta seized power and established the National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD). The CNDD suspended the constitution and dissolved the government and republican institutions. While international organizations have condemned the military action, they have pledged their support to help Guinea conduct a swift transition to constitutional rule by organizing transparent and credible elections in 2009. With the exception of humanitarian assistance and aid to further democratic processes, the U.S. suspended most assistance to encourage Guinea to move quickly to a civilian government that can provide for and promote the well-being of its people. Guinea has failed to address deteriorating economic conditions and provide the most basic services. Guinea also is at risk of sliding into political paralysis and perhaps even becoming a failed state, which would make it more vulnerable to transnational crime and seriously threaten regional stability. Yet, despite deteriorating political conditions, the United States sees reason for hope.

An International Contact Group is facilitating dialogue, and political and civil organizations have demanded that the general elections take place by the end of 2009 and recommended a roadmap to that end. On March 28, the CNDD announced its acceptance of the elections timeline presented by civil society: legislative elections on October 11, 2009 and Presidential elections on December 13, 2009, with a run off scheduled for December 23, 2009. For the first time ever, Guinea has the opportunity to hold credible elections. U.S. assistance to Guinea can play an important role in supporting popular calls for greater democracy, good governance, better social services, and improved economic opportunity, all of which should bolster stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
Development Assistance	2,400	2,576	-	2,576	14,723
Foreign Military Financing	109	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,458	8,200	-	8,200	7,750
International Military Education and Training	246	85	-	85	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	100	-	100	110
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,993	2,500	-	2,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
1 Peace and Security	355	185	-	185	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	355	85	-	85	40
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	50	-	50	110
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	50	-	50	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,400	2,576	-	2,576	7,139
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	3,042

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	14,206	13,461	-	13,461	22,623
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,400	2,076	-	2,076	1,041
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	2,056
3 Investing in People	9,040	8,950	-	8,950	8,778
3.1 Health	9,040	8,950	-	8,950	7,750
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,028
4 Economic Growth	2,411	1,750	-	1,750	6,556
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,570
4.5 Agriculture	2,411	1,750	-	1,750	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,630
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,056
of which: 6 Program Support	-	181	-	181	1,575
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	52	-	52	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	129	-	129	1,125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	22,623	150	7,139	8,778	6,556	-
Development Assistance	14,723	-	7,139	1,028	6,556	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,750	-	-	7,750	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	110	110	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Guinea's military remains an important element in ensuring regional security. If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance, provided through the Department of State, will be used to train and increase professionalism of the military. U.S. military assistance would also be coordinated to increase military-to-military engagement opportunities, including exercises through the African Partnership Station, an international initiative that aims to work with U.S. and international partners to promote maritime safety and security in West Africa. This is part of U.S. Africa Command's Theater Security Cooperation program. The U.S. Mission will maintain its military-to-military engagement with Guinea while continuing to promote civilian-military dialogue to ensure that the military becomes accountable to elected civilian authority. Another goal will be to shape the Guinean military's future participation in peacekeeping operations on the continent.

If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance will also focus on counter-narcotics activities. Guinea has become a major hub for narcotics trafficking in West Africa, involving corrupt elements of both the military and the police. The U.S. would also increase engagement with security forces to bolster policing and anti-terrorism efforts. Continued dialogue and consideration will be given to exploring other potential areas for future engagement, to include developing a core Guinean government anti-narcotics enforcement team.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Government's primary strategic objective is to assist the Guinean people in obtaining the peaceful, democratic change needed to foster greater national stability and

economic development. Successful transition, post-election reforms through consensus-building processes, responsive governance and transparent local elections will put Guinea on the path to consolidating their democratization process.

Through the U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) targeted assistance programs, electoral support will build upon the expected 2009 legislative and presidential elections to progressively strengthen electoral institutions for the local elections in 2010 and develop a change-oriented political environment. USAID will continue to build the human and institutional capacity of the National Independent Electoral Commission, increase citizen participation, including youth and women, and improve the electoral machinery and logistics to enable credible and transparent elections. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of political parties to participate more effectively in the political process during and after the electoral period.

Beyond elections, and if the suspension of assistance is lifted, USAID programs will continue to promote good governance and fight corruption by building more effective and accountable governmental and non-governmental institutions, especially in the key sectors of health, education, and agriculture. Local government and fiscal decentralization programs will improve the ability of local governments to govern effectively and improve service delivery. Anti-corruption activities can improve reporting, civic activism, and internal controls to combat the endemic corruption in Guinea. Assistance can also strengthen civil society’s capacity to participate more actively in governance and public affairs, including a new initiative to strengthen the capacity of human rights organizations’ to monitor and report on abuses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	500		3,042		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	66	40	113	113	125
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With power and governance highly centralized in Guinea, decentralization and improved local governance is central to the U.S. goal of improving governance in the country. Effective decentralization is not only key to improving education, healthcare, and other services for average people but is also critical to political stability as it provides checks and balances on central government. In 2007, USAID began assisting local governments and civil society in the eastern third of Guinea to improve local governance and development planning. By the end of FY 2008, USAID had reached 113 collectivities (one third of all in the country), 95 of which drafted local development plans using participatory processes. Additional funds in FY 2010 would help the U.S. to deepen its engagement in those collectivities and expand to a small number of new ones in 2010 and 2011. It would also support the transfer of funds from the central government to the local level and assist the collectivities to manage these funds in a transparent and accountable manner. Other important uses of these funds not captured by this indicator include support to strengthen a newly-elected Guinean legislature and anti corruption initiatives. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 was used in achieving the results realized in FY 07 and FY 08.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,056	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	53	200	108	300	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. has helped Guinean civil society organizations (CSOs) to take the first steps in playing an important advocacy and watchdog role in addressing questions of governance, health care and education. In 2007, USAID started assisting CSOs to improve their own internal systems and procedures, making them more effective advocates and watchdogs. Among groups who have benefited from USAID assistance is the National Council of Civil Society Organizations, which, since a military junta seized power last December, has been among the more effective civil society networks demanding elections in 2009. While funds have not been made available in FY 2009, additional funds in FY 2010 would help some 300 CSOs deepen their ability to advocate and oversee government actions locally and nationally. If funds are made available, USAID would be able to broaden its assistance to reach more CSOs in FY 2011. Civil society will be a critical player in FY 2010, particularly to provide oversight to a newly-elected government should Guinea hold elections this year. Note that funding prior to FY 2008 was used in achieving the results realized in FY 07 and FY 08.

Investing in People: Guinea has some of the world's worst health indicators. U.S. humanitarian assistance in Guinea will continue to improve maternal and child health, strengthen reproductive health services, and help Guinea maintain its low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. Guinea will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Programs will continue to support the objective of improving governance and technical capacity in the health sector at both the local and national level. This will include encouraging greater civic participation in health issues and promoting more accountable and transparent management of health programs and resources, including U.S.-donated commodities. U.S. assistance in health is particularly engaged in discouraging the practice of female genital mutilation, which affects 96 percent of Guinea's female population, as well as discouraging forced early marriage, and supporting fistula repair and the social re-integration of fistula victims.

Only about 30 percent of the population in Guinea is literate, which undermines the country's economic productivity and the civic participation needed for a healthy democracy. USAID programs will provide support for teacher training to improve instruction, especially in the area of civic education in secondary schools. U.S. assistance will also improve secondary school management and the national education statistics system, as well as the acquisition of teaching and learning materials, including textbooks. In addition, USAID programs will strengthen community participation and oversight of schools, and increase community demand for education, especially for girls and rural children.

Economic Growth: Even if meaningful democratic change is realized, without accompanying economic prosperity Guinea will remain vulnerable to widespread discontent and instability. If the suspension is

lifted, USAID will continue to focus on supporting agricultural sector productivity to boost household food production and incomes. Farmer associations and small enterprises will receive technical support, business development services (such as better access to market information and help with improving product standards to meet market demands), and financial assistance (e.g., micro-credit). If the suspension is lifted, U.S. assistance will help Guineans explore investment and regional trade opportunities within the Mano River region (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), as well as identify and take advantage of opportunities for increased trade with the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,056	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practice as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Guinea's forests are critical to the country's environmental and economic health. The rural population is dependent on forest products (wood, charcoal, palm oil, fruits), and the forests are essential to maintaining the country's watershed. But Guinean forests are vulnerable to slash and burn agriculture, over-exploitation, and the ravages of unregulated mining. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new program aimed at teaching and motivating farmers and communities to more sustainably manage forests through a participatory, community-based approach to conservation as well as more sustainable agriculture techniques. In addition, the U.S. will support the mitigation of local conflicts related to competition over access to forest resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,570	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

At present, lack of appropriate technology, infrastructure, know-how, and credit constrain Guinea's ability to take advantage of its fertile land and boost its agricultural exports. Guinea has abundant and desirable

products for export (e.g., timber, cashews, coffee, coconut, pineapple, banana), and there is vigorous interest in opportunities under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new project to build the capacity of Guinean firms to take advantage of existing market opportunities. Assistance will be provided to exporting firms in marketing and meeting international phyto-sanitary and other standards. Assistance will be provided to the government to improve trade and investment policies such as streamlining export procedures. Efforts will also be made to improve infrastructure (such as cold storage) and mitigate corruption in the export sector (e.g., at customs). During FY 2010, the project will provide training and capacity building assistance to approximately 15 Guinean exporters, with an additional 30 to be assisted by the end of FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,630	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Beneficiaries with Increased Income due to US Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Guinean banking sector does not provide the small, low-interest and short-term loans that farmers and other micro and small entrepreneurs need to grow their businesses. With the requested FY 2010 funds, the U.S. will initiate a new project to assist both rural and urban populations, but particularly those in rural areas, to increase household incomes through microenterprise support services including credit and training in livelihood and business skills. The project will support income generating activities such as processing of agricultural products, soap making, cloth dying, and cell phone repair. The project will also increase farmers' access to improved farming and post-harvest technologies to boost their productivity and incomes.

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's assistance priority in Guinea-Bissau is to facilitate the country's democratic transition by encouraging democratic practices, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting peace and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	957	200	-	200	3,700
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	600
International Military Education and Training	113	100	-	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	100	-	100	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	244	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	957	200	-	200	3,700
1 Peace and Security	957	200	-	200	3,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	357	100	-	100	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	600	100	-	100	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	150
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	150
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	75
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,700	3,100	600	-	-	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. will train select civilians, soldiers, and officers to enhance the military’s understanding of its roles and responsibilities and instill professionalism and respect for human rights and civilian control. The U.S. will coordinate closely with allies and international organizations to maximize training and capacity-building efforts. The Department of State will provide assistance to civilian government and security forces working to fight drug trafficking and will work closely with the Department of Justice to provide specialized training and material assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	600		100		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of deficiencies in counternarcotics legal framework corrected through new legislation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2008 funding will support a U.S. prosecutor to the European Union’s Security Sector Reform Mission in Guinea-Bissau, who will arrive in-country in 2009. Guinea-Bissau has become a major transit hub for South American cocaine en route to Europe. Trafficking through West Africa has increased dramatically in recent years and Guinea-Bissau has been the worst affected state in the region. Effectively countering narco-trafficking will require a comprehensive approach to strengthening investigative and prosecutorial capacity. The legal framework, which forms the foundation for all counternarcotics activities, needs to be strengthened. Specifically, introducing the legal concepts of conspiracy and plea bargaining would provide important legal tools for countering organized crime. Guinea-Bissau’s asset forfeiture law needs to be revised and the country’s law enforcement agencies restructured. After careful interagency planning, the U.S. will be expanding engagement on counternarcotics, which will support U.S. efforts across the criminal justice system. Not all of this funding will be used to achieve the target outlined above. The funds will also be used to achieve the targets of other programs, such as training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve democratic governance by promoting legislative oversight of the military and security sector reform, executive-legislative relations, and the institutional development of the legislature. Political parties have little democratic grounding and have not received education in the basics, such as policy formation, communicating with constituents, and grassroots policy action. U.S assistance will support training, workshops, and exercises for political parties in Bissau and in key regional administrative centers.

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has long had a strong and highly valued partnership with Kenya. U.S. main interests in Kenya include promoting democracy and good governance; supporting Kenya's economic development; maintaining its role as a stable partner and contributor to regional peace and security; and mobilizing effective regional counterterrorism efforts. U.S. assistance in FY 2009 was focused on responding to the post-election crisis and addressing humanitarian needs, the urgent need for conflict resolution and reconciliation at the grassroots level, and the need to implement the reform agenda agreed to by the coalition government. Important modifications to the core foreign assistance program have been made to assist Kenya in addressing the underlying causes of the current crisis. If essential reforms are implemented, Kenya will become more transparent, less corrupt, and have a more participatory democracy, which can improve living standards and the quality of life for all Kenyans. If the reforms fail, violence is likely to recur and the coalition government may not survive until the next regularly scheduled elections in late 2012. Kenya was economically devastated by the post-election violence, and recovery remains slow due to the ongoing impact of the global economic crisis. Given the potential for violent inter-ethnic conflict in multiple regions of Kenya and the challenging security situation in neighboring Somalia, U.S. peace and security-related activities, including counter-terrorism, are integral to preserving regional stability. The U.S. played a decisive role in helping resolve the post-election crisis. Sustained U.S. engagement will help ensure that fundamental reforms are carried out, in order to help Kenya stay on its democratic path.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
Development Assistance	32,125	47,750	38,000	85,750	76,885
Economic Support Fund	12,000	25,000	-	25,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	198	250	-	250	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	501,879	500,850	-	500,850	500,850
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,384	45,626	-	45,626	70,850
International Military Education and Training	606	770	-	770	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,211	5,500	-	5,500	8,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	74,055	40,896	-	40,896	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
1 Peace and Security	10,015	11,220	1,500	12,720	12,098
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,753	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,262	1,520	-	1,520	2,550
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	4,700	1,500	6,200	1,548
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,400	11,300	13,000	24,300	15,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	3,000	1,000	4,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,200	7,300	9,000	16,300	6,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	666,458	666,642	38,000	704,642	659,135
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,100	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,450	-	-	-	4,000
3 Investing in People	554,550	561,476	-	561,476	577,995
3.1 Health	547,550	550,476	-	550,476	571,700
3.2 Education	7,000	11,000	-	11,000	6,295
4 Economic Growth	28,760	36,750	21,500	58,250	53,517
4.5 Agriculture	12,685	24,000	5,000	29,000	40,222
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	5,500	6,000	11,500	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,850	2,250	10,500	12,750	1,500
4.8 Environment	6,225	5,000	-	5,000	9,295
5 Humanitarian Assistance	64,733	45,896	-	45,896	525
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	64,633	45,896	-	45,896	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	100	-	-	-	525
6 Program Support	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,650	-	6,650	36,093
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,100	-	3,100	3,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,550	-	3,550	32,293

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	659,135	12,098	15,000	577,995	53,517	525
Development Assistance	76,885	1,548	15,000	6,295	53,517	525
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500,850	-	-	500,850	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	70,850	-	-	70,850	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Post-election violence, ongoing chronic insecurity in several regions, significant refugee flows from Somalia, and the increased demand on national security resources have adversely affected Kenya's ability to focus on counter-terrorism initiatives, which remain an important goal in the regional context. The U.S. continues to approach counter-terrorism capacity building in the larger context of national security, directing increased resources towards building security capacity to contribute broadly to improving Kenya's overall security. Issues such as coastal, port, aviation and border security, cyber crime prevention and detection, professionalization of police and military units, improved immigration controls, refugee and internally displaced person security, domestic terrorism, and violent crime are approached from an integrated, multi-USG agency perspective. In the Kenyan context, training of security forces incorporates sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence, and civilian-police and civilian-military relations.

Funding requested for conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities will support this essential prerequisite for national peace and stability. Department of State-funded programs will also enhance the forensic investigation, community-based policing, and crowd control skills of the civilian police.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	5,753	5,000		8,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Trained in Anti-terrorism by USG Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	274	0	359	410
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Both the Maritime Security and the Anti-terrorism Police Training Initiatives gained momentum and enjoyed some moderate successes. The Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance training facility at Manda Bay Naval Base in northern Kenya was successfully completed and opened in late February. Forty participants graduated from two iterations of 11-week Comprehensive Maritime Security training. In addition to the Port of Mombasa patrols, Maritime Police Unit officers began patrolling the coastal waters in and around Lamu, Pate and Manda Islands. Anti-terrorism Police Unit Officers who attended ATA training participated in an operation to track down and interdict Fazul and other suspected Al Qaeda operatives. ATA cyber forensics training and equipment is being put to use in this endeavor. A series of cyber forensics courses was delivered paving the way for the early 2009 delivery and installation of the cyber forensics lab. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The recent political crisis provides hard evidence that Kenya needs to improve its system of checks and balances, reduce executive discretion, and ensure meaningful political inclusion for all. Failure to address these issues will prevent Kenya from consolidating its democracy and may result in erosion of those gains realized over the past decade. Consequently, programs focusing on governing justly and democratically continue to be a top U.S. policy priority. USAID funding will support reforms that address Kenya's political and social divisions, including revisions to the constitution, electoral laws, land policy, and the development of a framework for decentralization, as well as efforts to promote increased transparency and effectiveness of governance institutions. Where relevant, interventions have an emphasis on gender equity and youth empowerment. This reform agenda is advanced by supporting the Kenyan National Assembly, the Prime Minister's Office, and if restructured, assistance will be extended to a newly constituted electoral commission. USAID funding also supports the development of more internally-democratic political parties. Complementary funding is provided to strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of civil society organizations and the media to serve as effective watchdogs and advocates for the reform agenda.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,450		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using US Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	25	27	43	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. is working to enhance the advocacy and policy skills of local Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to promote positive changes in Kenya governance. This involves improving the financial and organizational sustainability, and nurturing new leadership, particularly by developing coalitions that include more “grassroots” level organizations targeting youth and women. Over the coming fiscal year, an increase of approximately 25 percent in the total number of CSO partners supported under the program is expected. FY 2010 funds will support programs in the areas of electoral administration and constitutional reform as well as policy reform, particularly monitoring GOK performance in the area of procurement reform. Additional resources will permit expansion of the range of activities with each NGO to encompass more vigorous civil society attention engagement on the National Coalition's reform agenda. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: The majority of the programs under this objective include combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, as well as providing for maternal and child health, and family planning. U.S. assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis in all eight provinces of Kenya through USAID programs. It will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, the timing of first birth, and make substantial contributions to reducing abortion. Assistance programs will reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. Given Kenya's high population growth rate, family planning is essential to ensure that poverty rates do not escalate.

Increased maternal and child health funds will be used to improve maternal, neonatal, and child health outcomes by supporting the scale-up of high-impact interventions, strengthening health systems, and building human resource capacity. In addition, FY 2010 funds will include USAID activities with a direct focus on hygiene, sanitation promotion, and water quality interventions, as well as linkages to improvements in drinking water supply and sanitation.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Kenya will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. Assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent.

U.S. assistance will also focus on the delivery of quality basic education for marginalized communities, especially girls and children in North Eastern and coastal regions of Kenya. USAID support for pre-primary and primary education include policy, professional and institutional capacity development; capacity development in Information Communication Technology, education administration, and interactive radio instruction for the marginalized. In addition, U.S. funds will train teachers and administrators; mentor and strengthen parent-teacher associations; develop and distribute learning and teaching materials; improve access to learning for marginalized communities; provide educational outreach services to out-of-school youth; and conduct HIV/AIDS awareness and mitigation activities among school age populations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		40,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Insecticide Treated Nets Purchased with USG Funds				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200,000	600,000	690,000	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional resources will be utilized to expand coverage and double the procurement of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). A smaller portion of the additional funding will expand efforts to scale up other prevention interventions like residual spraying that is environmentally safe, as well as treatment interventions. The goal is to move towards universal coverage in Kenya - that is, two persons under each LLINs. Additional funding is directly linked to being able to purchase and distribute additional bed nets based on the increase of funding available. The 103 percent increase in funding will allow an additional 810,000 bed nets to be purchased.

Economic Growth: Kenya's economy depends heavily on agriculture and tourism, both of which rely on the conservation and sustainable management of the country's rich diversity of natural resources— soil, water, forests, wildlife and marine environments. The majority of economic growth funds will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of key agricultural commodities. There will be complementary investments in agricultural policy, expanding access to financial services, improving the enabling environment for private sector development, promoting trade, increasing opportunities for small and micro-enterprises, and enhancing the sustainable use of renewable natural resources. USAID programs will also seek to provide much-needed assistance to enhance resiliency and reduce vulnerability of rural household livelihoods in drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, where conflict over scarce natural resources contributes to instability.

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Kenyan economy, contributing 25 percent of GDP, and over 50 percent, if agriculture-based manufacturing is included. The sector is central to broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction in Kenya. Overall, 80 percent of Kenya's population of 35 million derives at least part of its livelihood from agriculture, including livestock and pastoral activities. Agriculture also accounts for about 60 percent of export earnings. Over 75 percent of agricultural output is from small-scale, rain-fed farming or livestock production, and is highly susceptible to both annual and season rainfall variability. For Kenya to accelerate its economic growth and reduce poverty, it must take concerted measures to increase agricultural productivity and market competitiveness, linking the rural poor to growing

markets while further strengthening its agricultural regulatory environment.

Kenya's post-election crisis, coupled with escalating agricultural input prices and recurrent drought, combined to exacerbate greatly the country's food insecurity. With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

FY 2010 funds will be used to further expand and deepen programs that advance the competitiveness of key agricultural sub-sectors, including maize, dairy, horticulture and livestock, through comprehensive market-driven value chain programs and support to sector reform, thereby catalyzing sector growth while helping to increase incomes for rural households. These expanded programs will further bolster USAID's participation in the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, as well as the African Global Competitiveness Initiative.

If the post-election economic downturn and other recent factors adversely affecting agricultural production can be reversed and positive trends resumed, agricultural sector growth should accelerate over the next five years, accompanied by significantly higher Government of Kenya and private investment, and ultimately increased rural household incomes. However, in the near term, Kenya's food security and overall agricultural sector production have been severely affected, significantly reducing prospects for agricultural and economic growth in 2008. U.S. assistance will be essential to help re-establish private sector-led growth in the targeted value chains and advance policy and institutional reforms to create an enabling environment for greater growth in the coming years.

A key building block of Kenya's tourism sector is biodiversity. U.S. assistance will contribute to the growth of tourism through investments in conservation and protection of Kenya's rich biodiversity; improving the condition of natural ecosystems; and reforms in environmental policy, law and regulation that will enable the private sector, communities, and the Government of Kenya to sustainably manage natural resources. Biodiversity and agricultural and livestock productivity are also dependent on sound soil and water management on farmlands and in the arid and semi-arid lands. Other crucial U.S. investments will assist rural communities and individual households in adapting to the impacts of climate change; advance policy and legal frameworks in support of environmental monitoring and compliance; encourage equitable access to, and tenure over, land and natural resources; and expand investments in sustainable, nature-based enterprises.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,225		5,000		9,295	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Hectares in Areas of Biological Significance under Improved Management as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	126,879	152,630	113,100	140,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Kenyan tourism is essentially nature-based and it trades on charismatic wildlife, wilderness amenities and pristine coastal and marine environments. FY 2010 funds will be used to consolidate and deepen activities that foster improved biodiversity and environmental conservation. Targets appear to be lower in 2010 due to the fact that FY2008 targets are based on a one-off public private partnership that was able to leverage additional funds for tree planting activities. The new funds will target more fragile environmental areas while new partnership arrangements are sought. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,685		29,000		40,222	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Rural Households benefiting from USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	490,644	563,458	546,347	555,000	700,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The agricultural sector is central to Kenya's broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction. Agriculture also accounts for about 60 percent of export earnings. Additional resources are required in order to have a significant impact on agricultural development as a means to address food insecurity and poverty alleviation and help spur economic growth. The FY 2010 request will support Kenya's participation as a target country under the U.S.'s Global Food Security Response (GFSR) to expand access to improved agricultural technology and services, strengthen capacity of farmer/pastoral groups to participate in expanding markets, address issues of product quality, food safety and other emerging market standards, and improve policies and regulatory capacity. Additional resources will permit expansion of activities to a critical mass of productive smallholder farmers and pastoralists and begin to reduce dependence on emergency food aid while helping to address critical issues such as sustainable and equitable utilization of natural resources. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support the continuation of the Famine Early Warning System.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Kenya's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program began implementing activities in October 2007. The two-year, \$12.7 million program addresses public sector procurement reform, with a particular emphasis on the healthcare sector. Under the threshold program, Kenyan civil society organizations will serve as "watchdogs," monitoring Kenya's progress in reforming its public procurement and health care delivery systems. In 2008, comprehensive reviews of the procurement practices of Kenya's highest spending public entities were completed and made public. The threshold program addresses the issue of corruption directly, and complements ongoing USAID programs in Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth. The current threshold program is scheduled to conclude on September 30, 2009.

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of Lesotho in its efforts to address the country's HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at developing human resource capacity in the health field, building more strategic health systems, and expanding services to orphans and vulnerable children.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,557	25,650	-	25,650	25,650
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,650	19,150	-	19,150	19,150
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,828	6,400	-	6,400	6,400
International Military Education and Training	79	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,557	25,650	-	25,650	25,650
1 Peace and Security	79	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	79	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	28,478	25,550	-	25,550	25,550
3.1 Health	28,478	25,550	-	25,550	25,550
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1,633
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	1,633

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	25,650	100	-	25,550	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,150	-	-	19,150	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	-	-	6,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding provided through the Department of State, will be used to further professionalize the Lesotho Defense Force by supporting programs that emphasize leadership, management, civilian-military relations, improved health of the armed forces, and human rights. This training will also serve to safeguard against anti-democratic behavior and to solidify civilian-military cooperation.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Lesotho

will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Lesotho signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact agreement in July 2007. Entry-into-force began in September 2008. The compact program focuses on water infrastructure; health infrastructure and human resources; and improvements in the business and investment climate. The supply of potable water to household and industrial users will be increased. Health care infrastructure investments are designed to extend medical care to rural populations, increase the quality of care, and ensure that sufficient medical staff is available to sustain higher levels of service. Programs to improve the business and investment climate will include reforms of judicial procedures and commercial law, border and customs procedures, as well as financial infrastructure and property rights. All of these activities are aimed at helping Lesotho attract new investment to develop value-added manufacturing and increase employment.

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Liberia focuses on creating a stable democracy in a country recovering from 14 years of civil war by strengthening security structures, changing the culture of impunity, systematic corruption and poor governance, closing severe gaps in access to quality education and health care, expanding economic opportunity, and helping to rebuild essential infrastructure. U.S. assistance has enabled slow but steady progress under a reform-focused, democratically-elected government and will also help to prevent a return to conflict in the wake of the drawdown of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
Development Assistance	29,863	32,000	-	32,000	-
Economic Support Fund	43,192	80,300	-	80,300	148,670
Foreign Military Financing	298	1,500	-	1,500	9,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	800	800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	23,235	24,900	-	24,900	35,800
International Military Education and Training	379	400	-	400	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,096	4,130	-	4,130	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	51,664	49,650	-	49,650	10,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,414	6,300	-	6,300	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
1 Peace and Security	56,437	55,680	-	55,680	27,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	56,437	55,680	-	55,680	27,525
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,700	27,201	-	27,201	39,394
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,200	8,200	-	8,200	8,998
2.2 Good Governance	13,500	11,800	-	11,800	22,494
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	4,201	-	4,201	4,610
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	3,000	-	3,000	3,292
3 Investing in People	54,097	63,030	-	63,030	84,537
3.1 Health	31,240	37,090	-	37,090	40,900
3.2 Education	20,300	24,050	-	24,050	38,787
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,557	1,890	-	1,890	4,850
4 Economic Growth	27,965	54,069	-	54,069	76,339
4.4 Infrastructure	9,000	12,305	-	12,305	18,502
4.5 Agriculture	8,330	24,520	-	24,520	33,916
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,500	9,700	-	9,700	15,643
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,135	3,000	-	3,000	3,292

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	162,941	199,980	-	199,980	227,795
4.8 Environment	2,000	4,544	-	4,544	4,986
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,742	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,742	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,773	7,622	-	7,622	10,608
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,306	-	3,306	4,579
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,773	4,316	-	4,316	6,029

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	227,795	27,525	39,394	84,537	76,339	-
Economic Support Fund	148,670	-	39,394	38,787	70,489	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	-	-	800	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,800	-	-	35,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	525	525	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	9,150	5,850	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. will continue to play a leading role in supporting security sector reform in Liberia during FY 2010, a year when the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will draw down its forces. Although the U.S. will have completed the intensive training of the new 2,000 soldier army, thus reducing the levels of funding required for peacekeeping operations, assistance will be needed to continue training of Armed Forces of Liberia officers, sustain military-to-military engagement, and support the development of a coast guard. Significant assistance will also be needed to replace the departing UN police units in providing law and order for Liberia's citizens, and thus facilitating the drawdown of the UN peacekeeping force. A police force capable of maintaining law and order is essential to sustaining stability and the revival of economic activity. A major infusion of Department of State resources will improve the effectiveness of the Liberia National Police and help to retrain or replace police, develop senior and middle-level managers, and support the projected civilian oversight board. The U.S. will also continue to provide support to Liberia's Special Security Service.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued funding for improvements in governance will enhance Liberia's stability; help prevent renewed conflict; help the Liberian government mobilize the resources needed for effective government and the reconstruction of infrastructure; and address the problems of marginalization, especially for people who live outside the capital, that drove Liberians to civil war. A critically important U.S. initiative to improve economic governance, the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), will phase out. However, USAID will continue needed financial management capacity building and support for anti-corruption and land reform efforts, along with intensified support to strengthen management oversight and the accountability of public sector authorities. Expanded programs, through USAID and the Department of State, will continue to increase access to justice by providing basic legal services and developing alternatives to formal courts. U.S. programs will also

build capacity in the formal legal system by educating judges and other justice sector personnel. A significant infusion of USAID resources will support presidential, legislative, and local elections in 2011, including support to the National Elections Commission. These resources will be critical, especially with the diminished presence and support of UNMIL, which helped to ensure that the historic elections of 2005 were free and fair. USAID programs to strengthen the Liberian legislature, civil society, and the media will help address key gaps in the country's legal framework, reduce corruption, and strengthen democratic accountability across all sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,500		11,800		22,494	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Executive Personnel trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	608	896	882	1,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funds will focus on activities that will move Liberia towards improved governance. An increase in legislative function and process funds is pivotal to successful elections in 2011. The increase in FY 2010 funding will support a robust legislative strengthening program that will build the capacity of legislators and staff, provide basic functional materials, increase constituency collaboration and push forward key legislation. USAID public sector executive function activities will build on the successes of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program, and will strengthen major revenue-generating, management and regulatory institutions through targeted capacity building, aimed at improved collection and management of public revenues. USAID will also intensify investments in anti-corruption reforms by promoting key anti-corruption legislation, strengthening institutions such as the anti-corruption commission, strengthening linkages between anti-corruption institutions and implementing anti-corruption measures in public institutions. In addition, USAID will provide significant support to the Land Commission to facilitate titling and investment.

Investing in People: Education will remain a centerpiece of the U.S. development effort. Resources provided through USAID will continue to focus on higher education and basic reading and numeracy skills for those receiving vocational training. Increased funding will significantly intensify institutional capacity building, teacher training and provision of educational materials in the area of basic education. Continued emphasis will remain on strengthening the Ministry of Education’s ability to manage and monitor the national public school system.

U.S. assistance under the Basic Education Component of the President’s Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance; basic scientific concepts; general health, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of learning materials appropriate for world’s neediest, and monitoring and evaluating the progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

USAID assistance will also focus on the continued implementation of Liberia’s National Health Plan which calls for the delivery of basic health care for all; supporting the training and education of the health workforce; rebuilding health delivery and health management systems; refurbishing and upgrading of selected health clinics; and strengthening maternal, newborn and child health, family planning and reproductive health services, including access to essential drugs and commodities. Building on previous achievements and expanding use of information technology, USAID will provide support consistent with the priorities of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Liberia will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). With an HIV infection rate of 1.5 percent, HIV/AIDS interventions will be maintained to keep rates down. HIV/AIDS funding will promote appropriate behavior change; prevention of maternal transmission to children; voluntary counseling and testing; and the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. U.S. assistance for Family Planning and Reproductive Health helps to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information. The program enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and makes substantial contributions to reduce abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	12,399	11,800		18,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Proportion of households with at least one ITN				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0.3	0.4	0	0.6	0.7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The PMI supports a comprehensive national response to malaria, by focusing on the proper use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN). 1.2 million ITNs were distributed 2005-2008. Ninety percent coverage by FY 2011 will require 1,900,000 ITNs. This total will allow the program to replace ITNs and reach new households in order to achieve 85 percent coverage. Information and behavior change campaigns supporting the use of bed nets will use multiple channels, including radio, billboards, cell phones, and schools. Prompt care seeking, along with improved diagnosis and treatment will reduce deaths and complications. Building a “bed net culture” takes time and repeated messages. Indoor residual spraying will reach 100,000 families with U.S. assistance, which is 14 percent of Liberian households. High transmission and population-dense areas will be targeted for indoor residual spraying. Private health services will participate in training sessions for diagnosis and treatment, and private pharmacies will be included to help ensure proper treatment for all patients with effective and affordable drugs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	20,300		22,000		36,544	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2,230	801	1,788	2,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2008 target was not met due to setbacks in the renovation of the Webbo Teacher Training Institute by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). As a result of the UNHCR issues, the USAID-funded Liberia Teacher Training Program was not able to recruit teachers to meet the indicator target. FY 2009 and FY 2010 funding will be used to recruit teachers for the USAID-renovated Teacher Training Institutes. In addition, training for teachers and administrators will be provided under concurrent programs for short and long-term training. FY 2010 resources will also improve the governance of Liberia's basic education system by utilizing public-private partnerships and executing teacher-training programs to improve the quality of education at the primary level and spur greater student enrollment. Basic education resources will also be used for vocational training in order to create a stronger workforce for Liberia's reconstruction. This indicator will be tracked with other standard indicators to give a fuller performance picture of the requested increase.

Economic Growth: Agriculture sector productivity is a key component of reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and increasing incomes for poor rural farmers. The USAID program supports the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government of Liberia efforts to implement the policy and regulatory reforms needed to improve productivity and market production. A non-emergency food aid program will continue to support agricultural production and food security for vulnerable groups. Microcredit initiatives and business development services will continue to promote private enterprise and expand trade opportunities, especially for women and youth. Support will expand use of information technology and continue to improve basic infrastructure throughout Liberia to facilitate economic growth, effective governance and the ability to provide security and other basic services. In the energy sector, the United States will continue its support for expanding access to electricity in Monrovia and in rural areas. This will involve the rehabilitation of infrastructure and promoting renewable energy sources.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Liberian and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

USAID-supported community forestry initiatives will continue to establish sound policies and practices to ensure that the Liberian population benefits from its forests and related natural resources. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the transparent and legitimate use, ownership, access, and commercialization of timber, forest products, and other resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,000		12,305		18,502	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	90	134	220	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The deplorable state of Liberia's transportation infrastructure, especially farm to market roads, is a major impediment to improving commerce, food security and job creation. USAID's strategic decision to focus on feeder road rehabilitation in areas where it is also expanding support for agricultural production, will help spur rural economic growth. Approximately half of the funding in infrastructure is devoted to transport, while the other half is devoted to urban and rural electrification. FY09 resources will enable the performance indicator to increase more than 150 percent compared to FY08 results. By focusing on numerous farm to market roads rather than major highways (as was the case with FY08 resources) the U.S. will get a greater return. In FY10, the Mission will hit its stride as a labor-based approach to feeder road development and maintenance will help to drive rehabilitation costs downward. At minimum, 150 kilometers of feeder road will be rehabilitated in key breadbasket counties and will be coordinated with the World Bank's repair of primary roads. USAID's leadership in the feeder road sector will enable the Government of Liberia to easily exceed its target of 300 kilometers of road rehabilitated over three years.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,330		24,520		33,916	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	600,000	180,000	600,000	750,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved management practices involve the use of water, land and other natural resources in a way that increases economic returns, but limits detrimental impacts to the environment, and, or reduces production costs. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, beginning in FY 2009, USAID will focus on expanding improved staple food (such as rice) and high value horticulture by enhancing production, processing and marketing. Revised planned targets for expanding the number of hectares under improved technologies (such as oil expellers, improved seed) and management practices (low-tillage cropping) reflect a realistic and sustainable development impact. With the availability of certified rice seed, USAID will be able

to make up for FY08 shortfalls. Shortfalls in 2008 were due to the Government of Liberia's tardiness in rolling out commercial forestry contracts and seed distribution programs. U.S. assistance will also enable USAID to expand improved community-forestry management practices, increase and strengthen the role of the private sector, improve food security and increase the role of agriculture and natural resources in economic development.

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Madagascar is at a crossroads. The recent military coup d'etat and unconstitutional installation of opposition leader Andry Rajoelina triggered U.S. legislative restrictions on foreign assistance to that country. The U.S. has suspended most assistance to the government of Madagascar to encourage it to immediately undertake a democratic, consensual process to restore constitutional governance, culminating in free, fair and peaceful elections. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is awaiting the decision of the MCC Board of Directors on the termination of the Compact program.

The following description of activities is subject to change based on U.S. legal and policy-based decisions.

U.S. assistance will address critical development and humanitarian needs in Madagascar, in order to help reduce widespread poverty and food insecurity, conserve bio-diverse ecosystems, adapt to climate change, and enhance management capacity. U.S. programs aim to improve health by decreasing the incidence of childhood illnesses, malaria and HIV/AIDS and strengthening family planning and maternal health; protect the country's fragile and unique environment; develop resilience to natural disasters induced by climate change; promote food security and improving livelihoods; support basic education; and foster transparent and accountable governance with strong community participation and oversight.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
Development Assistance	11,669	15,350	-	15,350	13,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	33,445	38,900	-	38,900	58,600
International Military Education and Training	303	100	-	100	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,751	17,000	-	17,000	17,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
1 Peace and Security	303	100	-	100	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	303	100	-	100	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	41,976	55,057	-	55,057	69,700
3.1 Health	39,730	50,975	-	50,975	67,200
3.2 Education	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	246	1,082	-	1,082	1,000
4 Economic Growth	15,332	14,054	-	14,054	18,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,945	1,189	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,087	5,765	-	5,765	13,500
4.8 Environment	7,300	7,100	-	7,100	4,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,668	71,850	-	71,850	89,450
5 Humanitarian Assistance	57	1,639	-	1,639	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	57	1,639	-	1,639	500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,143	-	2,143	2,477
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	130	-	130	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,013	-	2,013	1,977

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	89,450	250	1,000	69,700	18,000	500
Development Assistance	13,100	-	1,000	2,600	9,500	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	58,600	-	-	58,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	17,000	-	-	8,000	8,500	500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Investments in stabilization operations and security sector reform by the Department of State will be used to improve Madagascar's maritime security. Specific efforts would help develop a viable maritime and coastal security force capable of detecting and responding to threats in the border region. The goal of this program would be to support a professional force with the capability to conduct operations for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, enforcement of fishing regulations, and search and rescue operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will advance good governance practices, help implement anti-corruption measures, and promote transparent and accountable management. Special attention will be devoted to community management in protected areas, in order to combat the illegal logging and extraction of forest products.

Investing in People: Madagascar's primary health challenges are malaria, and child and maternal illness and mortality from preventable causes. The United States will support efforts to improve community health and nutrition with emphasis on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; intensifying essential nutrition activities; reducing infectious diseases, especially malaria, diarrhea, and HIV/AIDS, and fostering access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and to reproductive health care. HIV/AIDS activities will target care, treatment, and prevention.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Madagascar does not include total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Funding will also support efforts to improve basic education, which are important for increasing economic

growth. Activities will expand innovative approaches to improve teachers' skills and student learning and a new curriculum will be developed for English as a Second Language. Community involvement in management and support for education will be increased.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	16,862	16,700		33,900		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	220,000	205,383	220,000	220,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The revised National Strategic Plan includes a significant scale up of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to cover the central highlands and surrounding "margin" areas and later to the south and west of the island. This scale-up is expected to move Madagascar along the path towards elimination of malaria. PMI will expand the number of districts supported for generalized spraying from 6 (FY 2009 and FY 2010) to 18. The IRS campaigns start just before the beginning of the malaria transmission season in October of each year. The increased FY 2010 resources will fund the expanded PMI program beginning in October 2010 and will thus not have an impact on the FY 2010 target. The FY 2011 target will be 660,000, reflecting the use of increased FY 2010 resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	8,466	12,624		16,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of women receiving active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL) through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With FY 2009 funding, USAID/Madagascar intends to significantly expand work in maternal health. One of the key areas of this new program will be strengthening emergency obstetric care nationwide through providing technical, training and other assistance to public and private clinical health systems. Active management of third stage labor is a key component of USAID programs aimed at preventing and managing post-partum hemorrhage, a major cause of maternal mortality. As this intervention will only begin when FY 2009 funds are received and will be implemented by a new partner doing a situation analysis as one of

their first activities, USAID does not have an anticipated target date for FY 2009 or FY 2010. However, increased funding in FY 2010 will continue and expand this work. Not all of the previous funding in this Program Area has been used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds have been used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,400		12,000		14,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of women of reproductive age and sexually active using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	20.7	0	23	38	40	42
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The high priority placed on family planning by the Government of Madagascar and donors' assistance in improving access to and the quality of family planning services has resulted in significant increases in the national contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) over the past several years. USAID's family planning activities have contributed substantially to national successes. USAID measures CPR in USAID intervention zones annually through an outcome monitoring survey. It has been increasing rapidly, rising from 20.7 percent in 2006 to 38 percent in 2008. USAID anticipates achieving the target of 40 percent in FY 2009, and with additional family planning funding, reaching 42 percent in FY 2010.

Economic Growth: Funding will support successful efforts to triple Madagascar's protected areas to 6 million hectares. Activities will emphasize sustainable conservation of biodiverse ecosystems; good governance and effective community management of natural resources; agricultural technology for farm family livelihoods; adaptation and resilience to climate change; and improved food security. Biodiversity activities will complement interventions and target the same geographic areas as sector interventions in health, education, governance, and disaster preparedness.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,087		5,765		13,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
2,221	5,251	4,614	2,514	3,409	2,107	3,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for agriculture will support Malagasy farmers to increase productivity. Additional funding will be used to increase the number of improved infrastructures, such as dams and irrigation systems, and to expand agriculture training for additional beneficiaries to improve techniques and adopt best practices. The lower FY 2009 target compared to FY 2008 results is due to slowing of activities as the current program moved toward closeout and final assessment. The new five-year program will pick up momentum during FY 2010, thus the higher target compared to FY 2009. The increase in number of additional hectares under improved technologies from FY 2009 to 2010 corresponds to an expected increase of the number of households benefiting directly from U.S. intervention from 57,065 in FY 2009 to 74,350 in FY 2010. Better irrigation infrastructure and adoption of new technologies will allow targeted poor and rural households to experience improved incomes and quality of life, and increase participation in the market economy. Significant increase in results is anticipated starting in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will emphasize disaster readiness. Planning preparedness and capacity building will address disaster prevention, mitigation, and response to help reduce asset and crop losses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In April 2005, Madagascar became the first country in the world to sign a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact agreement. The compact program is designed to shift Madagascar from subsistence production to a market-driven economy by focusing on land tenure, agribusiness and the financial sector. The four-year MCC program became fully operational in 2006. The MCC portfolio is complementary to funding requested in this budget with mutually beneficial investments in agricultural and rural development.

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malawi has made significant strides in recent years in promoting economic growth, fighting corruption, improving fiscal management, and beginning to address serious national challenges like education, malnutrition, and a high disease burden (particularly HIV/AIDS and malaria). However, these gains are fragile and easily reversible. The United States seeks to build on its partnership with the Government of Malawi and civil society to ensure that the country can continue to advance along the development continuum and meet the basic needs of its citizens, support regional stability, and continue to be a responsible actor on the international stage. U.S. foreign assistance goals in Malawi include: promoting food security, economic growth and poverty reduction; strengthening public and private institutions for effective delivery of social services; supporting the private sector and civil society; and consolidating advances in democracy and governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
Development Assistance	15,500	20,930	-	20,930	29,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,748	24,648	-	24,648	24,648
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	47,560	50,789	-	50,789	60,350
International Military Education and Training	307	300	-	300	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	17,874	18,000	-	18,000	18,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
1 Peace and Security	307	300	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	307	300	-	300	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	90,637	95,572	-	95,572	102,898
3.1 Health	76,112	79,945	-	79,945	90,398
3.2 Education	8,000	10,000	-	10,000	8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,525	5,627	-	5,627	4,500
4 Economic Growth	14,375	17,625	-	17,625	26,530
4.5 Agriculture	10,125	12,295	-	12,295	22,530
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,330	-	1,330	1,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	500	-	500	500
4.8 Environment	3,500	3,500	-	3,500	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	170	170	-	170	170
5.2 Disaster Readiness	170	170	-	170	170

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	105,989	114,667	-	114,667	132,898
of which: 6 Program Support	1,968	7,265	-	7,265	11,422
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,129	-	1,129	1,185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,968	6,136	-	6,136	10,237

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	132,898	300	3,000	102,898	26,530	170
Development Assistance	29,600	-	3,000	8,000	18,430	170
Global Health and Child Survival - State	24,648	-	-	24,648	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,350	-	-	60,350	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	9,900	8,100	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, enhances Malawi's participation in stabilization operations. U.S. resources also promote security sector reform by focusing on defense, military, and border security restructuring, and operations through the training of senior and mid-level officers of the Malawi Defense Force (MDF). From FY 2008-2010, it is expected that approximately 48 MDF officers will be trained through Department of State programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will promote the rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus building in Malawi by strengthening elections and other political processes, the legislative function, as well as the legal system. Approximately 500,000 Malawians have been reached by U.S.-supported voter education programs in FY 2008 in preparation for national elections in FY 2009. It is expected that 750,000 more will be reached by the end of FY 2009. Additional voter education programs will continue in support of local elections that are scheduled to take place in FY 2010, and an estimated additional 200,000 Malawians will be reached by U.S.-supported voter education programs by the end of FY 2010.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will continue to support effective health programs in the areas of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning/reproductive health, as well as improve nutrition for households caring for orphans and vulnerable children and/or chronically-ill members. USAID assistance will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

USAID assistance will also contribute substantively to basic education quality and management, including the retention of students and promotion of effective teaching methodologies. Program activities will complement ongoing education decentralization efforts, promote quality of and access to primary and secondary education, and promote school attendance by disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Malawi will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. Assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	17,854		17,700		26,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	185,000	875,000	876,187	1,000,000	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the Malawi Government moves towards a policy of Universal ITN Coverage, PMI will use its additional funding to increase the number of ITNs purchased and distributed by 50 percent. Use of insecticide treated nets substantially reduces the number of malaria cases and deaths. Additional efforts will be made to ensure that nets are used properly and for their intended purposes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,759		12,008		13,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal and/or newborn health through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	5,550	6,138	6,515	6,377	7,166
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Although significant efforts have been made to curb malaria and HIV/AIDS in Malawi, not enough is being done to tackle the country’s alarming maternal death rate of 984/100,000. Most of the deaths occur in facilities where midwives are not trained to deal with birth complications. With increased funding in Maternal and Child Health, USAID/Malawi intends to support Malawi’s Road Map for reducing maternal mortality. This approach improves community and facility-based obstetric, newborn care, and postpartum care. Supporting these interventions will result in more deliveries attended by skilled personnel and a decrease in maternal deaths due to birth complications.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will improve food security and expand highly regarded and effective

agricultural programs to increase economic growth and develop and implement appropriate market-friendly agricultural policies. Additionally, USAID assistance will address market and trade capacity-related barriers in the agriculturally-linked sectors. USAID resources also will be used to assist in improving the economic status of, and enabling environment for, micro-, small- and medium-enterprises (MSMEs), and will provide business development services to MSMEs receiving financing under the USAID-supported Development Credit Authority. Natural resource management and biodiversity activities also will be promoted with USAID assistance.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Malawian and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through the use of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,125		12,295		22,530	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	52,385	42,000	67,309	39,632	40,849
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Hunger is pervasive in Malawi (48 percent stunting in children) and smallholder farmers face many challenges: erratic rainfall, land constraints, declining soil fertility, lack of livestock, inaccessible credit to purchase fertilizer and seeds, among other problems. USAID/Malawi provides training to smallholder farmers to introduce new crop varieties, promotes irrigation and water catchment schemes, improves land conservation practices, and expands fish and dairy farming. These interventions are sustainable and appropriate for smallholder farmers and help them increase agricultural productivity, improve food security, and increase income. The reason that FY 2010 targets are substantially lower than FY 2008 actuals is because the PL 480 funded ILIFE project will finish by the end of FY 2009 and the new PL 480 funded project will not be fully up and running until early 2010. In addition, several other projects that contribute to this indicator are closing this year.

Humanitarian Assistance: To address chronic food insecurity and famine, USAID assistance will support the surveillance and early warning efforts of the Famine Early Warning System, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, and nutritional surveillance activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Malawi was named as eligible for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact in December 2007 and completed its MCC threshold program in 2008. The country is currently drafting its compact concept paper which will be submitted to MCC in the near future. After review and revision, Malawi will develop its full MCC compact proposal for submission to MCC.

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali is a transforming country and a force for stability in the region. It is a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact country, which is a tribute to its commitment to democracy and its people. Although largely considered a stable and peaceful country, there are major security challenges in the north. Mali also remains towards the bottom of the Human Development Index, primarily due to a lack of access to quality health and education services. U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on the following key goals: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; helping Mali promote rapid, sustainable economic growth; supporting educational development; addressing key health threats, including malaria; and ensuring Mali's continued cooperation in the war on terror through its participation in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
Development Assistance	23,400	51,700	-	51,700	64,735
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	1,450
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,198	33,650	-	33,650	46,300
International Military Education and Training	285	280	-	280	350
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	3,627	10,000	-	10,000	10,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
1 Peace and Security	285	280	-	280	5,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	280	-	280	550
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600	2,400	-	2,400	5,500
2.2 Good Governance	500	1,400	-	1,400	4,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	750
3 Investing in People	50,342	55,400	-	55,400	70,385
3.1 Health	33,242	37,600	-	37,600	51,750
3.2 Education	17,100	17,800	-	17,800	18,635
4 Economic Growth	7,086	39,000	-	39,000	41,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	438	-	-	-	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	588	250	-	250	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,808	38,000	-	38,000	33,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.8 Environment	1,252	750	-	750	2,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,647	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	59,960	97,080	-	97,080	123,035
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,647	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,000	-	6,000	8,102
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	491	-	491	410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,509	-	5,509	7,692

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	123,035	5,550	5,500	70,385	41,600	-
Development Assistance	64,735	5,000	5,500	18,635	35,600	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	46,300	-	-	46,300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,000	6,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Mali's inclusion in the TSCTP places the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) at the forefront of a groundbreaking civil-military cooperation effort within the U.S. Government linking development, democratization, and counter-terrorism goals. U.S. security assistance provided through the Department of State is focused on enhancing the capacity of the Malian Government to monitor the country's porous borders in order to prevent them from being used as safe havens by terrorists, and to mitigate the trafficking of people and illicit goods. The United States provides and supports training focused on professionalizing the military and police forces and on augmenting their capabilities to make Mali a more effective partner in fighting terrorism. Since 1985, the U.S.'s military education and training program in Mali has sponsored attendance at U.S. professional military schools for approximately 35 Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers. This valuable program fosters strong military-to-military relations and appreciation for democratic institutions. Equally important is the work undertaken by USAID, MCC, and the Department of State to assist the government of Mali in providing the basic services (good governance, health, education, and economic opportunities) needed to prevent citizens from being swayed by terrorist propaganda and promises. Under TSCTP, a range of activities will build upon efforts begun in 2008. With a strong geographic focus in the North, activities will strengthen ties between government and citizenry by encouraging the more effective delivery of communications and services, and target youth by involving them in income-generating activities. These activities will help mitigate conflict, addressing a primary obstacle to stability in the northern regions of Mali.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of activities creating apprenticeships or jobs for youth and women.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	48	47	48	48
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, the Mali TSCTP program received \$9.5 million from the Department of Defense through Section 1207 authority and ESF funds. Activities are currently being rolled out, with implementation in FY 2009 continuing under the FY 2008 funding allocation. The FY 2010 TSCTP program will provide an opportunity to maintain successful programming that began in FY 2008. An assessment will be carried out in order to re-examine assumptions and review program results. Activities in FY 2010 will utilize the recommendations of the assessment to ensure the most effective use of funds.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening Mali’s democracy is a key U.S. priority. Among Malians there is widespread agreement that decentralization is the best path to good governance and sustainable development. A major challenge is for local communities and communes to develop into effective and responsive institutions that are capable of mobilizing resources and resolving conflicts. USAID will help consolidate Mali’s decentralization process by fostering transparency and accountability, promoting stability and peace in the northern regions, and reinforcing local development by strengthening the capacity of civil society and local authorities. USAID will also assist local governments in responding to citizens’ needs and priorities, reducing corruption in the use of public resources and promoting citizen participation. USAID media freedom and information programs through community-based radios, which ensure access to information, will help consolidate peace in the north.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		1,400		4,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local gov’t and/or decentralization				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	4,057	3,663	4,466	470	1,310
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The lack of good financial management at the commune level has been a primary problem preventing local

government institutions from responding to the basic needs of the population. Other weaknesses include misinterpretations of tax policy and a lack of trust by taxpayers, resulting in the failure to mobilize resources. USAID will provide general and fiscal management skills to local government officials. The results will be better financial management and budgeting procedures, and increased public revenue generated by tax collection. The target for FY 2009 is significantly lower than the FY 2007 actual results; this is because of a transition from one contractor to another in FY 2009, with a resulting gap of about six months of program activities. By the end of FY2009 and FY 2010, the new program will be fully operational, and higher targets are set to reflect this. However, since the new program will be working more intensely but in a smaller number of communes (75 communes, compared to 105 under the previous program), targets are still not at the FY07 level.

Investing in People: Mali's most striking development indicators relate to health and education, including some of the highest illiteracy, maternal and infant mortality, and fertility rates in the world. Unless progress is made in these areas, economic growth will be undermined and long-term democratic gains will be jeopardized. Mali's overall health and education indicators, while improving slowly, remain among the worst in the world. Improved standards of living are essential to the kind of stable economic, social, and political environment needed to ensure Mali's continued partnership in a variety of areas, to include counterterrorism efforts in the region.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

U.S. assistance, provided by USAID, in the area of family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and stability. Mali will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Maternal and child health assistance will increase birth preparedness and immunizations for children under five, and help prevent postpartum hemorrhage.

U.S. assistance under Basic Education (PIEE/BE) will expand efforts to measurably improve early grade competencies, such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance; basic scientific concepts; general health, and awareness of malaria and HIV/AIDS. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of learning materials appropriate to the world's neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The FY 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made when that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set and more detailed background information is available.

In Mali, a national program of interactive radio instruction will reinforce literacy skills and help teachers ensure that students achieve competency in French prior to graduating from primary school. Other focal areas of USAID programming will include reinforcing teacher training and teacher supervision, developing instructional materials, and providing educational outreach to medersa students, nomadic children, and children with special needs. In addition, a new program will support increased access to basic education through decentralization of the education system. In 75 target communes and approximately 800 target primary schools, USAID will reinforce linkages between school communities, local governance organizations at the commune level, and the Ministry of Education. This program will include a focus on school construction and the piloting of a single-teacher school model for rural areas of Mali.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,879		15,400		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
74,000	191,889	199,042	500,000	258,060	600,000	750,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in Malaria funding will permit procurement and distribution of a greater number of long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLIN), thus contributing to the reduction in morbidity and mortality caused by malaria in Mali. Increased funding for malaria will support the costs for procurement, distribution and related usage promotion messages. The target of 750,000 LLINs represents almost a 3-fold increase from actual 2008 results. In addition, 2010 will represent a crucial year in malaria programming in Mali, because the National Malaria Control Program is planning a nationwide campaign with the aim of implementing universal coverage with bed nets (one LLIN per 2 persons). USAID will work with other malaria partners to support the national program.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,177		9,650		14,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of women receiving Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	67,000	80,000	44,673	60,000	100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in Maternal and Child Health funding will bring substantial gains in the areas of maternal health. The number of women receiving active management of the third stage of labor will substantially increase. Additional support will be provided to women in fistula care, increasing the number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant and essential newborn care.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance, provided by USAID, will reduce regulatory and administrative barriers to trade, expand access to credit, and help remove obstacles to growth in the private sector and thereby foster investment. Trade capacity will be expanded under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other relevant regional and global export promotion programs. Increased food security under the U.S. Global Food Security Response will promote greater stability in the region. A value chain approach will be

used to help farmers improve the production, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities including livestock, fisheries, sorghum, millet, and rice. U.S. assistance will support the development of human capacity in agriculture by helping to develop the university school of agriculture, supporting the national direction of agriculture in the development of outreach programs, and supporting technology development at a national level. Natural resource management activities linking agricultural production, biodiversity, agro-forestry and tourism also will increase incomes and create jobs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request			
	438	0	2,500			
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of consultative processes with private sector as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	3	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2009 indicator targets will not be met because old activities ceased operations in FY 2009. The start of anticipated follow-on activities was delayed by at least a year due to the absence of FY 2009 funding. The increased funding in FY 2010 will support enhanced engagement by the private sector with GOM counterparts in formulating policy to improve the enabling environment for business activity. This will, in turn, enable private sector growth and related increased employment. The improved enabling environment will likewise facilitate larger investments targeted at supporting growth in agriculture productivity. Most activities will be coordinated through the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (Foreign Investment Advisory Service) -- the unit dedicated to improving the "Doing Business" indicators. The additional support funding will also support capacity development in the Ministries of Industry and Commerce in particular to facilitate exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) that promotes trade between Mali and the United States.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 13, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Mali signed a five-year compact agreement designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. On September 17, 2007, the compact entered into force and Mali's implementing entity, MCA-Mali, was established with a direct link to the Presidency. Upon completion of feasibility studies in November 2007, the compact program was restructured to include the Alatona Irrigation Project, the Bamako-Senou International Airport project as well as a monitoring and evaluation program.

Additional U.S. support for a broad economic growth program will facilitate and leverage the impact of Mali's MCC compact program focused on improved agricultural output and increased export capabilities. For example, farmers within the territorial perimeter where MCC funds were used to construct irrigation systems will benefit from improved techniques for growing, processing, and marketing rice and vegetables. Programs strengthening environmentally-friendly tourism and supplemental infrastructure will take advantage of MCC's airport improvements. MCC is collaborating with USAID for the institutional strengthening of communes within the Alatona Irrigation project. Both MCC and USAID continue to monitor progress of MCC's compact program and USAID's activities to determine future synergies.

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritania had its first democratic elections in its history in March 2007. Following a coup d'état on August 6, 2008, the United States ceased most assistance to the country. This overview assumes that constitutional legitimacy will be re-established in FY 2009 and that the United States will again be fully engaged in assistance to Mauritania. Such assistance will focus on three keys goals: strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; supporting development efforts to promote economic prosperity and social parity; and improving the security situation and the country's ability to combat terrorism, particularly through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,839	5,520	-	5,520	6,890
Development Assistance	500	500	-	500	1,520
International Military Education and Training	125	20	-	20	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	330
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,514	5,000	-	5,000	5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,839	5,520	-	5,520	6,890
1 Peace and Security	825	20	-	20	570
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	-	-	-	530
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	20	-	20	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	-	500	1,320
2.2 Good Governance	500	350	-	350	770
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	150	-	150	300
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	250
3 Investing in People	3,970	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
3.1 Health	3,970	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	992	1,000	-	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,552	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,552	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	218
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	86
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	132

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,890	570	1,320	4,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,520	200	1,320	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	330	330	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to improve the government’s capability to combat terrorism, improve border security, and provide training to Mauritanian law enforcement and security forces. Funds will also help combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assuming the re-establishment of constitutional legitimacy, U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will be geared toward returning Mauritania to its democratic trajectory. U.S. assistance will support political party development, decentralization, and legislative capacity. It will also help to increase the participation of Afro-Mauritanians in the political process, both at the communal and national level.

Investing in People: USAID funding in this area will focus on improving Mauritania’s basic health indicators to lay the foundation for increased development. Child and maternal health will be addressed through both preventative and treatment programs.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance to Mauritania will focus on increasing agricultural sector productivity, which is vital for the economic growth of the country.

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritius is a constitutional democracy with a well managed economy and is a strong partner with the United States in regional counterterrorism efforts. The United States would like to see Mauritius play a stronger leadership role in the region in promoting democratic values and in maritime security efforts.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Mauritius' coastal and maritime security capabilities. Likewise, U.S. assistance will help further democratic values in Mauritius by improving the judicial/prosecutorial system through capacity building in the Family Courts system and combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Trafficking in Persons.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	149	150	-	150	340
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	190
International Military Education and Training	149	150	-	150	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	149	150	-	150	340
1 Peace and Security	149	150	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149	150	-	150	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	190
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	190
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	20
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	10

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	340	150	190	-	-	-
Development Assistance	190	-	190	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Mauritius is politically, economically, and militarily the most capable and professional country in the South West Indian Ocean region. However, its vast territorial waters coupled with its small number of forces and equipment, make U.S. assistance essential to helping Mauritius assume a leadership role in advancing stability and maritime security in the region. Department of State-funded programs will help enable Mauritius to take a greater lead in regional security through training programs in Search and

Rescue operations, Hazardous Material Handling, Disaster Management, Counterterrorism, Counter-Narcotics and Trafficking, Maritime Law Enforcement and Leadership, and Vehicle Board Search and Seizure. Mauritius is already called upon by other regional island nations to support them in times of disaster and emergency. U.S. funded security operations training will ensure that Mauritian forces can assist neighboring nations in their maritime security enforcement.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Government of Mauritius is aggressively attacking loopholes in its judicial system, consolidating the fragmented family court system, and working to enact progressive legislation to combat the scourges of CSEC and Trafficking in Persons. In 2005, Department of State-funded programs brought two U.S.-based judges to Mauritius to conduct a workshop on the operation of a family court system. Mauritius subsequently established a Family Court, which only handles civil cases of family disputes. U.S. assistance will help the Family Court realize its full mission, as envisioned by its Mauritian founders, of handling criminal cases involving children. Similarly, these funds will train Family Court judges, Ministry of Justice personnel, and other officials in combating Trafficking in Persons to better confront human trafficking and curtail child prostitution.

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mozambique has made a dramatic recovery after two decades of civil war, but half the population survives on less than one dollar a day, 16 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS, and millions of others are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases. U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that enhances the Government of Mozambique's (GOM) capacity to tackle long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. The U.S. program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, reduce corruption, improve capacity to respond to immediate health needs, and promote host government capacity on national and regional security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
Development Assistance	11,356	20,820	-	20,820	57,240
Global Health and Child Survival - State	213,700	212,304	-	212,304	212,304
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,349	39,423	-	39,423	63,750
International Military Education and Training	282	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	2,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	22,659	20,000	-	20,000	20,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
1 Peace and Security	282	300	-	300	2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	282	300	-	300	2,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	499	3,000	-	3,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	499	2,500	-	2,500	6,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	-	500	1,000
3 Investing in People	256,872	257,977	-	257,977	282,744
3.1 Health	256,872	257,727	-	257,727	282,744
3.2 Education	-	250	-	250	-
4 Economic Growth	23,800	31,570	-	31,570	63,550
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	19,693	27,000	-	27,000	36,310
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,009	2,570	-	2,570	4,850
4.8 Environment	2,098	2,000	-	2,000	7,390
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,893	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,793	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	100	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,147	-	6,147	28,101

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	284,346	292,847	-	292,847	355,994
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,646	-	1,646	1,850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,501	-	4,501	26,251

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	355,994	2,700	7,000	282,744	63,550	-
Development Assistance	57,240	-	7,000	-	50,240	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	212,304	-	-	212,304	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,750	-	-	63,750	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,000	-	-	6,690	13,310	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: With 1,534 miles of coastline and land borders with five countries, Mozambique is a transit country for terrorists, smugglers, and human traffickers. The United States, through the Department of State, will support a security program to help Mozambique control its territorial waters and coastline and provide training and equipment to improve the capacity of immigration officials, border security forces, and other law enforcement officials. Currently, the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FADM) is severely limited by a lack of equipment, budget support, infrastructure, and training. U.S. training and support, provided by the Department of State, will help the FADM develop a robust peacekeeping force capable of working with regional (Southern African Development Community) and international forces. State Department assistance will build the capacity of Mozambican law enforcement and border guard forces to implement anti-trafficking laws through training to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. A new State Department program will provide continued support to carry out humanitarian demining of agricultural and population centers.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Systemic corruption and a lack of administrative capability continue to undermine government accountability and effectiveness. Beginning in FY 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund new programs to address these issues. These programs will improve the accountability and capability of elected officials at various levels of government, encourage civil society's participation in government, improve transparency and reduce corruption, and support a free and independent media and civil society. New programming will improve the capacity and professionalism of the police, and nurture emerging political and economic leaders. All USAID assistance will seek to improve governance by including anti-corruption and civil society components through training and technical assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	499		2,500		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Government Officials receiving USG- supported anti corruption training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	75	75
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved governance and increased political space for democratic competition can help to mitigate destabilizing trends in Mozambique and will respond to a 2008 Democracy and Governance Assessment which concluded that a robust and strategically-implemented good governance portfolio is critical to the long-term success of U.S. foreign assistance in Mozambique. This program is currently under design, and approval of the Country Assistance Strategy submitted in early 2009, which highlights democracy and governance programming. U.S. programming would increase transparency and reduce corruption, improve local governance and citizen participation, promote development of civil society and media, improve the capacity and professionalism of the police, and nurture emerging political and economic leaders. This is a new program that will be designed in 2010 and results are expected in 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Investing in People: Programs in this area will educate families on the effective use of local foodstuffs to improve children's nutrition. Programs also will help Mozambicans become more effective participants in community health and development projects. Water and sanitation resources will help mitigate water-related diseases, such as diarrhea and cholera. Maternal and child health programs and voluntary family planning/reproductive health resources will increase the access of Mozambicans to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality. This programming will expand access and availability to high-quality information and sustainable reproductive health services. USAID resources also will be used to distribute food to selected clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment activities.

New education programs will be designed to expand the opportunities for quality education through teacher training activities to improve the quality of basic education, interactive exchanges, and support for education policy reform.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The 2010 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Mozambique will receive significant support to build partnerships aimed at providing integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and supporting orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,838		19,700		38,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of artemisinin-based combination treatments (ACT's) purchased and distributed through USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	3,525,120	2,400,000	3,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Bed-net distributions are expected to average up to 1,000,000 per year with indoor-residual spraying to reach as many as half a million families each year. U.S. funds would ensure effective Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy treatment to 85 percent of patients with confirmed or suspected malaria within the target population. After the PMI program ends, USAID will focus on strengthening prevention and facilitate results-oriented programming. The new strategy for malaria prevention by 2011 will focus on universal coverage (by 2014) of long-lasting insecticide treated nets in each household. The goal would contribute significantly to support Mozambique to reach universal coverage (at least 2 nets for 80 percent of the households) and will require a significant increase in commodities purchases. Additionally, the U.S. will train community health workers. Finally, more support will be given to improve malaria diagnostics and health system strengthening. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Economic Growth: Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a top priority of the Government of Mozambique. Overall, USAID assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create labor opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. More specifically, and working with the private sector, USAID resources will be used to advocate for a better business environment, promote policy change and good economic governance, mobilize financial resources, strengthen human capacity development, and promote high-impact value chains, including support for the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of “green growth” investments, including tourism. Planned interventions will include construction of productive infrastructure (farm-to-market roads, water systems, and rural markets) and activities to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic malnutrition in Mozambique. Through activities to improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity, USAID will help the most vulnerable families mitigate environmental risks, increase marketable production, and encourage them to move more rapidly from subsistence to surplus production thereby generating higher family income.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Mozambican and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, foundations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through the deployment of improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased by strengthening food staple market structures and improving the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,098		2,000		7,390	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	41,000	82,000	87,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. will support tourism sector planning, related policy reforms, and strategic investments in destination tourism as a means of building support for sustainable resource management and promoting investment in labor-intensive sectors. Mozambique has excellent potential to develop high-quality "destination" natural resource-based tourism due to its exceptional marine ecology, pristine beaches, and other unique terrestrial and lake ecosystems. Tourism's current undeveloped state is due to the absence of large, international investment capable of driving high-value markets and building local supply chains. Through a possible public-private partnership the U.S. will support the conservation of key natural areas, promote investment in renewable energy with a particular focus on contributing to energy needs of the agriculture and tourism sectors, and promote private investments in plantation forestry. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets reflect the current tourism program. Targets will be revised as new programs (which will support plantation forestry) and other "green growth" investments such as renewable energy are initiated in FY 2009 and in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Of the 394 kilometers of rural tertiary roads in Mozambique, a total of 247.5 kilometers were rehabilitated and/or re-surfaced in FY 2006 and an additional 146.6 kilometers of inaccessible road were opened. U.S. support for rehabilitation and maintenance of farm-to-market roads through NGO programs was terminated in early 2008 due to lack of funds. This new program will be designed in late FY 2009 and will provide support, through public-private partnerships where feasible, for the construction and/or improvement of key,

productive rural infrastructure including farm-to-market roads, which will complement the road rehabilitation undertaken through the Millennium Challenge Compact and improve transport to markets for farmers receiving USG technical assistance. Specific targets and implementing mechanisms will be determined during the design phase. Given the time required for design work and contracting, actual completion of infrastructure by 2010 will be limited. This is a new program that will be designed in 2010 and results are expected in 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	19,693		27,000		36,310	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture related firms benefiting from interventions as a results of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	17	20	18	85	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Mozambique has high levels of poverty (54 percent in 2008) and child malnutrition (46 percent in 2004) and currently faces escalating staple food prices. Key economic sectors where Mozambique demonstrates strong potential are neither well-developed nor sufficiently competitive in the global economy. Strategic links can accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technologies, build human capacity, and develop markets for value-added products. The potential for commercial farming has not been realized. The U.S. will support the development of a more productive, market-oriented, and higher value-added agricultural sector. Interventions will be concentrated in the trade and transport corridors for maximum impact through access to regional and international markets. Large commercial farmers, small-holder producers, agro-processors, transporters, financial service providers, wholesalers, and exporters will join forces to modernize Mozambican agriculture through a value chain, business cluster competitiveness approach. U.S. programs are currently underway and will be designed to further promote commercialization of agriculture, promote investments in “green growth”, and build human capacity.

Humanitarian Assistance: In 2010 USAID will conduct a staple food crop marketing assessment for southern Mozambique, which will include an analysis on domestic trade flows and trade between southern Mozambique and neighboring countries. In addition, baseline information for household livelihoods will be updated for southern Mozambique. These studies will provide critical information to the U.S. Government, the Government of Mozambique, and other donors, to help develop and implement appropriate interventions addressing food insecure and vulnerable populations in southern Mozambique.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) will continue to be strengthened. The Government of Mozambique and MCC signed a five-year compact in July 2007, which entered into force in October 2008. The goal of this five-year program is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to focus on the challenges faced by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) by providing assistance to the health sector and supporting the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate more fully in peacekeeping operations. Namibia has achieved relative success in accordance with transformational development precepts and priorities. The country benefits from a democratic government that follows open market policies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	108,017	109,423	-	109,423	104,464
Development Assistance	3,525	5,025	-	5,025	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	102,500	102,364	-	102,364	102,364
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,934	1,934	-	1,934	1,950
International Military Education and Training	58	100	-	100	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	108,017	109,423	-	109,423	104,464
1 Peace and Security	58	100	-	100	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58	100	-	100	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	107,459	105,298	-	105,298	104,314
3.1 Health	104,434	104,298	-	104,298	104,314
3.2 Education	3,025	1,000	-	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	-	2,025	-	2,025	-
4.8 Environment	-	2,025	-	2,025	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	854	-	854	12,083
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	854	-	854	12,083

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,464	150	-	104,314	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	102,364	-	-	102,364	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,950	-	-	1,950	-	-
International Military Education and	150	150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,464	150	-	104,314	-	-
Training						

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States supports the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, and seeks to expand its relationship with Namibia's military leaders to improve the capacity of Namibian troops to participate fully in peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance will provide education programs for Namibian Defense Force (NDF) officers and non-commissioned officers to reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

U.S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, will be used to send one Sergeant Major from the Operations and Training division of the General Staff to the United States Sergeant Majors Academy in Fort Bliss, Texas. This initial cadre will allow the NDF to re-write non-commissioned officer training doctrine and will allow follow-on funding to train additional Sergeant Majors in best practices and procedures. The cascade effect of the train-the-trainer approach will be utilized to maximize impact.

Investing in People: Namibia's tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate is the second highest in the world. Furthermore, the estimated 59 percent of TB patients that are HIV positive makes TB the leading cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS. Given the emergence of a multi-drug-resistant and Extensive Drug Resistant TB, the U.S. has further intensified its efforts to assist Namibia to combat TB in FY 2010. TB significantly undercuts workforce productivity, and each untreated person with active TB infects approximately 10-14 additional persons per year. U.S. support will strengthen the capacity of the GRN National TB Control Program (NTCP) to expand community-based Directly Observed Treatment. It will improve early case detection, and TB drug management, as well as TB control management at a district, intermediate, and national level. In addition, the program will improve multi-drug-resistant TB surveillance and management, and laboratory services. Projected results are that the capacity of the NTCP will be strengthened to manage, supervise, and monitor TB control activities, as well as improve case detection and treatment success rates in target areas.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Namibia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2008, Namibia signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation compact agreement, which focuses on investments in economic growth and poverty reduction. The compact program will focus on improving livestock productivity, promoting tourism, developing indigenous natural products, and strengthening the delivery and quality of education at secondary and tertiary levels.

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Niger focuses on the following key goals: consolidating Niger's democratic institutions and processes against destabilizing forces; assisting with sustainable economic growth as Niger combats malnutrition and poverty; and strengthening Niger's capabilities and capacities in counter-terrorism activities.

Niger has been ranked among the bottom five countries on the UN Development Program's Human Development Index since 1990. While political and social instability in the 1990s resulted in a decade of development progress being lost, multi-party elections in late 1999, and again in 2004, changed the political landscape and led to the return of most donors. Since 2000, Niger has made steady performance improvements in many areas and most major donors have provided Niger with increased assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,202	16,123	-	16,123	18,855
Development Assistance	2,900	1,023	-	1,023	3,605
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	121	100	-	100	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,881	15,000	-	15,000	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,202	16,123	-	16,123	18,855
1 Peace and Security	121	923	-	923	1,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	823	-	823	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	121	100	-	100	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	-	200	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	-	200	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	500
3 Investing in People	6,646	4,500	-	4,500	5,605
3.1 Health	6,646	4,500	-	4,500	4,500
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,105
4 Economic Growth	9,375	10,500	-	10,500	10,500
4.5 Agriculture	9,375	10,500	-	10,500	10,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,060	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,060	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	571
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	210
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	361

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,855	1,250	1,500	5,605	10,500	-
Development Assistance	3,605	1,000	1,500	1,105	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	4,500	10,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Niger is a valuable ally in counter-terrorism, and is a core participant in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP). U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State is designed to complement ongoing TSCTP activities and train Niger's security forces, while also helping to professionalize the military and expose it to democratic values and respect for human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs are supporting Niger's continued progress in democratization and good governance. Effective, transparent, inclusive, and participatory decentralization processes are essential to advance democratization. Expanding the involvement of citizens and other actors at the local level will also help address chronic issues such as food insecurity and the potential for ideological extremism. USAID also is planning to assist with upcoming local and national elections in 2009, which will represent the first successful transfer of power from one democratically-elected government to another. Support for government decentralization and for job training programs for youth will continue to be U.S. priorities in Niger. Youth and minorities will be encouraged to increase their participation in local governance and the electoral process. U.S. programs will support joint observation, monitoring, and oversight activities with international partners to support a free, fair, and transparent election process. Newly elected officials will require technical assistance to learn their roles and communes will continue to need assistance in generating revenue and providing public services. As the security situation in the North permits, USAID will focus on commune governments that serve Tuareg and Arab communities in the north which have been underserved by other donors.

Investing in People: Niger has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world. USAID assistance in maternal and child health is designed to address this challenge. USAID assistance will also support an education program designed to improve Niger's literacy rate, with a particular focus on women's education. Attention to education also provides an opportunity to present alternatives to extremist views. FY 2010 programming will also focus on efforts to enable NGO partners to continue their work on the long-term causes of food insecurity, infant mortality and stunting, and malnutrition. Micro-interventions will continue to support village-level potable water supplies, good health and nutrition practices, literacy, and small business development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		1,105		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Primary School Teachers Trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new activity will complement Niger's ongoing MCC Threshold Program by enhancing and strengthening the results of its girls' education component by providing intensive training to 150 primary school inspectors and counselors on improving teacher effectiveness, and to 900 teachers on improved teaching methodologies.

Economic Growth: Niger suffers from a chronic child nutritional crisis, and is one of the least economically developed countries in the world. USAID assistance in this area is intended to bolster economic growth and to help the country address its persistent nutritional deficiencies. USAID will build on successful food security interventions currently underway in agricultural and pastoral areas to further increase the food security of Niger's most vulnerable populations. Funding in this area will support the commitment of the United States to the African Union's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program in food-stressed countries.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Niger signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program agreement in March 2008. Niger's three-year, \$23 million threshold program focuses on the control of corruption, improving the business environment and land access, and building "girl-friendly" schools to increase the enrollment and completion rate of young girls in primary school. The program seeks to assist Niger in raising its performance on MCC indicators, particularly on corruption, to qualify it for MCC compact assistance.

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Democratic and economic progress in Nigeria is challenged by poor governance, entrenched corruption, internal conflict, ineffective service delivery, and pervasive poverty. Nigeria remains mired near the bottom of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index. While there has been notable progress in macroeconomic policy reform over the past few years, these reforms have yet to bring measurable improvements to the lives of the people. U.S. assistance will help Nigeria address these challenges by fostering transparent and accountable governance; engaging civil society and government partners to battle corruption; increasing professionalism of the military and law enforcement agencies; strengthening health and education systems to deliver quality services; growing the non-oil economy; and improving the environment for regional and international trade. With national and local elections scheduled for mid-2011, efforts will also be focused on creating an environment conducive to transparent and credible elections.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
Development Assistance	29,710	67,082	-	67,082	77,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,339	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
Global Health and Child Survival - State	420,000	417,173	-	417,173	417,173
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	44,009	57,045	-	57,045	61,700
International Military Education and Training	812	850	-	850	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	590	720	-	720	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	50	-	50	50

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
1 Peace and Security	3,909	4,570	-	4,570	7,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	50	-	50	50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,151	2,200	-	2,200	2,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	360	-	360	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	590	360	-	360	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,168	1,600	-	1,600	2,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,539	12,982	-	12,982	20,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,104	4,000	-	4,000	8,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,031	5,400	-	5,400	9,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,404	3,582	-	3,582	3,200
3 Investing in People	476,762	490,218	-	490,218	493,873
3.1 Health	466,009	476,218	-	476,218	479,873
3.2 Education	10,753	14,000	-	14,000	14,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,460	544,270	-	544,270	560,673
4 Economic Growth	6,250	36,500	-	36,500	39,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	-	-	-	4,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,350	-	-	-	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	35,000	-	35,000	29,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	750	-	-	-	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,910	-	6,910	34,418
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	603	-	603	1,834
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,307	-	6,307	32,584

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	560,673	7,100	20,700	493,873	39,000	-
Development Assistance	77,300	2,600	20,700	15,000	39,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	417,173	-	-	417,173	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,700	-	-	61,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Prior decades of military rule had a negative effect on the professional development of the Nigerian armed forces. As a result, the Nigerian military is still in need of reform particularly in terms of professionalizing the officer and noncommissioned-officer corps and promoting effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law. Department of State-funded programs will continue to provide equipment and training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces, which are deployed to peacekeeping missions throughout the continent. Funding will assist in developing the capacity of government institutions and civil society to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict. The U.S. assistance will also build Nigeria's capability to address threats to maritime security; interdict narcotics trafficking; and combat money laundering and other financial crimes.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Improving governance is the foundation of the U.S. program in Nigeria. There will be no sustainable progress in reducing catastrophic maternal and child mortality, fighting poverty and hunger, creating jobs or a better-educated population without improved governance. Good governance will be advanced by creating more responsive structures at state and local levels, improving service delivery, and strengthening budget management capacity and fiscal oversight. The United States will work directly with a diverse cross section of Nigerian civil society organizations, building their internal management capacity and strengthening their ability to engage with the government on issues of fiscal accountability, budget monitoring, and extractive industries transparency. To lay the groundwork for credible elections in 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help to build

local capacity to manage and coordinate elections infrastructure, and promote the input of civil society input into electoral and constitutional reform dialogue and oversight of the electoral process.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,104		4,000		8,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	6	27
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Poor governance is at the heart of Nigeria's development challenges. State and local governments manage over half of Federal budget resources and are charged with delivering basic services to their citizens, but most lack the capacity and political will to implement their roles. The U.S. will launch its capacity-building support to state and local governments in late FY 2009. Assistance will include strengthening relevant state government institutions to plan, manage resources, and work effectively with counterparts at local level; imparting state of the art performance-based budget drafting, implementation and monitoring skills to partner local governments; and improving the internal self-governance of local government councils. Added funding in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. to significantly increase the number of local governments that will adopt and implement improved practices and reach out to their citizens, moving states to the next step of implementing the new legislation with CSO input and monitoring. Over the next five years capacity building for these governments will improve delivery of basic services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,031		5,400		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local CSOs strengthened that promote political participation and voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	17	23	25	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2007 elections were universally condemned by international and domestic observers alike as fraudulent. The electoral commission that was supposed to guarantee a free and fair process is instead viewed by many as being complicit in, if not responsible for, the failure of the elections. Campaigns and voting itself were marked by violence and intimidation. This situation cannot be allowed to repeat itself in 2011, as yet

another failed election would have grave implications for security and stability in Nigeria and in the wider region. The additional resources provided in FY 2010 will be used to substantially strengthen the engagement of Nigerian citizens in the electoral process. Active civil society organizations and informed voters are the most powerful tools available in the Nigerian environment for advancing the credibility of the elections and the accountability of the government to its citizens.

Investing in People: Improving Nigeria’s capacity to address the fundamental health and education needs of its citizens will have a profound impact on governance, stability, and economic growth. USAID will support increased access to quality family planning and reproductive health services, focusing efforts in selected states with high unmet demand. Maternal and child health efforts will target routine immunization, polio eradication, birth preparedness, and maternity services, seeking to reduce catastrophic rates of maternal and young child mortality. U.S. assistance will also increase access to proven preventive and curative interventions, including insecticide treated nets, net retreatment kits, artemisinin combination therapy treatment for children, and intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women. Nigeria has the largest tuberculosis (TB) burden in Africa. To reduce death and disability, especially in the vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population, U.S. assistance will double the case detection rate and reduce the incidence of TB by half over the next 10 years. Basic education resources will increase the demand for quality basic education through comprehensive systems strengthening in selected states that addresses deficiencies in policy development and implementation, human resource management, monitoring and oversight, financial management, and resource allocation.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Nigeria will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	16,450		17,000		19,500		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant (SBA) in USG programs					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met			
			Target	Results			
0	0	91,000	152,500	151,864	115,000	330,000	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Nigeria is one of the worst places in the world to be a mother, ranking 70 out of 71 countries in the 2008 Report on the State of the World’s Mothers. The national average maternal mortality is about 800 per 100,000 live births, but the rate is at least three times higher in the northern States. Almost one-third of women receive no antenatal care. Sixty-six percent of deliveries take place in the home, with only 35 percent assisted by trained health care personnel. Increasing the proportion of births attended by a skilled provider is a powerful tool for reducing both maternal and infant mortality. Additional funds in FY 2010 will provide increased training and technical assistance to expand the pool of skilled birth attendants in selected focus high-risk states, more than doubling the number of women who are able to deliver their babies safely. Community mobilization activities will address demand-side constraints on utilization of health services.

Economic Growth: Funding will build trade and investment capacity and improve the enabling environment for agriculture and microfinance. USAID will continue to implement activities under the U.S. Global Food Security Response that will accelerate the uptake of proven production, processing, and marketing technologies, significantly increase the productivity of selected staple food crops, foster the development of agricultural value chains, and stimulate job creation through the growth of agribusiness enterprises. Customs regulation and policy reform will enhance regional trade and transport linkages, and smooth supply to regional markets. USAID will also focus on expanding investment opportunities, which are hampered by limited access to commercial market-driven financial services, including microfinance. U.S. assistance will also help expand access to credit through partnerships with commercial banks and increase the capacity of microfinance institutions. The U.S. will partner with Nigeria’s Central Bank to improve the policy environment for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Prior to FY 2010 the U.S. mission to Nigeria has had no Economic Growth resources to implement programs leading to fiscal policy reform. FY 2010 funds will be used to work with state and local governments on fiscal responsibility and public procurement reforms. These efforts will be focused in selected states and local governments that have demonstrated willingness to implement such reforms and will build on the local government program implemented with governance funds. While some states have drafted fiscal responsibility and public procurement legislation, few have engaged in a consultative process with civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders. This is a crucial step in ensuring both buy-in and adherence to the laws once passed and will be the focus of effort in the initial year of support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,150		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trade and investment diagnostics conducted				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Nigerian President's Chief Economic Advisor and the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Water Resources attended the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) meetings in Washington in April 2009. This level of representation shows that the government considers trade to be a major area of importance for the future. Further reforms in the trade area are key to the success of the agriculture program in Nigeria and will have a major positive impact on economic growth in West Africa. Prior to FY 2010 the U.S. Mission to Nigeria has not had any resources to address trade issues in the country, so the first year of a trade program will require extensive analytic and diagnostic work to define key areas for future intervention and shape the program going forward for maximum effectiveness.

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of Congo (ROC) is focused on maintaining peace and security and bolstering stability. Border assistance, including port activities, and training are vital to shoring up the country's ability to preserve the security it has developed over the past 10 years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	830	110	-	110	125
International Military Education and Training	155	110	-	110	125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	675	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	830	110	-	110	125
I Peace and Security	830	110	-	110	125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	830	110	-	110	125

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, will support efforts by ROC leaders to professionalize the country's security forces. Through the Department of State-funded military education and training program, U.S. assistance will provide courses on civil-military relations, border and port security, and human rights, and will send one Congolese active duty military to the U.S. Army War College. English language instruction will be a major component of training for Congolese military forces, in order to promote future cross-country military exercises.

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Rwanda is continuing its efforts to overcome its tragic past as it seeks to improve the economic, health, and social well-being of the Rwandan people. The country is still grappling with the 1994 genocide in which up to one million people were killed. This legacy underlies the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) attempts to balance the goals of maintaining internal security and consolidating democracy. Although there has been dramatic progress in rebuilding the country's infrastructure and economy since 1994, issues related to reconciliation continue to affect all aspects of society. Poverty remains pervasive, population growth remains high, and human capacity remains limited. The key U.S. priority is assisting Rwanda by strengthening the GOR's ability to rule justly and fairly, provide basic services for the populace, and foster economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
Development Assistance	3,820	19,480	-	19,480	37,840
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	110,000	108,922	-	108,922	108,922
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,272	31,750	-	31,750	36,700
International Military Education and Training	391	420	-	420	500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,180	10,500	-	10,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
1 Peace and Security	391	420	-	420	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	391	420	-	420	700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	665	2,580	-	2,580	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	465	1,880	-	1,880	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	700	-	700	750
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	2,250
3 Investing in People	145,850	148,692	-	148,692	147,122
3.1 Health	139,272	141,672	-	141,672	145,622
3.2 Education	600	2,000	-	2,000	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,978	5,020	-	5,020	-
4 Economic Growth	7,927	19,380	-	19,380	31,340
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	500
4.5 Agriculture	5,827	15,980	-	15,980	25,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600	1,900	-	1,900	3,840
4.8 Environment	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	158,663	171,072	-	171,072	184,162
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,830	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,830	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,048	-	3,048	13,711
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	488	-	488	1,027
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,560	-	2,560	12,684

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	184,162	700	5,000	147,122	31,340	-
Development Assistance	37,840	-	5,000	1,500	31,340	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	108,922	-	-	108,922	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,700	-	-	36,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provided through the Department of State, will continue to focus on enhancing the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Rwanda Defense Forces, including training to strengthen the Rwandan military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. Rwandan troops are disciplined and professional, and are an essential part of the UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur. U.S. assistance will also support training for Rwandan military personnel in human rights, military justice, and civil-military relations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Improving governance and strengthening democracy are top priorities for U.S. assistance. This includes ensuring full respect for the rule of law and human rights. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs intended to strengthen the justice system, increase access to justice, build the capacity of local government, promote national reconciliation, enhance political competition and consensus-building, and strengthen civil society. Overall, funding will strengthen public institutions, increase the capacity of decentralized local governments, and develop more vibrant political parties, civil society, and media. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support the capacity of national and local civil society organizations to provide input into local and national government policies and decision-making.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator and target and is based on the estimated number of civil society organizations (CSOs) that can be intensely engaged with these new funds. This indicator captures USAID's goal to assist in increasing the capacity of NGOs to engage proactively in advocacy and watchdog functions. CSOs were devastated by Rwanda's 1994 genocide. Since then, the number of local CSOs has surged, but their limited skills, weak organizational capacity, and the government's tendency to see civil society as implementers of government policy have rendered them largely ineffective. The government has begun to express growing interest in building the capacity of a stronger civil society at both the national and local levels, with the intention of letting civil society monitor government policy implementation as a result. These funds will be used to build the capacity of Rwandan civil society to act as agents for reform, monitor government performance, participate in democratic decision-making, articulate and represent their members' interests, engage in service delivery, and advocate for public policy reform. These funds will enhance U.S. efforts to strengthen democracy in Rwanda, and may result in Rwanda passing the governance and voice and accountability indicators that are vital for full MCC compact consideration.

Investing in People: Rwanda has made significant progress in the health sector, but needs to accelerate the pace of improvements to break the cycle of poor health and poverty. Rwanda's maternal mortality and life expectancy indicators are among the worst in Africa, while under-five mortality remains a serious health concern. The United States will continue to work collaboratively with the GOR to provide high impact maternal and child health (MCH) services and expand access to voluntary family planning services while strengthening the overall health system. Priority MCH services include, but are not limited to, antenatal care, safe and clean assisted delivery, essential and emergency obstetric care, essential newborn care and immunization. USAID will also support capacity building, including the development of human resources for health.

The United States is the largest donor in the health sector and its contributions have led to marked improvements in maternal and child health programs, including a 61 percent increase in the number of women delivering in health facilities between 2005 and 2008. Funding will build on these achievements and work to break the cyclical relationship between poverty and health.

USAID provides basic education through programs that improve access to educational materials to teachers and administrators, and expand education and workforce skills development opportunities for youth.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally

managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Rwanda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	16,862		16,300		18,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	136,211	321,620	135,378	470,000	320,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increase in funds for FY 2010 will allow for larger purchase of commodities, including insecticide treated nets (ITNs) and the insecticide used in IRS (indoor residual spraying). Expansion of these key interventions will move Rwanda towards the malaria pre-eradication phase. Large commodity purchases will increase impact of the spraying program leading to malaria's decline as a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. In 2006, malaria was the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Rwanda, representing 37 percent of outpatient consultations and 41 percent of hospital deaths. By 2007 these figures had fallen to 15 percent and 22 percent, respectively, and malaria had become the second leading cause. FY 2008 results are below target due to cancellation of a spray round, equivalent to approximately 200,000 houses not sprayed in 2008. In addition, only a portion of a second round was conducted during the 2008 fiscal year so all results could not be included, but are captured in the FY 2009 target, thereby inflating the FY 2009 target higher than it would otherwise be if pursued with FY 2009 funding only. Barring significant rains, results for FY 2009 are expected to be on target. Requested FY 2010 funding levels, higher than for FY 2009, would allow for the spraying of more households and an expansion of geographical coverage from previous spray rounds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,531		9,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of new users of any method of family planning				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	79,459	104,248	130,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new indicator being added to the Mission's performance framework to measure the impact of family planning services. The Mission has opted not to use couple years protection (CYP) as a representative indicator until data compilation and quality issues are resolved. The above indicator better captures the results of the expansion of training, promotion of family planning messaging, and service provision that can be implemented with increased family planning funding. In addition, this indicator includes male involvement as vasectomy coverage increases. As targets have not been previously set, the out-year targets, including those for 2009 and 2010, are estimates based on information collected by a few partners to date. Targets will be improved when the Interim Demographic and Health Survey data is released.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus on transforming the agriculture sector from subsistence to market-led commercial agriculture. In particular, USAID supports development of private sector productivity in the agribusiness sector, including commercially competitive specialty coffee and other high value exports. In 2000, Rwanda did not export any specialty coffee. Largely due to U.S. assistance, 2008 export revenues from this sub-sector export are expected to be at least \$7.5 million. Funding will also support the provision of technical expertise to improve the business enabling environment and facilitate international trade by reducing administrative burdens faced by exporters and investors. Programs also protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable eco-tourism.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Rwandan and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations, to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,827		15,980		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producers organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	51	43	198	120	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The focus of these additional funds is on increasing the agricultural productivity and improving the livelihoods of previously underserved small landholders, who form 80 percent of the total population. The additional funds will improve livelihoods through a multifaceted approach across the farming cycle connecting farmers to markets, from the improvement of rural farmer-to-market roads, to improving the land available for farming through hillside terracing intensification, and strengthening post harvest handling and storage facilities and management capacity. In FY 2008, results exceeded targets due to a training of

trainers strategy where cooperatives/associations trained in FY 2007 then trained other associations in FY 2008. The FY 2010 target reflects an estimate of the universe of organizations that can receive more intensified assistance and benefit from other interventions with this estimated funding level.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	600	1,900		3,840		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	78	40	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funding for private sector competitiveness will support USAID’s diverse investments in trade capacity building, with a particular focus on improving the capacity of agricultural producer organizations to diversify agricultural export products, improve regional trade transactions and increase smallholder revenues. A focus on management practices will increase the volume and value of targeted agricultural export products in support of the Government of Rwanda’s rural development strategy. USAID has adopted an approach that fosters market driven agricultural development, regional comparative advantages and agricultural professionalism. This approach fits well with the National Strategy that recommends an intensive agricultural system and concentration on limited agricultural crops for more productivity and an increase in export capacity.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Rwanda signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold program agreement in October 2008. The threshold program will address Rwanda’s voice and accountability, civil liberties, and political rights indicators by strengthening the judicial sector and civic participation, building the capacity of journalists and media outlets, and promoting civil rights and liberties.

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country's small military and coast guard. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea off the coast of West and Central Africa, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	621	175	-	175	200
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	496	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	175	-	175	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	621	175	-	175	200
1 Peace and Security	125	175	-	175	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	175	-	175	200
3 Investing in People	496	-	-	-	-
3.1 Health	496	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State supports the professionalization of the country's armed forces, with a particular emphasis on improved maritime security capabilities to interdict illicit shipments of people and goods and other illegal activities. Specific training has addressed port security, the maintenance of small patrol boats, and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

STP signed its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program agreement in November 2007 to develop its tax and customs revenue systems and improve its business environment. Objectives of the program include: increasing STP tax revenue by encouraging higher voluntary compliance with tax laws and strengthening enforcement; increasing customs revenue by modernizing and enhancing the professionalism of the Customs Service; and improving the business environment by reducing the time and associated costs required to start a business.

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States wants to see Senegal become a country with sound democratic institutions and a private sector environment that can attract the investment needed to create jobs and economic growth. For many years, Senegal was cited as a model within Africa for its traditions of democracy, peace, and tolerance. However, over the last year, several events have compromised Senegal's good standing, including a drop in rank on Transparency International's corruption index from 71st to 85th and burgeoning off-budget expenditures. U.S. assistance will be strategically targeted to enable Senegal to achieve its Millennium Development Goals by supporting work with civil society and key government entities to improve governance, reduce corruption, promote peace, stimulate economic growth and agricultural productivity, and provide critical capacity-building support in health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,859	93,912	-	93,912	98,135
Development Assistance	21,798	55,834	-	55,834	51,500
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	1,535	1,535
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,279	32,043	-	32,043	43,600
International Military Education and Training	1,177	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,070	3,500	-	3,500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	57,859	93,912	-	93,912	98,135
1 Peace and Security	2,675	2,300	-	2,300	2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,177	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,498	1,300	-	1,300	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	2,534	-	2,534	4,400
2.2 Good Governance	500	2,534	-	2,534	3,400
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	49,884	53,578	-	53,578	55,335
3.1 Health	35,052	39,003	-	39,003	45,635
3.2 Education	14,832	14,575	-	14,575	9,700
4 Economic Growth	4,800	35,500	-	35,500	35,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	-	500	900
4.5 Agriculture	1,200	33,000	-	33,000	29,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	-	-	3,200
4.8 Environment	1,600	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,150	-	6,150	6,155
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	850	-	850	700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,300	-	5,300	5,455

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,135	2,600	4,400	55,335	35,800	-
Development Assistance	51,500	1,100	4,400	10,200	35,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	-	-	1,535	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	43,600	-	-	43,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ensuring that the peace process in the Casamance region moves forward is critical to long-term stability in Senegal. The United States will continue to encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to work toward a negotiated settlement, while supporting intensified efforts to bring conflicting parties together for dialogue. The State Department-funded program will also help civil society place increased pressure on all groups to pursue discussions on a political level. In order to achieve its regional security goals, U.S. assistance will further the capacity of the Senegalese Armed Forces to effectively participate in peacekeeping operations on the African continent. Senegal is a leading troop contributor to peacekeeping operations and its military will continue to participate in the African Contingency Operations Training Assistance (ACOTA) train and equip program under the Global Peace Operations Initiative.

The U.S. will provide continued support for the development of Senegal's professional, apolitical military. U.S. security assistance provides the Senegalese military with the equipment and training needed to effectively serve in African peacekeeping operations and to protect its land and maritime borders, while adhering to international norms of professional military behavior, including respect for human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Corruption and inefficiency at all levels of government, particularly at the national level, are increasing. Addressing these issues is the top priority for U.S. assistance. While Senegal remains one of the few stable democracies in West Africa, it is increasingly becoming a highly-centralized government where weak checks and balances undermine good governance. The legislature, including the Senate, which the President recently reestablished and filled overwhelmingly with political allies, no longer acts as a check on the executive. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will expand efforts to promote government-wide transparency and generate greater civil society demand for transparency in government operations. Other areas for support include: judicial and legislative reform, capacity building to support the democratization of political parties, and support for a more decentralized government.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		2,534		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG supported anti-corruption measures implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2	0	5	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The new anti-corruption program in Senegal will involve a wide variety of stakeholders. It will increase knowledge of the costs of corruption and build broad support for anti-corruption activities. Senegalese citizens will be better educated about corruption and the role they can play in stopping it, while the program will empower civil society to productively channel citizen discontent currently growing from the widening perception of illicit gain by government officials and their interest groups. The program will also work with civil servants and decision makers in the Senegalese government to improve internal controls concerning laws and regulations against corruption. The funds requested for FY 2010 will allow the anti-corruption program to comprehensively address both an increase in the demand for more transparency and accountability/less corruption and a decrease in the opportunities for corruption by enforcing existing laws and implementing new measures. In 2012, there will be presidential elections. By preparing citizens, civil society, and civil servants now, in 2012 there could be a strong anti-corruption platform among the campaign promises of the competing candidates.

Investing in People: While Senegal has improved on its social indicators over the past five years, the country still falls short of achieving the Millennium Development Goals in both health and education. To decrease child and maternal mortality, USAID programs will support improvements in the quality and use of health services, products, and information in the areas of maternal, newborn, and child health; family planning and reproductive health; and the prevention and control of malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will continue to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set. Senegal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In Senegal, less than 65 percent of persons living in rural areas have access to potable water. To address this important constraint, U.S. assistance will support the construction of wells, boreholes, and appropriate sanitation facilities in rural areas. The program will also support training for management committees to ensure they have the capacity to maintain and manage this infrastructure. USAID promotes an integrated, holistic approach that addresses the social, economic, ecological, capacity, and governance challenges in the water sector.

To increase access to quality education, U.S. assistance will support several new USAID programs aimed at: improving children's reading and math skills; developing a national monitoring and evaluation system to

monitor learning achievement; promoting an integrated approach to teacher training and development; making internet service available to all middle and secondary schools in Senegal; supporting educational opportunities for more than 10,000 vulnerable children currently excluded from the formal school system; revising the middle school curriculum and providing textbooks to accompany the new curriculum; and encouraging greater involvement and investment in education on the part of the Senegalese private sector. The program will also support the analysis of national education accounts as one approach for increasing accountability and transparency in the education sector. The United States will take advantage of ongoing social sector interventions to push the GOS to meet its commitments in budget allocations for the education and health sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,870		15,700		24,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	76,279	76,000	153,942	222,000	275,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional malaria funding, PMI/Senegal will carry out Indoor Residual Spraying in a fifth district of Senegal to further decrease transmission, protecting more than 820,000 people from malaria and meeting the need for Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLIN) of newborns and pregnant women. The work will also support the Government of Senegal's National Malaria Control Program goal to meet 100 percent of rapid diagnostic testing need. A review of data collection procedures found that in FY 2007 "households" were counted, not "houses". The FY 2008 target was set based on FY 2007 results and thus refers to the number of "households", not "houses". After the target setting exercise in FY 2008, the National Malaria Control Program and partners decided that "houses" would be counted by spray teams.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,950		7,000		9,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple Years of Protection (CYP) in USG supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
230,271	277,135	318,047	260,000	364,120	400,000	470,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional \$2.5 million for the Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) program element, USAID will provide capacity building support to the Ministry of Health's Reproductive Health Division, significantly scale-up current family planning programs, carry out national and regional FP communication

programs, while expanding strategic advocacy programs to foster high-level political commitment. With recent changes in leadership in the Ministry and a Presidential focus on maternal mortality, an enabling environment exists for Senegal to make real progress in FP to reap the economic benefits that result. The Mission's contribution to this objective will include increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from the current 10.3 percent to 18 percent over the next five years.

Economic Growth: The U.S. Global Food Security Response, launched in FY 2009, will support efforts to increase food productivity in Senegal and reduce barriers to the movement and procurement of food throughout Senegal and to neighboring countries. Success in increasing agriculture productivity and improved resource management will ensure pro-poor economic growth and food security in rural areas.

As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Senegalese and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of improved technologies, management practices and human resource capacity building. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

The lack of a labor code favorable to investment, poor infrastructure, difficult access to land, environmental degradation, inconsistent application of commercial law, and burdensome and frequent tax audits are key challenges for Senegal's economic development. U.S. assistance, including support from the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, will be used to assist Senegal in reversing these trends by developing a competitive business environment, increasing trade and investments, increasing agriculture productivity, promoting public-private partnerships, conserving biodiversity and enhancing the sustainable and profitable use of natural resources. More specifically, technical assistance will be provided to analyze the constraints in the production and marketing of specific products in order to increase the number of products exported and expand support to sectors targeted by Senegal's Accelerated Growth Strategy. Success in expanding trade for several targeted markets and in transferring responsibility for the management of natural resources to local communities is expected to encourage sustainable private sector investment on a broader scale. Assistance will be provided to expand activities in biodiversity conservation and coastal water resources into new geographic areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		0		3,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Amount of Private Financing Mobilized with a DCA Guarantee				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000,000	520,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID/Senegal tries to increase private investments through improving the business environment and establishing loan guarantee programs through the Development Credit Authority (DCA). A DCA with

three banks was established at the end of FY 2007 to increase investment in sectors targeted by Senegal's Accelerated Growth Strategy (AGS). In FY 2008, the first year of the DCA, two of the three partner banks under USAID's DCA activity were unable to extend loans to enterprises; however, the third bank extended loans to nine businesses, which were able to access approximately \$520,000 through the USAID-supported bank loans. The key constraint is the stipulation in the DCA agreement to only extend loans to sectors identified by the AGS – agriculture, agribusiness, textiles, garments, fishing, tourism and Information and Communications Technology – whereas most solvent applicants are within the telecommunications, transport and construction sectors. To address this issue, USAID will provide technical assistance to the banks to help them better evaluate loans in the targeted sectors. The banks are responsive to this training, so a wider use of the DCA is expected in later years.

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles focuses on defense, military and border security restructuring and reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	99	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	99	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Investments in defense, military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will help build a professional military that respects civilian rule. Department of State programs will send Seychelles officers to the Naval Command and Staff College and the Command and General Staff College, and provide a military police mobile training team with a focus on civil-military relations, military justice, and defense resources management.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Sierra Leone aims to develop a more peaceful, democratic, and politically tolerant society. The United States' efforts focus on shifting Sierra Leone from livelihood security to economic prosperity and supporting the country as it emerges as a constructive and reliable ally for peace and prosperity in the region. Despite its successful post-conflict reconstruction efforts and the successful July 2008 local elections, Sierra Leone must still address a culture of impunity, weak governmental institutions, poor management and governance, corruption, abysmal health conditions, deteriorating educational standards, and widespread poverty.

U.S. assistance will focus on rebuilding agriculture and business and on developing the health and education sectors. U.S. assistance also will help bolster an active civil society that includes citizens' participation and independent media. It will be coordinated to support stronger economic growth and job creation by strengthening agricultural productivity, enhancing trade and investment opportunities in agriculture and the private sector, and providing strong support to capacity building in agriculture, health and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
Development Assistance	2,120	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,399	11,000	-	11,000	18,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	401	400	-	400	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	250	-	250	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,948	7,600	-	7,600	12,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
1 Peace and Security	401	650	-	650	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	401	400	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	250	-	250	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,919	9,855	-	9,855	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,399	9,000	-	9,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	520	855	-	855	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,555	4,148	-	4,148	7,500
3.1 Health	4,555	4,148	-	4,148	7,500
4 Economic Growth	4,993	5,097	-	5,097	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,943	4,522	-	4,522	11,290
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	50	100	-	100	1,000
4.8 Environment	1,000	475	-	475	710

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	22,868	19,750	-	19,750	31,150
of which: 6 Program Support	-	480	-	480	1,410
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	199
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	480	-	480	1,211

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	31,150	650	9,000	7,500	14,000	-
Economic Support Fund	18,000	-	9,000	-	9,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	7,000	5,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In order to help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, build security, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorists and other security threats, U.S. programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building for military and civilian authorities. U.S. assistance will help strengthen anti-corruption efforts, combat drug smuggling, stem human trafficking, impede organized crime, stop illegal money transfers, and curtail diamond smuggling. The responsiveness of the criminal justice system will be enhanced through training on community policing, investigative techniques, and crime scene protocols. Military assistance funded by the Department of State will support the Armed Forces Maritime Wing to forestall smuggling, piracy, illegal fishing, enhance civil-military cooperation, and improve programming and budget planning. U.S. support for continued military reform will help consolidate post-conflict gains and help to ensure the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) is prepared to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State funding will be used to advance democratic principles and practices in the local government and the decentralization process and to promote transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. In addition, U.S. assistance will support local government efforts to become increasingly responsive to citizen's demands, while strengthening the community-based civil society advocacy movement that promotes public participation and dialogue between communities and the local councils. U.S. assistance will also ensure the participation of women and youth in governance and the integration of gender in program activities. This assistance will support independent media and increase access to accurate information. Support to the Special Court of Sierra Leone (SCSL) will continue through FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	520		855		2,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and/or decentralization					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	700	807	1,600	2,257	264	360	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

With 2010 funds, U.S.-supported training will go beyond basic awareness of the decentralization law to focus on building the skills of all stakeholders. It will promote greater dialogue between communities and their local District Councils, build the communications and management skills of local officials to enable them to become more responsive to citizen's demands, and help communities take a more active role in community development planning, resource mobilization, and budgeting. The funds requested for FY 2010 will cover activities at least through FY 2011 by which time 50 more individuals will have been trained. The increased funding will lead to a critical mass of both more effective local governments and well-informed and proactive civil society groups and communities. Because of these changes to the nature and scope of the training program, the number of participants will decrease substantially from the FY08 levels. Nevertheless, this shift in strategy to provide more in-depth training, while resulting in a decrease in the number of participants trained, should result in a significant increase in the capacity of the trainees to strengthen the management capabilities of their respective civil society organizations (CSOs).

Investing in People: The United States will aim to reduce illness and death among infants, children, and mothers in Sierra Leone, since the country has the highest maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the world. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue improving newborn, child, and maternal health care by training health and community workers, offering health and nutrition education, and providing supplementary feeding for vulnerable households. U.S. assistance will also support an expansion of polio immunization activities. Sierra Leone will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,905		3,648		7,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in maternal and child healthcare and nutrition through USG supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	1,736	2,119	10,817	25,368	18,471	27,374
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Training in maternal and/or newborn health and nutrition contributes to preventing childhood illnesses and deaths in a country that records the world's highest maternal and under-five morbidity and mortality rates. Training allows for more effective community-based childhood disease prevention and management strategies for better care and nutrition, such as good infant and child feeding practices, full immunization, hygiene practices like hand washing, and prompt referral to health care providers. District health staff, traditional birth attendants, and members of community health committees will benefit from training, refresher sessions and supervision. In the long-term, these efforts will help the Government of Sierra Leone to meet its priority health objective of reducing child and maternal mortality. Increased funding in FY 2010 will enable the U.S. to scale up its contribution to meeting this goal. A new activity, commencing in the third quarter of FY 2010, will fully integrate facility-based care and community-based interventions and will enable the availability of a large pool of trained health professionals and community health workers to influence health outcomes for women and children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance through USAID will improve food security and increase farmer incomes through the development of effective programs in agriculture, natural resource management, private sector development, and micro-enterprise. U.S. assistance will increase cash crop exports, create employment opportunities, and increase farmer incomes. It will accomplish this by providing farmers with improved agricultural technologies, and improved access to market information and business development services. In addition, U.S. assistance will enable businesses to compete in the market place by improving their management effectiveness. U.S. assistance will also support activities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

In support of sustainable natural resource management, USAID will promote agroforestry, watershed management, and wildlife conservation. In addition, U.S. assistance will support policy reforms associated with natural resource management and extractive mining, such as diamond mining, including the implementation of Sierra Leone's Core Minerals Policy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,943		4,522		11,290	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBO) receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	35	158	472	662	235	350
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In Sierra Leone, agriculture accounts for 45 percent of GDP and is the primary source of employment. The Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) has made agriculture their number one priority sector. U.S. support for agriculture will assist the GOSL to achieve their agricultural development objective and contribute to accelerated growth. In FY 2008, the U.S. built the capacity of 662 associations to transform agriculture, encouraging the privatization of and commercialization of agricultural activities. U.S. beneficiaries have more than doubled their agricultural production. FY 2010 funds will be used to continue building the capacity of small and large-scale producer associations and financial institutions. The funds will help targeted associations to improve their efficiency along the agricultural value chain. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to create stronger and democratically governed associations that are more capable of influencing decision makers in agriculture, trade, and commerce.

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to eliminate the terrorist threat, promote lasting political and economic stability by supporting the establishment of effective governance, and to respond to the humanitarian needs of the Somali people. Since the adoption of Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter (TFC) in 2004, U.S. political engagement has focused on encouraging inclusive dialogue between Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and other key Somali clan, political, and business group stakeholders with the goal of achieving the objectives of the transitional mandate, as outlined by the TFC. Even with several recent successes, including the election of a new president in January 2009, extremist and terrorist elements have sought to disrupt and undermine the political process and remain a threat to long-term peace and stability in Somalia. In addition to U.S. policy priorities in southern and central Somalia, the United States seeks to support continued progress toward democratization and economic development in the self-declared "Republic of Somaliland" in northwestern Somalia, which has achieved notable success in establishing systems of law and order, and the semiautonomous region of Puntland in northeastern Somalia.

While adapting to changes in Somalia's dynamic political environment, U.S. assistance will help facilitate the transitional processes leading to national elections (currently scheduled for the end of calendar year 2011) and the establishment of permanent, representative government institutions. At the same time, the United States will work closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support the provision of social services and the development of an effective and representative security sector, including the military, police force, and judiciary, while supporting ongoing peacekeeping efforts in Somalia. To address underlying issues in Somalia's long-running conflict, U.S. support will also focus on broad-based conflict mitigation and reconciliation among Somalia's various clans and constituencies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
Development Assistance	10,419	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	20,250	-	20,250	28,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	748	1,550	-	1,550	6,000
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	754	-	-	-	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	2,281	78,600	40,000	118,600	67,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
1 Peace and Security	3,035	82,600	40,000	122,600	82,810
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,035	79,600	40,000	119,600	73,040
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	-	3,000	9,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,914	8,745	-	8,745	12,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	211,602	137,690	40,000	177,690	103,310
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,514	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	3,745	-	3,745	5,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	9,253	9,055	-	9,055	8,000
3.1 Health	2,748	2,550	-	2,550	6,000
3.2 Education	6,505	6,505	-	6,505	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	197,400	37,290	-	37,290	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,116	2,292	-	2,292	2,196
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,116	1,942	-	1,942	1,896

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,310	82,810	12,500	8,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	28,270	13,770	12,500	2,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	67,000	67,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The most significant development in Somalia in 2009 was the creation of a new “unity” government that incorporates members of the ARS into the Transitional Federal Government and the election of a new president, as called for by the Djibouti Agreement in 2008. However, extremist elements and terrorist operatives continue their efforts to disrupt the political process through attacks against TFG, African Union (AU) forces and civilian targets, including humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and civil society actors. Despite these security challenges, the Djibouti Agreement establishes a basis for addressing stability as long as key Somali stakeholders act in good faith and the international community provides support.

The United States can best support Somalia in establishing peace and security by providing assistance for security sector reform (SSR), peace and reconciliation initiatives, and peace-keeping operations. A key element of SSR in Somalia is disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of illegal militias. U.S. assistance will support interventions to generate rapid employment with a focus on training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth. The program will contribute to the design and development of a longer-term skills training and employment program linked to an anticipated DDR program. State Department programs will fund police training and community-based policing initiatives that build upon lessons-learned in Somaliland with regard to DDR. The United States will also support security sector reform in Somalia by supporting community security initiatives, helping to establish civilian policing, facilitating criminal justice reforms, and providing antiterrorism training and assistance to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary. U.S. assistance in these areas will greatly contribute to an improved security environment at the community level.

The United States will fund programs to train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support initiatives that facilitate dialogue and national level peace and reconciliation processes. Following the completion of a comprehensive security sector assessment in FY 2009, the U.S. will work to build new Somali security forces by providing equipment, training, and advisors. The U.S. will support the SSR effort by building the capacity of civilian ministries to oversee these new security institutions, and ensure that dependable mechanisms are in place to logistically support and pay the salaries of the security forces. At the same time, the State Department will continue to support peacekeeping operations by equipping, training and deploying peacekeepers.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		3,000		9,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Youth participating in training programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2,000	10,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States will fund programs to train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support initiatives that facilitate dialogue and national level peace and reconciliation processes. This program will provide 10,000 Somali youth an opportunity to improve their livelihood through training to promote employment and income generation. FY 2010 funds will support the construction of employment resource centers in key urban areas to provide training to strengthen the livelihood skills and access work opportunities of 10,000 youth. The program will also work with the private sector to match available skills with the required needs of local businesses. The resource centers will also develop workforce readiness and entrepreneurship certification programs designed to enhance employability and self-employment potential of youth who participate in the program. The proposed level of increased funding in FY2010 will allow us to achieve results on this indicator in FY 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The achievement of lasting political stability in Somalia requires efforts to promote and strengthen good governance, political competition, and consensus-building. Somalia’s political transition faces formidable challenges, and helping Somalia to develop stable, legitimate, and durable government institutions is a critical element of U.S. strategy. The United States aims to foster good governance and political stability by supporting initiatives that will build institutional capacity and facilitate the legitimate transition to a democratically elected government.

U.S. assistance will support several initiatives aimed at improving governance at the national, regional, and local levels, as well as key elements of civil society. The United States will help re-establish appropriate executive functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions that provide basic services. U.S. assistance will fund activities in support of the constitutional referendum and national elections scheduled for 2011. The United States will help build a justice system that will ensure equality before the law, fair trial standards, and other elements of procedural fairness. U.S. assistance will enhance

legal training facilities and strengthen the judicial structures and conflict resolution capacities at the local level. In addition, U.S. assistance will encourage continued democratization and development in the regional organizations in Somaliland and Puntland. The United States will continue to engage civil society to emphasize their importance in democratic processes and development, as well as to demonstrate the importance of their participation in the consolidation of peace.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
		400	3,745		5,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of consensus building processes assisted by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	9	11	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID will work to promote peaceful agreement on democratic reform, rules, and frameworks throughout the country's clan structure. In collaboration with other donors, USAID will support inclusive consensus-building initiatives related to peace agreements, national dialogues, referenda on key issues, and the anticipated constitutional referendum and national elections. USAID will support the development of a free and fair electoral system and political processes that will promote a credible transition. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well

Investing in People: Somalia remains a complex humanitarian emergency exacerbated by ongoing violence, displacement of civilian populations and chronic natural disasters (floods and drought). As a result, Somalia's health indicators are among the worst in the world. Even prior to the escalation of conflict and population displacement in 2007 and 2008, at least one in every 10 Somali children died before reaching the age of one, while one in eight never saw their fifth birthday. To help improve the health of Somalis, U.S. assistance will focus resources on basic maternal and child health (MCH) interventions at the health facility and community levels. Education is another important area of support under this objective. The formal education system in Somalia, which has always been institutionally weak compared to world standards, has been almost completely destroyed as a result of years of civil conflict. U.S. assistance will fund programs that improve access to basic education by building and rehabilitating schools, including water and sanitation facilities. Through USAID, the United States will also provide assistance to train more female teachers and support community-based school management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	248		1,550		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	4,730	5,298	19,600	38,720
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, USAID initiated an integrated education and water activity. Within that activity, USAID will work with public, private and non-governmental organizations to increase access to improved sanitation infrastructure for schools. Improved drinking water supply will be shared by schools and communities. Basic hygiene education will be delivered to communities by trained hygiene promoters and to students by trained teachers. Over a three-year time span, at least 12,000 people will directly receive hygiene and sanitation education and another 50,000 will be reached with positive messages about safe hygiene practices. FY 2010 resources will support hygiene and sanitation education to individuals and will also fund the broader hygiene awareness campaign. FY 2010 funds will also support a portion of the costs to improve drinking water supply and sanitation for schools and communities.

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overarching priority in South Africa is to assist the country in completing the transformation from its apartheid past into an economically vibrant, fully-inclusive democracy. U.S. assistance in South Africa focuses on expanding partnerships with the South African Government (SAG) to stem the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS; building capacity that promotes economic growth; addressing immediate diplomatic, military, and political-military issues; improving the management of tuberculosis (TB); and ensuring the sustainable and integrated delivery of quality primary health care services at the local level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	574,266	541,389	-	541,389	548,194
Development Assistance	9,250	9,000	-	9,000	15,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	557,200	519,994	-	519,994	519,994
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,951	11,500	-	11,500	10,000
International Military Education and Training	865	845	-	845	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	50	-	50	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	574,266	541,389	-	541,389	548,194
1 Peace and Security	1,615	1,395	-	1,395	5,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	50	-	50	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	865	845	-	845	1,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	750	500	-	500	2,000
3 Investing in People	567,401	531,494	-	531,494	529,994
3.1 Health	564,151	531,494	-	531,494	529,994
3.2 Education	3,000	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	250	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	5,250	8,500	-	8,500	13,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,550	1,840	-	1,840	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,700	6,660	-	6,660	9,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	495	-	495	17,227
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	495	-	495	17,227

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	548,194	5,200	-	529,994	13,000	-
Development Assistance	15,000	2,000	-	-	13,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	548,194	5,200	-	529,994	13,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	519,994	-	-	519,994	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: South Africa is a force for African stability and prosperity and a strategic U.S. partner on the continent. The United States, through the Department of State, will enhance South African capacity to address regional security challenges and development goals. U.S. programs will augment military capacity and improve the readiness of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) to respond to regional conflict. The United States will promote participation in stabilization operations, combat transnational crime, and build SAG capacity to implement regional peace and reconciliation activities. To enhance the SAG's strategic airlift and disaster response capabilities, the U.S. will fund C-130 equipment upgrades and, where possible, maintenance in support of overall peacekeeping operations. The United States will continue to engage future SAG leadership in professional military education and technical training courses and help South Africans improve management of their defense establishment. The participation of four SANDF officers in four separate military education and training courses exposed these mid-level leaders to U.S. military culture, organization, and decision-making. The courses are aligned with the SANDF's own training needs, and, over time, will improve the U.S.-South African military relationship. Counter-terrorism programs will improve the SAG's capabilities to deliver specialized training and technical assistance to police officers in the investigation of terrorist organizations and activities, and in preparations for hosting the 2010 World Cup soccer event. The Department of State's FY 2010 program will build on this foundation and provide targeted training and technical assistance to strengthen South African law enforcement and prosecutorial capabilities. The training will also be critical in preparing for security contingencies related to the 2010 World Cup, including airport security management, border control management, critical incident management, and preventing attacks on soft targets.

The sustaining partnership with South Africa will be the basis for U.S. assistance that strengthens SAG systems for delivering targeted assistance in support of peace-building, reconstruction, and democratization in strife-torn countries across Africa. The FY 2010 programs will expand on the successful initiation of joint United States-South Africa programming.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	750		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of activities undertaken to establish improved SAG delivery of foreign assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2	2	5	7	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To help the South African Government (SAG) maximize its positive influence, the US supports the SAG’s efforts to provide development assistance and political and security reforms in the region. In FY 2008, the U.S. played a pivotal role in facilitating and supporting the SAG’s Trilateral Assistance to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The U.S.-supported activities included the deployment of a delegation of SAG officials and experts to assist in the development and implementation of the DRC’s Law on Decentralization and Local Governance. In FY 2009 USAID is supporting the SAG Department of Treasury’s efforts to implement various SAG aid projects in Africa. This will improve the SAG’s capacity to develop, manage, and implement aid programs across the region. This will be accomplished using FY 2008 funds. FY 2009 funding for this activity has been reduced to zero. This will result in lower targets for FY 2009 and FY 2010. With a return to funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		50		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in Anti-terrorism By USG Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	48	75	63	20	100	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As the leading political, economic and security force in the region, South Africa's ability to prevent terrorism and terrorists is essential to U.S. counter-terrorism efforts. The FY 2010 increase in funding will greatly enhance the South African Police Service’s ability to combat terrorism at home and in the region. Funding will provide much-needed counter-terrorism training to secure air and seaports, develop the ability to track and prevent terrorism financing, and help build strategic, cooperative relationships among the six nations that border South Africa. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. Funds also may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators. The selected indicator allows the

U.S. to track the number of people reached via training, a significant aspect of the assistance. The training will have long-term benefits for South Africa and its neighbors as these train-the-trainer programs will be incorporated into the police academy's curriculum. FY 2010 targets increase only slightly compared to FY 2010 funding levels because of the late arrival of funds. The majority of FY 2010 funds will be expended in FY 2011 and targets will increase then.

Investing in People: South Africa has one of the highest estimated TB infection rates in the world, ranking fifth on the World Health Organization list of 22 high-burden countries. TB is the leading cause of death in HIV-infected individuals (estimated to be 5.4 million), and HIV is the propellant fueling the TB epidemic. The emergence of multiple drug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant TB is a threat to public health and requires immediate action. As requested by the SAG, USAID provides primary healthcare and TB programs that target systems strengthening rather than direct service delivery. USAID, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and national authorities, will continue to assist in increasing TB cure rates and improve the SAG's capacity to plan and rapidly implement its Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course Program. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance programs will continue successful support of an integrated package of maternal and child health services, while simultaneously strengthening the delivery of primary health care services, including family planning, to support SAG efforts to meet Millennium Development Goals.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): South Africa will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Economic growth is essential to South Africa's struggle to redress economic inequality. The backbone of South Africa's approach to creating jobs is stimulating the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FY 2010 programs will further strengthen the ability of SMEs to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms and then become direct exporters to the United States and the region. USAID assistance will address the critical shortage of professional and technical skills, particularly among the historically disadvantaged majority, an issue the SAG has identified as the single greatest impediment for both public and private investment programs. Programs will also increase market opportunities for U.S. businesses in South Africa and broaden success under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States will leverage resources from commercial banks and other sources to meet these objectives, such as through the \$43 million USAID Development Credit Authority deal signed with a major commercial bank to provide agriculture commodity input and term loan financing. USAID assistance, including additional Development Credit Authority guarantees will promote private sector competitiveness, enhance workforce skills development, advance private sector productivity, expand financial services, and strengthen the financial and business sectors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,550		1,840		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Value of USG Issued Special Fund Loans Issued				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	900,000	2,180,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While South Africa is the leading economy in the region, South Africa’s historically disadvantaged population still does not fully benefit from the country’s relative prosperity. For South Africa to remain a source of economic and political stability, its economy must benefit more of its population. Small to medium enterprises can play a significant role in making the country’s economy more inclusive. To do so, they need greater financial sector access. Assistance in this Program Area builds the capacity of private funders to assess SME viability, improve loan processing for SMEs, and conduct SME loan portfolio monitoring. This encourages confidence in and lending to SMEs. U.S. assistance in this particular area started only in June 2008, thus the lack of results in that fiscal year. However, as of March 2009, the value of special fund loans issued to small and medium enterprises totaled \$263,000. Fifty percent of the loans were to women. Based on this early performance of the project, the increased funding levels will allow the project increase its targets between FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,700		6,660		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	5,456	2,647	1,970	416	416
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

South Africa’s historically disadvantaged population still does not fully benefit from the country’s relative prosperity. For South Africa to remain a source of economic and political stability, its economy must benefit more of its population. SMEs can play a significant role in making the country’s economy more inclusive. Activities associated with this indicator are implemented through the South African International Business Linkages (SAIBL) Program. SAIBL is comprised of two components, namely the delivery of quality business development services to black SMEs and a SME-corporate linkages component. This indicator measures the number of black South African SMEs that are assisted to improve business practices, as measured through improved competitiveness, increased employment and increased sales turnover. Despite

the transition to new program activities in 2008 and the closeout of two other related activities during the year, the FY 2008 result was only 25 percent below the target. Lower funding than expected in FY 2008 and FY 2009 reduces the FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets. With the greater funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011.

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As Sudan approaches the conclusion of the six-year interim period mapped out in the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), it remains the highest U.S. foreign assistance priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Sudan is a U.S. partner in the fight against terrorism. The country continues a difficult rebuilding process following a 25-year civil war in the South, festering discontent in the North and East, and more than five years of devastating political and humanitarian crisis in Darfur. Sudan's political instability threatens to destabilize the region. Since 2005, U.S. support of the CPA has helped build a foundation for Sudan's democratic transition. The national elections scheduled for February 2010 are a critical CPA milestone, which, if credible, will serve as a major step towards Sudan's peaceful and democratic transformation. The focus could then turn to the remaining power-sharing measures of the CPA. This includes popular consultations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and the 2011 referenda on unity for southern Sudan and Abyei. At the same time, the need to deliver tangible benefits from the peace for displaced and returning communities remains great.

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster the CPA, work against renewed conflict in flashpoint areas, encourage broad economic development in southern Sudan, support efforts towards peace in Darfur, and provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected communities throughout the country. U.S. efforts will contribute to a better environment for good governance, increased availability of social services and strengthening nascent democratic policies and institutions. To carry out these aims and address fragility in underserved parts of Sudan, the U.S. is considering limited expansion of development assistance beyond southern Sudan and the Three Areas to the East, North and Darfur, as security, operational and political conditions allow

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
Development Assistance	127,721	25,550	-	25,550	-
Economic Support Fund	145,876	253,550	-	253,550	296,034
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,245	6,327	-	6,327	7,036
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,488	23,185	-	23,185	29,730
International Military Education and Training	349	400	-	400	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,578	15,400	-	15,400	24,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,400	4,000	-	4,000	3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	70,822	38,000	-	38,000	42,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	30,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
I Peace and Security	106,699	66,672	-	66,672	80,581
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	97,299	55,950	-	55,950	66,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	906,396	460,451	-	460,451	433,000
Sector Reform					
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,400	10,722	-	10,722	14,081
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	120,156	83,032	-	83,032	97,564
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	1,850	-	1,850	3,700
2.2 Good Governance	13,843	21,009	-	21,009	34,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	88,396	49,092	-	49,092	45,708
2.4 Civil Society	16,067	11,081	-	11,081	14,156
3 Investing in People	62,834	75,918	-	75,918	94,462
3.1 Health	42,413	50,368	-	50,368	56,912
3.2 Education	20,421	25,550	-	25,550	32,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	-	-	5,000
4 Economic Growth	103,790	140,790	-	140,790	160,393
4.4 Infrastructure	76,660	100,090	-	100,090	112,393
4.5 Agriculture	12,350	25,080	-	25,080	29,780
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	3,120	-	3,120	3,120
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,130	7,500	-	7,500	10,100
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	512,917	94,039	-	94,039	-
of which: 6 Program Support	17,291	22,715	-	22,715	28,515
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	8,165	-	8,165	8,448
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,291	14,550	-	14,550	20,067

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	433,000	80,581	97,564	94,462	160,393	-
Economic Support Fund	296,034	14,081	93,864	37,696	150,393	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,036	-	-	7,036	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,730	-	-	29,730	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	20,300	3,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	3,900	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	30,000	-	-	20,000	10,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Department of State will support the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN-Africa Union (AU) Mission in Darfur by providing civilian police, corrections, and judicial advisors, as well as monitors and trainers. Additionally, U.S. bilateral assistance to Sudan will support security sector reform of the police and military, local-level conflict mitigation, and peace dividends. To this end, the United States will continue to work with the Government of National Unity, the regional

Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), and political parties to implement the CPA, including downsizing, training, and transforming the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), in an effort to promote the long-term stability of southern Sudan. To date, downsizing the SPLA has been delayed due to slow implementation of the peace process and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities. These delays, unanticipated funding requirements, and newly identified training requirements have all resulted in the continued need for Peace and Security funding for the professionalization of the SPLA. In addition, the threat of new or renewed conflict in the Three Areas in the aftermath of local and national elections, scheduled for 2009, and the run-up to the 2011 referenda, will require increased attention and funding for conflict prevention and mitigation. Working towards peace in Darfur will remain a priority, and U.S. assistance will continue to support peace and/or reconciliation processes as appropriate. The Department of State’s training and infrastructure development for the police will also add to long-term security in southern Sudan, in part by developing criminal justice capacity to mitigate against local threats to security, provide security during the election, and combat impunity for violence against vulnerable groups, such as women and girls.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	97,299		55,950		66,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	500	815	900	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Comprehensive Criminal Justice Sector Development Program in Sudan enhances governance, rule of law, security, and peace benefits for the Sudanese people by building the capacity of criminal justice sector institutions in Southern Sudan and supporting the restoration of security and protection of civilian populations in Darfur. Activities include training and deployment of U.S. law enforcement and corrections experts to build criminal justice and elections security capacity in Southern Sudan and in Darfur. This includes the training of Southern Sudanese Police and corrections officers, equipment donations and support for civilian police and formed police units serving in the UN/AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The impact of the proposed funding increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 would enable the provision of a boost to vital Sudanese security apparatus during 2011, when security instruments could be tested significantly by the scheduled referendum between northern and southern Sudan and the popular consultations in the Three Areas. The requested funds would also support additional training and equipment as well as support to UNAMID.

Governing Justly and Democratically: If national elections proceed as planned in February 2010, FY 2010 will be a critical year on the path toward a peaceful, participatory and democratic Sudan. U.S. assistance is laying a foundation for Sudan’s transition after the 2011 referenda. In support of the CPA, U.S. assistance will promote democratic governance in southern Sudan and the Three Areas (pending resolution of partner access issues) and provide ongoing support to consolidating and preparing for the popular consultations and referenda in 2011. U.S. assistance will also facilitate consensus building on how to move forward after these events. Given the centrality of the elections in transforming Sudan and readjusting the power-sharing balances in the national, regional and state governments, the U.S. will place increased emphasis on

strengthening the rule of law in southern Sudan, and deepening the accountability and responsiveness of key institutions in Southern Sudan (GOSS) and in the Three Areas, if possible. Additionally, enhancing government understanding of public views, building consensus between leaders and constituencies, strengthening the capacity of political parties to conduct outreach to their constituents, as well as act effectively in parliaments, and strengthening civil society will all continue to be elements of U.S. assistance. As southern Sudan moves towards the 2011 referendum, the U.S. will significantly increase support for improving key public sector executive functions in the maturing GOSS, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and supporting GOSS efforts towards decentralization. As Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States undertake the CPA-stipulated popular consultations, U.S. assistance will, if allowed, enhance local government capacity in these flashpoint regions where key, unresolved power- and wealth-sharing issues need to be resolved by the state governments. The effectiveness of political parties will be critical in conducting popular consultations and in effectively representing their constituencies. The U.S. will continue to provide logistical support and training to key democratic parties in Sudan. U.S. assistance will also continue to support a vibrant civil society by building the institutional structures of civil society organizations, promoting civic education, improving access to, and availability of, independent public information, and supporting the development of an independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	13,843		21,009		34,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management, to strengthen local government and or decentralization					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	0	0	546	1,038	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Stability through the 2011 referendum and support for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement depend on developing systems and institutions for democratic, inclusive, accountable governance. Prior to 2005 no such institutions existed in southern Sudan. Significant progress has been achieved, particularly in core central functions including financial management, public service regulations, anti-corruption awareness, and clarification of roles of Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and State institutions. Still nascent, the GOSS has focused on developing the framework and institution building for core policies and central functions. Now the capacity building focus is shifting to state level institutions which have primary responsibility for delivering public services. Developing state and local institutions that connect citizens to government and provide tangible peace dividends is critical for ensuring support for the GOSS, the success of the CPA and referendum in 2011. To support this objective, the U.S. Government seeks to significantly increase the number of individuals trained in management of local government nearly doubling from FY 2009 to 1,038 in FY 2010. The U.S. will track the effectiveness of training on building organizational capacity.

Investing in People: As implementation of the CPA moves forward, the people of Sudan seek tangible peace dividends in their daily lives, particularly in terms of access to quality healthcare and education. U.S. assistance will emphasize decentralized, community-based provision of essential services by engaging local stakeholders in rebuilding health and education systems at the state and regional level. The FY 2010 budget

recognizes the compelling need to address the highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the world, and makes it a cornerstone of U.S. development diplomacy in support of the CPA. Accordingly, the FY 2010 budget provides increased funding to programs that strengthen maternal and child health services in target areas, and to programs that expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning information and services, as well as sustainable reproductive health care. U.S. assistance will also address priority health threats; improve potable water and sanitation resources; and reduce the burden of infectious diseases, with increasing emphasis on the growing threat of HIV/AIDS. The U.S. education program will increase access to quality education in Sudan, with a focus on the southern states and the fragile Three Areas, if implementing partners are allowed access. Both formal and non-formal education programs will strengthen services, particularly for females. Teacher training, curriculum development, and building the capacity of community and government institutions to plan, implement and manage education delivery will help ensure long-term sustainability.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Sudan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,399		17,900		25,120	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	7,899	7,907	13,000	5,723	7,300	10,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Despite the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, remnants of the war remain in lack of formal education, absence of systems for service delivery, and a lack of physical infrastructure including roads and clinics especially in rural areas. As a result the infant mortality rate in southern Sudan is 102.4 per 1,000 live births. Healthy families are one of the most tangible peace dividends the Sudanese people could gain. The rate of Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus (DPT3) immunization coverage of children is a good proxy indicator for improvements in the quality of services. Targets in FY 2008 were not met due to slow start-up of new USAID programs in southern Sudan and constraints arising from limited infrastructure, service delivery capacity, cold chain management, and vaccine supply. An extensive program review has led to an increased focus on community education, capacity building, and male involvement in MCH. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets reflect the existing level of capacity and infrastructure development within the health sector and planned improvements resulting from U.S. assistance. Increased levels of funding for FY 2010 will permit a gradual increase in DPT3 immunization levels based on strengthened service delivery systems.

Economic Growth: The U.S. is prioritizing economic recovery of the war-affected South and Three Areas, a key component of the CPA. The FY 2010 budget increases emphasis on addressing the dearth of essential infrastructure in southern Sudan, which lags significantly behind even sub-Saharan African standards in transportation and energy sector development. U.S. assistance will continue to rebuild roads and bridges,

opening access for people to return to their homes and facilitating local and regional trade links and service delivery. U.S. assistance will provide electrical power in key towns to support private sector investment, job creation and greater economic opportunities. The U.S. will continue its investments in microfinance by providing technical assistance to lending institutions and loan capital. The increased capacity of microfinance institutions will enhance job creation and business development, particularly for returning internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and urban residents. In the agriculture sector, support to improve production and marketing will increase household food security, create livelihood opportunities in southern Sudan, and over time, reduce the GOSS dependency on oil revenue wealth-sharing agreements with the GNU. In addition, development food aid programs will address long standing food insecurity through support for expanded livelihood opportunities and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure. Complementary support for land policy reform will improve tenure security, a foundation for economic growth and household self-sufficiency. Investments in biodiversity conservation will protect the assets of the Boma-Jonglei landscape as a national treasure, while promoting improved livelihoods and economic opportunities through the development of tourism and sustainable use and the production of natural resource-based products.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	76,660		100,090		112,393	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	397	290	470	607
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Lack of transport services is acute in southern Sudan, where decades of civil war destroyed or degraded what little infrastructure existed. With no paved roads in southern Sudan outside of the cities of Juba and Wau, the road network is severely deficient and presents significant obstacles to economic growth. The U.S. will make substantial investments in the transport sector in southern Sudan, both in actual construction and infrastructure repair of roads. Additionally, USAID will improve the capacity of the Ministry of Transport and Roads in management, policy and regulatory matters, and provide technical and business training for Sudanese construction firms. Although the FY 2008 target levels for road construction were not met due to implementation delays, significant results include reduced transaction costs and increased trade; development of markets; new and expanded businesses along the road; increased employment; employment of women in non-traditional sectors; and, increased capacity of local contractors and government institutions. Additional funds will more than double the kilometers of roads constructed or repaired between FY 2008 levels through FY 2010. Note that not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,350		25,080		29,780	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of producers organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	20	76	0	14	150	165
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Civil conflict in southern Sudan and Darfur has crippled the agriculture sector. When the CPA was signed in 2005, 23 percent of the population in the South faced a food deficit, and more than 90 percent lived on less than a dollar per day. Returning IDPs and refugees are resuming subsistence agriculture, but remain highly vulnerable to shocks and many are still food insecure. In addition, agriculture is the top domestic and export-producing sector for south Sudan. To provide tangible peace dividends in support of the CPA, U.S. resources are enhancing sustainable agricultural production in areas of high returning populations. Achieving improved food security and increased incomes through improved agricultural practices and animal husbandry is essential for stability. In FY 2009 USAID will launch a new agriculture sector productivity and enabling environment program with the increased level of funding.

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on promotion of democratic values, including human rights in security forces, and the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis, which have reduced average life expectancy to 31.3 years, the lowest in the world. The pandemic has already orphaned 130,000 children, the national population is declining, and the negative economic impact in this nearly absolute monarchy, where the majority of citizens are subsistence farmers, will only become more staggering.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,642	26,700	-	26,700	26,700
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	19,700	-	19,700	19,700
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,332	6,900	-	6,900	6,900
International Military Education and Training	110	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,642	26,700	-	26,700	26,700
1 Peace and Security	110	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	110	100	-	100	100
3 Investing in People	26,532	26,600	-	26,600	26,600
3.1 Health	26,532	26,600	-	26,600	26,600
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	558
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	558

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,700	100	-	26,600	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	19,700	-	-	19,700	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	-	-	6,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: FY 2010 resources, through the Department of State, will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces through education on civilian-military relations.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Swaziland will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania possesses a nascent democracy with an impressive record of peaceful political transition and currently enjoys one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite Tanzania's stability and growing economy, it has an annual per capita income estimated at \$415 and over one-third of the population living in poverty. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening Tanzania's democratic institutions and security forces, as well as local and national systems and institutional capacity in health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and education. U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, sound agribusiness practices and helps preserve Tanzania's unique biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
Development Assistance	21,439	26,890	-	26,890	29,940
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	281,000	279,921	-	279,921	279,921
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	52,796	61,078	-	61,078	82,900
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	149	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,562	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
1 Peace and Security	449	300	-	300	1,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	149	-	-	-	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-	300	600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	650	3,150	-	3,150	4,665
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	650	-	650	355
2.2 Good Governance	650	-	-	-	2,535
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	-	1,500	1,775
3 Investing in People	346,085	356,999	-	356,999	371,948
3.1 Health	335,796	345,999	-	345,999	362,821
3.2 Education	10,289	11,000	-	11,000	9,127
4 Economic Growth	8,500	7,740	-	7,740	16,148
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-	2,042
4.5 Agriculture	2,240	2,740	-	2,740	4,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,042
4.7 Economic Opportunity	760	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	370,246	368,189	-	368,189	393,811
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	7,564
5 Humanitarian Assistance	14,562	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,562	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	5,432	-	5,432	23,718
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,112	-	2,112	2,510
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,320	-	3,320	21,208

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	393,811	1,050	4,665	371,948	16,148	-
Development Assistance	29,940	-	4,665	9,127	16,148	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	279,921	-	-	279,921	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	82,900	-	-	82,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Tanzania is easily reached from Africa's most troubled areas through its land and water borders with eight neighboring countries and long Indian Ocean coastline. These porous borders and limited capacity in the security sector increase vulnerability to terrorist activity. U.S. assistance, administered by the Department of State, will bolster the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) security structures, expand relations with its defense and security bodies, and help strengthen Tanzania's border security. Funding will upgrade Tanzania's border management system and strengthen capacity-building efforts to improve Tanzania's ability to detect and obstruct terrorist and other international criminal activities. To enhance GOT counter-terrorism abilities, funding will support the national interagency counter-terrorism center to collect, share, and analyze data among agencies. Funding through the Department of State will also support training and exchanges to strengthen the GOT's defense and police forces, in particular, helping the Tanzanian People's Defense Force to develop as a professional military, respectful of human rights and the rule of law, with enhanced crisis response, peacekeeping and counterterrorism capabilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Although considered one of the most politically stable and peaceful countries in sub-Saharan Africa, institutionalized democracy and good governance in Tanzania remain fragile. Many of Tanzania's identified development gaps are governance-related. Therefore, programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will continue to be a top U.S. policy priority. The United States will seek to foster greater accountability through legislative and judiciary strengthening, and civil society capacity building. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), funding will strengthen Parliament's capacity to exercise oversight of the executive branch by providing targeted technical assistance to key parliamentary committees. Funding will also support key institutions responsible for anti-corruption enforcement, including the Department of Public Prosecution. The professionalization of the prosecutorial function, an objective toward which the United States has provided critical assistance since 2007, will promote more effective prosecution of corruption cases. USAID will also support the continued use and expansion of local-level public expenditure tracking systems and other

mechanisms for promoting transparency. USAID programs will develop key civil society organizations working on important legal reforms and will support programs to train journalists in investigative reporting skills to increase openness and higher quality reporting on corruption. Funds will support civic education on the Tanzania mainland and the Zanzibar archipelago, which remains prone to political and civil unrest due to historical and cultural intra- and inter-island differences and past evidence of electoral tampering. Funding will also help support monitoring of the 2010 national elections, to ensure transparent and democratic outcomes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	650		0		2,535	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people affiliated with Non-Governmental Organizations receiving USG supported anti-corruption training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	70	100	0	70	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania is an emerging democracy that recently demonstrated its commitment to anti-corruption when various top political officials were forced to resign for alleged wrongful business dealings that hamper governance and hinder Tanzania’s development efforts. The country also formally endorsed the U.S. led innovative system by which citizens participate in community governance via public expenditure tracking by requiring all 126 districts to implement this system. The FY 2008 target was not met due to a limited funding to address this program objective resulting in prioritization of support to Legislative Function and Processes in FY 2008. However, it remains important for the U.S. to build upon and expand its successes in anti-corruption. The requested funds for FY 2010 will increase the number of people trained in anti-corruption techniques. Transparency and accountability will be improved by increasing active participation of the public in unveiling corruption acts within the government systems.

Investing in People: Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates and highest rates of maternal mortality in Africa. The elevated population growth rate dilutes the impact of economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult. USAID’s assistance for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a more sustainable basis, through training, behavior change communication, and support to create an enabling policy environment. USAID will also provide technical assistance in logistics to increase the availability of contraceptives. Funds will improve maternal health by strengthening basic emergency obstetric care services and focused antenatal care, improving the treatment of childhood illness and care for newborns, and increasing access to micronutrients. U.S. funding will help improve the detection and treatment of tuberculosis, resulting in increased case coverage and enhanced tuberculosis diagnostic and treatment capability.

Education is a key component of Tanzania’s growth agenda. However, Tanzania’s education system lacks qualified teachers and learning materials, and is suffering from weak accountability as it undergoes decentralization from the central ministry to the district level. USAID will support basic education in Tanzania, especially for girls and vulnerable children in underserved populations. Funds will support

teacher training in mathematics, science and English, the provision of textbooks and other learning materials, and local capacity development for educational management. U.S. assistance should reach over 100,000 learners of all ages, as well as teachers, in remote and underserved areas of the country.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the President’s Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Tanzania will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	33,725	35,000		52,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	443,057	425,000	99,136	352,000	573,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. has been supporting a highly successful Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in Zanzibar (starting in 2006) and in the Kagera region in the Mainland. In 2007 over 407,366 houses sprayed in Zanzibar and 35,691 houses were sprayed the Muleba District on the Mainland. In FY2008 IRS met only 23 percent of target, as an estimated 400,000 houses in Zanzibar were not sprayed due to late receipt of funding. On the Mainland, PMI expanded to include the Karagwe District in the Kagera region in addition to Muleba, reaching a total of 99,136 houses. Spraying in 2009 includes Zanzibar as well as the entire region of Kagera, targeting an estimated 352,000 houses. Additional FY 2010 funding will be used towards expanding IRS to two or three additional regions in the Mainland. IRS has contributed to a substantial decrease in malaria prevalence in Zanzibar from 25 percent in 2005 to less than 1 percent by 2008; malaria is essentially controlled in Zanzibar. Similarly, Muleba District has seen a 73 percent decrease in malaria parasitemia from 2006 to 2008.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will target the agriculture and natural resources sectors to improve livelihoods in the near term, while building a solid foundation for sustainable long-term growth and conservation of critical ecosystems. USAID will support community-based conservation in targeted eco-systems, increasing rural incomes and protecting biodiversity. Implementation of the critical Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) program will continue, with resources going to facilitate full sustainability of no less than five WMAs (representing over 250,000 people in over 70 communities) and laying the foundation to develop an additional eight to twelve WMAs (representing close to one million people) living in critical buffer areas and wildlife corridors around parks, game reserves and other protected areas.

USAID support to biodiversity conservation in Tanzania will not only continue to bring more critical habitats under improved conservation management, but will also support private sector development of conservation business enterprises, particularly within WMAs. Sustainable forestry and clean energy production in those WMAs and targeted critical ecosystems will reduce the threat of illegal logging and charcoal production, which currently places Tanzania in the top three African countries for deforestation rates. Using a value-chain approach in the horticulture sector, USAID will help Tanzania realize its potential to become a major global player in high-value export cash crops and specialty markets. Funding will focus on improving the business enabling environment, productivity and quality enhancement, and investment and trade linkages, including export diversification, within specific potentially profitable value chains. USAID will also assist further policy reforms to reduce the cost of doing business in Tanzania and increase the country's competitiveness in regional and global trade.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		5,000		7,564	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	4,390,000	5,200,100	5,300,000	6,050,000	6,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania is one of the most bio-diverse rich countries in Africa. Despite slow but steady improvement in economic growth, as well as significant areas under protected status (approximately 25 percent of the country), the combination of wide-spread poverty, particularly in rural areas around those protected areas, creates a dangerous situation of the often complex battle between conservation and basic human survival. U.S. efforts are focused, among other areas, on promoting community-based natural resources management with equity in benefits sharing, as a necessary condition of biodiversity conservation through Wildlife Management Areas. The requested increase in funding in FY 2010 will increase the number of hectares under community conservation, and at the same time continue to maintain the landscape conserved under U.S. support, enhance their resilience to the effects of climate change and provide more benefits such as income generation opportunities for the communities surrounding the areas. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	500		0		2,042	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	15	20	20	25	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the major challenges for the Government of Tanzania is translating macroeconomic stability and growth into noticeable improvements at the microeconomic and rural levels. To this end, it is critical for the U.S. to increase focus on enhancing the enabling environment and increasing the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises engaged in agribusiness, through promoting improved technologies and business development services, and strengthening market linkages. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding is expected to double the number of firms that receive export capacity building assistance from FY 2008. However, as yearly funding arrives late in the fiscal year, the real impact of this increased FY 2010 funding will be seen in FY 2011. This funding will also allow a greater number of small-holder farmers to participate in necessary training and market linkages so that increases in the target exports also translates to substantial improvements in rural poor income generation. Therefore, not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds will be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,042	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of new members in private business associations as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tanzania has made numerous strides in recent years institutionalizing economic reforms and attracting increased investment which has resulted in one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet Tanzania remains one of the poorest countries in the world and one of the major challenges for the Government of Tanzania is translating macroeconomic stability and growth into noticeable improvements at the microeconomic and rural levels. To this end, it is critical for the USG to increase focus on enhancing the enabling environment and increasing the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises engaged in agribusiness through promoting of improved technologies and business development services, and

strengthening market linkages. The requested increase in FY 2010 funding is expected to increase the number of new firms becoming members of business/trade associations that receive export capacity building assistance to allow a greater number of firms such as small-holder farmers to improve their productivity, and in turn their competitiveness, by accessing capital and increasing investment in productive assets. The proposed level of funding in FY2010 will allow us to begin reporting on this indicator in FY2011.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Tanzania, which began in February 2008, builds on the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to inclusive economic growth and will rehabilitate roads to improve Tanzania's transport infrastructure, improve the reliability and quantity of electric power, and improve water supply infrastructure.

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the early 1990s, most bilateral and multilateral aid to Togo was cut off because of the country's halting transition to democracy, poor human rights record, and failure to service its external debt. The Government of Togo (GOT) now seeks to convince the international community that it is on the path to political and economic reform and has taken steps to engage its domestic opponents and begin the reform process. The successful October 2007 parliamentary elections signaled the GOT's commitment to democracy and change. The challenge for the international community is to build momentum for further reform. The GOT has made significant progress in recent years and further steps needs to be encouraged in advance of the 2010 presidential elections.

U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging progress towards democratization, good governance and economic reform, while continuing to closely monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards these same goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106	130	-	130	270
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	120
International Military Education and Training	106	130	-	130	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106	130	-	130	270
1 Peace and Security	106	130	-	130	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	106	130	-	130	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	120
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	120
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	12

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	270	150	120	-	-	-
Development Assistance	120	-	120	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Togo's success at democratization rests on the non-involvement of the military in

politics during this consolidation process and the reformulation of the military's role in the country. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to professionalize the military and will consist of programs to educate the Togolese military about respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State-funded programs will focus on the Togolese democratic process, specifically promoting a free, fair and transparent presidential election in 2010. The way in which Togo conducts this election will be another key measure of the country's commitment to long lasting democratic change and willingness and ability to foster national reconciliation. The embassy plans to implement programs immediately following the presidential elections to continue the process of reconciliation and to foster a non-hostile environment in which the executive and legislative branches can work together.

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uganda is emerging from a 22-year insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that resulted in the abduction of over 40,000 children and the displacement of an estimated 1.8 million northern Ugandans. The U.S. seeks to transition its support from humanitarian assistance to programs that provide for reconciliation, and improve social and economic development and security in northern Uganda. U.S. assistance to Uganda focuses on the following key goals: strengthening the conditions for regional stability and peaceful development in post-conflict northern Uganda; promoting the institutionalization of multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats, including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and addressing critical development issues, such as promoting sound agribusiness practices and protecting biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
Development Assistance	32,600	45,950	-	45,950	70,650
Economic Support Fund	17,500	15,000	-	15,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	255,000	257,550	-	257,550	257,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	40,451	45,282	-	45,282	74,500
International Military Education and Training	625	575	-	575	550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	385
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	72,649	25,000	-	25,000	25,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
1 Peace and Security	5,825	2,575	-	2,575	7,635
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	-	-	-	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	625	575	-	575	3,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	235
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	2,000	-	2,000	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,100	4,500	-	4,500	7,500
2.2 Good Governance	660	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	620	1,500	-	1,500	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	820	1,500	-	1,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	316,082	330,332	-	330,332	352,050
3.1 Health	306,082	320,332	-	320,332	345,550
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	6,500
4 Economic Growth	48,735	51,950	-	51,950	61,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	419,025	389,357	-	389,357	428,935
4.4 Infrastructure	8,750	10,000	-	10,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	31,485	27,500	-	27,500	50,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,450	-	6,450	8,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	46,283	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,283	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	24,317	-	24,317	24,326
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	24,317	-	24,317	24,326

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	428,935	7,635	7,500	352,050	61,750	-
Development Assistance	70,650	6,400	7,500	8,500	48,250	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	257,550	-	-	257,550	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	74,500	-	-	74,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	550	550	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	385	385	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,000	-	-	11,500	13,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As northern Uganda continues to transition from conflict to stability, increasing support will be necessary to reintegrate ex-combatants and internally displaced persons into communities, advance the national reconciliation process, and improve livelihoods. To foster lasting stability and peace in northern Uganda, the United States will support local and regional peace-building and reconciliation efforts, enhanced economic security and social inclusion at the community level, and increased access to justice. The United States, through the Department of State will also work to upgrade the professionalism of Uganda's military. The U. S. will support the Government's ongoing efforts to stem trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, which will include a comprehensive police training program. Due to Uganda's strategic location and porous borders, additional funds will be provided to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary.

Implementation of a well-coordinated plan for stability, recovery, and development in the north will improve the lives of conflict-affected persons, making Uganda a more peaceful and productive ally. U.S. assistance will continue to support the peace process in northern Uganda, in order to lay the groundwork for economic development and improve the living conditions for northern Ugandans.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	625		575		3,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of U.S.-trained personnel at national leadership levels				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4	8	8	8	9	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in funds for FY 2010 will provide commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Ugandan People's Defense Forces with leadership training. The long-term goal for training and equipping Ugandan peacekeeping forces is to create a professional force that can respond to regional security threats such as Somalia, and also provide capable and credible forces to organizations such as the African Union and the East African Standby Brigade. Capacity-building support to these regional organizations is another foreign assistance priority for the U.S. Government. In FY 2011, approximately 45 officers are expected to be trained with the FY 2010 requested funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		2,000		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of internally displaced persons returned near or to homes.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	30	60	59	85	90
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funds will reduce the impact of conflict by ensuring that populations in northern Uganda have safe access to livelihoods and social services. The activities will improve economic security and social inclusion through immediate-impact, short-term mechanisms like small grants to civil society organizations. The activities will help improve service delivery by local authorities and ensure that it is responsive to community needs. They will also improve sustainable market development in order to promote livelihoods activities while reducing barriers to growth in the area of peace and reconciliation. Long-term goals include sustainable social and economic opportunities for returning internally displaced persons, including ex-combatants, youth and women. These will be fostered through strengthened civilian law and order; stronger local governments; market-based economic development and sustainable employment opportunities for women, men and youth; and re-established social and institutional infrastructure for persons affected by conflict in northern Uganda.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In the new multi-party system, the United States will support programs to strengthen issue-based caucuses and accountability committees in Parliament, as well as promote consensus-building activities among elected representatives, political parties, and civil society.

Assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will strengthen political parties and improve the capacity of civil society to advocate on behalf of its constituents, strengthen the Electoral Commission, and support a national civic education program in preparation for the 2011 elections.

Investing in People: Uganda has a very high maternal mortality rate of 505 per 100,000 live births. USAID assistance will work to strengthen maternal health services, including birth preparedness, safe delivery, ante-natal care visits, and treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities, with a focus on awareness and prevention of obstetric fistula. Programs will promote vaccination against the eight immunizable childhood diseases; facilitate treatment of childhood illness through the promotion of integrated management of childhood ailments, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections; strengthen maternal and child nutrition by promoting growth monitoring; and support reduction in micronutrient deficiencies through vitamin supplementation, food distribution and food fortification programs. Family planning programs will improve providers' skills at the facility and community level in both the public and private sectors; improve the accuracy of information available; ensure a functional contraceptive supply system; and increase the range and accessibility of voluntary family planning methods available to couples. U.S. assistance will also support avian influenza, tuberculosis, and water/sanitation programs, and will work to strengthen service delivery and increase family and community involvement.

U.S. assistance for basic education activities will support teacher training, curriculum reform at the primary level, quality improvement, and community involvement. The United States also plans to continue supporting and enhancing universal primary education.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2010 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2010 operating year budget is set.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Uganda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request			
	21,822	21,600	45,000			
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of pregnant women receiving full dosage of Intermittent Preventive Treatment.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	16.2	20	48.5	50	60	70
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The President's Malaria Initiative funds indoor residual spraying (IRS), provision of and education about insecticide-treated bed nets, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp), case management at facility and community levels, epidemic response, improved diagnosis, and monitoring and

evaluation. PMI aims to reduce malaria-related mortality in Uganda by 50 percent in the long term. This will be achieved by reaching 85 percent coverage with: artemisinin-based combination therapies for case management; IRS; IPTp and use of insecticide-treated nets. In FY 2011, with the additional FY 2010 funds requested, PMI will scale up purchase of insecticide-treated nets, malaria diagnostics and case management, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant mothers, the capacity of Uganda's National Malaria Control Program, as well as the number of public-private partnerships expanding malaria control and prevention.

Economic Growth: USAID programs, including those under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, will focus on increasing rural productivity and competitiveness in Uganda using a value chain approach to agricultural development. The aim will be to promote economic growth and poverty reduction through improved productivity of agribusinesses and producer organizations; dissemination of improved production technologies; rural financial sector development, including expanded access to credit; dairy market chain development; greater food security through greater access to agricultural technology inputs; and strengthened rural infrastructure. The program will protect biodiversity in the environmentally threatened Albertine Rift and in endangered areas of northern Uganda through training in biodiversity monitoring; land use planning and increased capacity to manage buffer zones, strengthened environmental laws; increased capacity to manage buffer zones and support for the establishment of key wildlife regulations; and community revenue-sharing policies to encourage sustainable use of natural resources.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,500		6,450		8,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	19,500	32,100	40,000	41,800	100,000	250,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Activities are currently located in northern and western Uganda, and additional funds may allow for expansion to other protected areas in Uganda. The long-term goal is to reduce threats to biodiversity conservation. As threat levels abate, there will be increases in economic opportunities for local communities, tourism gate receipts and public-private partnerships. In northern Uganda, resources will train protected area and district officials and gather information on wildlife distribution and populations. In the Albertine Rift, activities will expand training for protected area officials, standards for tourism operator certification, management of human-wildlife health issues, and will seek public-private partnerships. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	31,485		27,500		50,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of households benefiting directly from USG livelihoods assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	269,000	314,000	330,000	395,000	164,600	1,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the additional FY 2010 funds requested, USAID will significantly expand agriculture development activities throughout Uganda to address domestic and regional food security initiatives, and to increase the country's market share in regional food markets. The additional funds will enable USAID to strengthen targeted value chains from production through market linkages. Improvements to production will focus on productivity through access to inputs and the reliability and consistency of harvests and animal health. Market linkages will be strengthened to enhance upstream and downstream communication of production capacity, market opportunities, marketing specifications and packaging requirements. Cross-cutting initiatives will strengthen the agriculture sector as a whole by improving access to transportation services, storage facilities and financing, and work with the Government of Uganda to significantly reduce the distribution of non-certified or counterfeit inputs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On February 14, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation approved Uganda's Threshold Country Plan. The program focuses on increasing Ugandan capacity to fight public-sector corruption, particularly in public procurement, audit, and financial management practices.

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zambia supports the goals of reducing widespread poverty and building and sustaining a democratic, well-governed country that contributes positively to the international system. U.S. assistance seeks to promote economic growth through agriculture-led trade and investment; expand health and educational opportunities; reverse the tide of HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact; strengthen democratic systems, transparent governance, and respect for human rights; and, build capacity to promote regional and sub-regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	295,066	308,591	-	308,591	351,773
Development Assistance	17,917	26,716	-	26,716	55,023
Global Health and Child Survival - State	232,000	232,950	-	232,950	232,950
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	32,789	36,575	-	36,575	51,400
International Military Education and Training	433	350	-	350	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,927	12,000	-	12,000	12,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	295,066	308,591	-	308,591	351,773
1 Peace and Security	433	350	-	350	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	433	350	-	350	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,614
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	614
3 Investing in People	275,789	282,725	-	282,725	298,100
3.1 Health	265,789	272,725	-	272,725	291,350
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	6,750
4 Economic Growth	9,711	13,810	-	13,810	44,659
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,127	1,500	-	1,500	4,217
4.3 Financial Sector	2,148	1,000	-	1,000	2,411
4.5 Agriculture	5,685	9,294	-	9,294	35,747
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	246	1,200	-	1,200	1,515
4.7 Economic Opportunity	505	816	-	816	769
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,133	9,206	-	9,206	5,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,133	9,206	-	9,206	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	5,000
of which: 6 Program Support	820	4,244	-	4,244	19,114
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	-	500	689
6.2 Administration and Oversight	820	3,744	-	3,744	18,425

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	351,773	400	3,614	298,100	44,659	5,000
Development Assistance	55,023	-	3,614	8,750	42,659	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	232,950	-	-	232,950	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,400	-	-	51,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	5,000	2,000	5,000

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Zambia's history of stability, as well as its commitment to democracy and support for human rights, validate U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will include training for the Zambian military to strengthen leadership skills and to increase its capacity to engage in international peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will address the imbalance in political power that stems from inadequate checks and balances on a strong executive and results in high levels of administrative corruption across government, impeding Zambia's development. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs to strengthen democracy complement economic growth, health, and education interventions by increasing transparency and accountability in government service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity for good governance at the national and local level, while also addressing critical anti-corruption reforms that build upon progress made through the Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) threshold program. U.S. assistance will support elections and political processes, including strengthened oversight by local civil society organizations. Programs will target improvements in corruption and political competition and consensus-building measures, including progress on the Worldwide Governance Index and the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Investing in People: Limited education and poor health contribute to high poverty levels and Zambia's weak macroeconomic situation. The high level of poverty, in turn, exacerbates poor health and limits public funding for social services. In response, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will focus on sustainable improvements in maternal and child health, combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, expanding access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health services, increasing access to safe water supplies and sanitation, and building the capacity of the Zambian health system. A recently conducted Demographic and Health Survey shows that Zambia is beginning to make progress with significant improvements in many critical health indicators. U.S. Government health programs are implemented through strong interagency collaboration and effectively link the HIV/AIDS and malaria initiatives. U.S. support has been critical in obtaining significant gains in child and maternal mortality. For example, U.S. programs in nutritional supplementation reached more than 2.6 million children in 2007, and U.S. assistance helped Zambia immunize 82 percent of its children. Sustained USAID support for maternal and child health was a critical factor in supporting Zambia's goal of reducing overall mortality for children under five by 20 percent between 2002 and 2007. U.S. assistance targets DPT3 and Measles immunization rates at 84 percent by the end of FY 2010.

USAID assistance will improve the quality of education for children by providing teacher training, supporting critically underserved community schools, and expanding the Ministry of Education's management capacity. U.S. Government support for basic education activities is linked to HIV/AIDS

interventions, funded through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and is designed to protect both school children and teachers. Through innovative partnerships and approaches such as the hugely successful USAID interactive radio instruction program, improved teaching skills, and school health, water, and sanitation initiatives, U.S. assistance will reach over 800,000 children with quality education in 2010, including 363,688 students targeted to complete their primary education. Of those, 174,570 are girls, reflecting the U.S. Government’s commitment to ensuring girls’ access to quality educational opportunities.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zambia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to reach the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.3 Malaria				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,879		14,700		25,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of houses sprayed with IRS with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	700,000	657,695	900,000	1,200,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While Zambia has made dramatic gains since 2006, malaria remains the leading cause of death in the country. Since 2006, malaria parasitic prevalence in children dropped 54 percent and anemia in children under five, a common indicator of malaria, dropped 62 percent. However, malaria still accounts for 45 percent of outpatient visits, 45 percent of hospital admissions, 47 percent of overall disease burden among pregnant women, and 50 percent of disease burden among children under-five years of age. Zambia uses four core proven prevention and treatment measures to achieve the PMI planned goals of 85 percent coverage in these measures and a 50 percent decrease in mortality due to malaria. These approaches are: indoor residual spraying (IRS), distribution of insecticide treated bed nets, provision of rapid diagnostic testing, and effective therapy and preventive treatment of pregnant women. With PMI support, in 2008 the Government of Zambia (GRZ) sprayed over 760,000 homes, representing 95 percent of targeted homes and protecting approximately 4.2 million people in 15 districts. The requested funding increase will allow the U.S. expand IRS from 15 districts to 36 districts, covering more of the country geographically and reaching more people.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,435		8,800		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Decrease in chronic malnutrition rates of under five children				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Zambia has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in Africa, with 47 percent of children stunted. The combination of barriers to food production and marketing for small farmers, poor nutrition and childcare practices, inadequate health services, frequent livelihood shocks, and an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 14.3 percent severely undermine food security for the poor.

The U.S. directs its assistance to six districts in Southern and Western provinces where recurrent floods and drought have affected people's livelihoods. Additional resources will supplement ongoing activities directed at providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity. Additional P.L. 480 resources will reduce chronic malnutrition in under-five children through child growth monitoring, nutrition education based on improving child nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, and supplementary feeding -- an expansion of the current maternal and child health activities. FY 2010 funds will contribute towards reducing chronic malnutrition rates to 40 percent during FY 2011. This is a new indicator and prior year data has not been collected so targets remain to be determined.

Economic Growth: Economic growth is critical to sustainable long-term development and to building a healthier and more productive citizenry. U.S. assistance, implemented through USAID, will promote agricultural trade and investment by addressing private sector agricultural productivity, increasing access to credit, and strengthening the agricultural and trade and investment enabling environments. U.S. assistance will support efforts to remove agriculture policy and institutional constraints and increase the use of appropriate agriculture technology, establish market transparency, increase the ability of small-farmers to access markets, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector. FY 2010 programs will build on prior year success, including expanding exports and value chains that boost income for rural households. USAID's economic growth program aims to increase non-copper exports in FY 2010 to nearly double their FY 2007 value.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is underway in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with Zambian and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through deployment of technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and in the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,127		1,500		4,217	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	43,298	76,065	152,068	80,000	90,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Sufficient economic growth in Zambia can only occur by tapping the demand from diversified international markets, which conforms to the objectives of the U.S Global Food Security Response, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, and the African Global Competitive Initiative. The FY 2010 request will allow USAID to scale-up proven approaches to increase small farmer competitiveness by reducing transaction costs within input and output markets, thereby increasing productivity and profitable access to markets. The added funds will allow the Mission to increase export market opportunities and to develop more efficient and transparent domestic markets. USAID will support the Zambia Agricultural Commodity Exchange, in concert with the Government of Zambia, producers (large and small), and buyers of commodities. Market acceptance and utilization will be spurred through a growing partnership with the World Food Program, which has agreed to purchase commodities exclusively through the exchange. The U.S. will continue to work at the industry and firm level and with the Government of Zambia to increase private sector capacities to secure export trade opportunities.

FY 2008 results, which were funded with FY 2007 disbursements, exceeded the planned target because of greater outreach with the inclusion into U.S. activities of two large cotton firms. Previously, only one firm took part. FY 2010 targets under the “Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export” appear low because they reflect FY 2009 funding, which is not much higher than FY 2008 funding. Despite the success, the cotton sector is plagued with serious problems of pirate buying (firms buying cotton which they did not pre-finance leaving those that financed the cotton with very little to buy and consequently losses), which has led to a more conservative target than was achieved in the previous year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,685		9,294		35,747	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent change in value of purchases.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	5	83	15	23	15	55
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Small farmer productivity is far below the level required to achieve household food security and competitive

market access. Transaction costs are too high and the adoption of improved technologies is very slow. U.S. economic growth efforts complement the Government's strategy, which recognizes that poverty reduction and improved food security requires sustained levels of positive economic growth, which conforms to the objectives of the U.S Global Food Security Response, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the African Global Competitive Initiative. The FY 2010 request will allow rapid scale-up of proven cutting-edge practices to overcome systemic constraints to small farmer competitiveness, and to accelerate economic development in Zambia. Over two years, productivity among targeted small farmers will double while production costs will fall by 50 percent. It is hoped that the growing success of the USAID Economic Growth Program will contribute to the formation of a meaningful Country Compact under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP).

Humanitarian Assistance: Sustainable economic and social progress in Zambia is hindered by recurrent droughts and floods. Innovative U.S. assistance, implemented through USAID, will coordinate food security with income generation activities, agricultural projects, and private sector-oriented programs in areas that are chronically devastated by drought or flood. These programs will enable households to manage shocks and maintain livelihoods. U.S. assistance will build skills and identify market linkages that enhance sustainable farming practices and livelihoods. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs are closely linked to U.S. assistance programs targeting child nutrition and health interventions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Humanitarian Assistance				
Program Area		5.2 Disaster Readiness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of disaster-affected households provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	17	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In recent years, Zambia has suffered from natural and manmade disasters. With nearly 70 percent of its rural population living in poverty, shocks to the agricultural sector, through drought and floods, force thousands of Zambians into desperate situations. U.S. humanitarian assistance provides immediate protection and works towards long-term solutions. It reinforces the U.S. commitment to alleviate suffering and respond to disasters, and to increase community resiliency. U.S. assistance builds food security, and sets recipient communities on the path to sustainable development.

The United States focuses its assistance in six districts in Southern and Western provinces where recurrent floods and drought affected nearly 60,000 households (2006 Vulnerability Assessment Committee assessment). Increased FY 2010 funding will enable U.S. assistance to expand coverage and reach a greater number of vulnerable people. FY 2010 funds will provide 20 percent of disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. Requested funds are PL 480 funds, the results of which may only be achieved in FY 2011 due to timing of the disbursement of funds. Note that a target was established for FY 2009 in anticipation of funding that did not end up being received by the Mission.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Zambia's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, which began in 2006, concluded in early 2009. The two-year threshold program reduced opportunities for administrative corruption and improved, with the active involvement of key civil society organizations, the effectiveness of selected GRZ institutions. Threshold program support also contributed to economic development through increased trade by supporting improvements in the business environment, including reducing business start-up times and increasing border efficiency. In December 2008, Zambia was selected by MCC as eligible for compact assistance.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is focused on promoting the country's transformation from a brutally repressed and increasingly impoverished nation to one in which the government respects democratic freedoms and seeks to meet the needs of its people. With U.S. and other donor support, Zimbabwe can become a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community, instead of a net negative force affecting the political and economic dynamics in the region.

The challenges that face Zimbabwe are numerous, not least of which is a fragile transitional government that is wrestling with internal power struggles and is bankrupt and unable to cover even its most critical budget line items. Other challenges include a collapsed economy, deeply eroded capacity within the public health and education sectors, disinvestment within the private sector, increasing poverty, and a burgeoning, multi-faceted humanitarian crisis. Socio-economic indicators across the board are on the decline. Less than 7 percent of the labor force is formally employed. Life expectancy for both males and females is among the lowest in the world. Maternal and child mortality is on the rise, and medical facilities are without essential drugs and medical supplies. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to crisis proportions, with an estimated seven million Zimbabweans having received food assistance during the peak of the hunger season in early 2009.

Although political developments are far from certain, current conditions create an opportunity for the United States to work with civil society and democratic elements of the government to ensure that real opportunities for lasting reform are not missed. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to promote change and provide for those adversely affected by government mismanagement by implementing a three-pronged approach involving working with civil society to keep pressure on the regime, helping Zimbabwe's democratic forces advance reforms, and providing much-needed humanitarian assistance. If the transitional government demonstrates adequate progress in meeting the necessary benchmarks for broader international re-engagement, the United States will help the transitional government build a national consensus on the way forward in Zimbabwe and will support the implementation of a multi-sectoral recovery and development-oriented program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
Development Assistance	4,979	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	41,000	45,000	86,000	67,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,330	3,330	-	3,330	3,330
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,153	22,087	-	22,087	24,500
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	40
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	40

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	136,327	95,731	45,000	140,731	95,370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,929	21,000	9,100	30,100	21,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	6,000	1,100	7,100	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	600	6,000	4,400	10,400	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,800	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,529	5,000	3,600	8,600	4,000
3 Investing in People	24,383	29,417	18,000	47,417	32,630
3.1 Health	22,483	25,417	10,000	35,417	27,830
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,900	4,000	8,000	12,000	4,800
4 Economic Growth	150	16,000	17,900	33,900	41,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,750	2,250	4,000	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,500
4.5 Agriculture	70	10,250	9,250	19,500	19,850
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80	4,000	6,400	10,400	16,850
5 Humanitarian Assistance	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	103,865	29,314	-	29,314	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,530	3,300	5,830	5,850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	610	-	610	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,920	3,300	5,220	5,810

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	95,370	40	21,000	32,630	41,700	-
Economic Support Fund	67,500	-	21,000	4,800	41,700	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,330	-	-	3,330	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,500	-	-	24,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Reform of Zimbabwe's security and justice institutions is critical to the recovery of Zimbabwe's economy and to the maintenance of peace, security, and liberty. In the event that the transitional government meets certain benchmarks, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID and the Department of State, will support institutional reforms aimed at promoting the independence and neutrality of the armed forces, the police, and the judiciary.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance provided through USAID and the Department of State will promote good governance and accountability, and support consensus-building activities aimed at promoting peaceful agreement on democratic reform. This includes civil society participation in national dialogue; strengthening of democratic institutions (political parties, parliament, reform-minded ministries, the judiciary, and watchdog organizations); building the capacity of independent media; and transitional justice programs. The United States also will support the transitional government to establish participatory

processes to develop a new constitution, and will build the capacity of local governments to address the needs of their constituents. Programs will promote respect for human rights at all levels of government. Election-related assistance would be provided, if elections are scheduled to take place within FY 2010. Anti-corruption measures will be a common thread among all of the above activities.

Investing in People: Family planning services will be integrated into HIV/AIDS services to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will be expanded to include general health sector support, including systems strengthening. This is being done with a view toward reversing years of government mismanagement and under-funding of the health sector (as evidenced by declining health trends, deteriorating infrastructure, lack of basic supplies and essential drugs, outdated and poorly functioning equipment, and high attrition of human resources). Tuberculosis and malaria treatment and control programs will be an integral part of the health sector portfolio, as will maternal and child health. Social assistance programs will complement humanitarian assistance aimed at providing social safety net support to persons most adversely affected by economic stabilization measures.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zimbabwe will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Assuming that the transitional government demonstrates adequate progress toward meeting donor benchmarks for re-engagement, programs aimed at generating economic growth will be an integral part of the U.S. strategy. Targeted technical assistance will reinforce the work of International Financial Institutions to stabilize the Zimbabwean economy, as it rectifies massive hyperinflation, as well as to build the capacity of the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank. In particular, U.S. assistance, provided through USAID, will reinforce the fiscal and monetary policy work of the International Monetary Fund and will promote private sector development, agricultural recovery, and trade. Policy reform to generate investor-friendly conditions and to address agricultural land tenure will be core elements of U.S. assistance to revive the economy. In addition, microfinance, skills development, and promotion of market linkages will be critical program components. Economic reforms will help Zimbabwe to move along the trajectory from relief to recovery to development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	70		19,500		19,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5,000	30,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding for FY 2010 will expand agricultural livelihood programs to increase household food security and mobilize financing for individual rural households to purchase agricultural inputs. To rebuild deteriorated extension services, funding will support outreach capacity by training and attract former

extension agents back to their former positions. Skills recovery and redeployment through a farmer union program will increase outreach to Zimbabweans at home and abroad. Contract farming and outgrower schemes that efficiently deliver inputs to small-scale farmers and guarantee ready markets for produce will enhance production, boosting productivity in uncontested lands and production of small grains and legumes in dry land areas. Farmer, commodity and agribusiness associations will be strengthened to enhance advocacy, research, analytical, and arbitration skills. Such associations will engage farmers and agri-businessmen in agricultural policy dialogue and enable them to better advocate on behalf of their interests to government. Agricultural competitiveness will be enhanced as the legal and regulatory enabling environment for agriculture and agribusiness is improved. Programs will be nationwide in scale. Some results using FY 2010 funding will be realized in FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	80		10,400		16,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funds for FY 2010 will help more businesses increase productivity through provision of business support services, training, and microfinance. Initially focused in Harare and a few urban and rural areas, interventions will be broadened in FY 2010 to cover small businesses countrywide. The program will foster market links between buyers and sellers and strengthen business umbrella and sector associations to conduct analysis and lobby government. Technical assistance will help government to review factors contributing to transaction costs for domestic and international business; existing trade policy and trade agreements (especially related to SADC, COMESA, and EC/EPA); business contract enforcement/dispute resolution mechanisms; existing legislation and regulations that affect business (including utility tariffs); and legal and regulatory frameworks for microfinance institutions. Funding will also finance short-term technical assistance to help government undertake legal and regulatory reforms; draft appropriate legislation and regulations; develop government policies on trade; and rationalize utility tariffs to increase competitiveness and promote investment. Many results of FY 2010 funding will be realized in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Economic stabilization programs will produce new short-term economic hardships as price distortions are removed. Humanitarian assistance through USAID will provide food and non-food assistance to those most affected by stabilization programs, and address failures in the provision of public services. Depending on events on the ground, it is possible that in 2010 relief activities will transition to programs focused on providing economic opportunities to entrepreneurs and farmers.

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Africa Bureau uses regional resources to help Africans better their lives, build their own nations, and transform their futures. Regional funds allow the U.S. to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance and to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries. The principal goal of the Africa Regional Program is to support U.S. efforts to promote peace and security, human rights, and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa. The regional program also supports initiatives to improve the fundamental quality of the lives of Africans and achieve sustainable economic development in African states. Additionally, projects programmed with Africa Regional resources demonstrate the strong U.S. commitment to key U.S. priorities, including combating terrorism and promoting the empowerment of women in sub-Saharan Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,379	35,927	-	35,927	66,035
Economic Support Fund	12,936	9,010	-	9,010	24,660
Foreign Military Financing	992	1,412	-	1,412	2,800
International Military Education and Training	-	80	-	80	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	-	3,000	4,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,451	14,925	-	14,925	20,475
Peacekeeping Operations	-	7,500	-	7,500	13,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,379	35,927	-	35,927	66,035
1 Peace and Security	6,443	26,917	-	26,917	51,875
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,451	22,425	-	22,425	34,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	992	3,992	-	3,992	16,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	-	500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,010	-	2,010	4,300
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,010	-	2,010	2,700
3 Investing in People	9,960	4,000	-	4,000	7,860
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-	-	550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,960	4,000	-	4,000	7,310
4 Economic Growth	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,488	3,000	-	3,000	-
4.8 Environment	1,488	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	66,035	51,875	4,300	7,860	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	24,660	10,500	4,300	7,860	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,475	20,475	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The promotion of peace and security remains one of the U.S.'s highest programming priorities. Africa Regional funds will continue to be used to support a range of activities, including training, advising, and equipping governments to enhance border and coastal security and efforts to prevent transnational crimes, particularly with trafficking in persons, arms, and narcotics. Funding will also be provided for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase individual country and regional capacity in the Sahel region in order to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. Support for expanding the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARS), launched in FY 2009, is also crucial to the U.S. Government's counterterrorism efforts in FY 2010. Resources will be used to purchase equipment and provide training for eligible host country military forces in the East Africa region, enhance the effectiveness of troops participating in regional peacekeeping operations, and counter the threat of terrorism in the region. Funding will be provided for much-needed equipment, including radios and communications equipment, land, sea, and air transportation equipment and spares, night vision devices, and radar and other remote detection equipment. Training will be provided on maritime boarding procedures, tactical counterterrorism operations, civil affairs, community engagement, and human rights.

Programming will also include initiatives to assist African-led efforts to mitigate conflict by providing funds for security sector reform and regional confidence-building activities. Examples include: 1) supporting stability in the Great Lakes region and preventing a return of conflict between Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 2) bringing stability to the border regions of Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic, thus decreasing the extent of political and humanitarian crises in that region; 3) stabilizing the Mano River states of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea; 4) enhancing maritime security in other key parts of Africa; and 5) supporting Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia in countering instability emanating from Somalia.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	992		3,992		16,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of US recommended military training need met during the year				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	10	15	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The capacity of willing partners in East and West Africa will be enhanced by the increased availability of capable and professional intelligence and counterterrorism units supported by higher levels of FY 2010 funding. This increased intelligence and counter-terrorism capacity will help constrict the ability of al-Qaeda and associate organizations to exploit vulnerable areas along Somalia's borders with Kenya, Djibouti, and Ethiopia, and in the highly volatile border areas between Mali, Mauritania, Algeria, and Niger. The funding will increase cooperation and intelligence sharing among regional partners, while improving individual country capacity to respond to emergent threats, and sustain long-term efforts to prevent terrorist organizations from crossing currently porous border areas with impunity.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,451		22,425		34,475	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	300	628	500	750
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nearly all of the requested increase in funding will be used to support and enhance the operations of TSCTP and EARSII under the umbrella of the multi-agency Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative, which is designed to provide a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of immediate and potential threats posed by terrorist organizations. The increased funding will allow AF to expand its sustained engagement with willing partners in West and East Africa to increase the capacity and improve the professionalism of essential non-military security elements, in order to deny terrorists and their support networks the ability over the long-term to operate in traditionally under-policed regions, move with impunity across borders, and support terrorist operations through criminal enterprises. The increased funding will also support additional programs to counter violent extremism through effective partnerships and programs that increase the capacity of moderate leaders in potentially vulnerable communities, and address conditions that terrorist networks exploit.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 regional resources will be used to promote the spread of

freedom and democracy in sub-Saharan Africa. Institutions will be strengthened to increase accountability and parliamentary and local government responsiveness, strengthen financial systems, and assure a free press, an independent judiciary, and vibrant political parties. Since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict that can very easily spill across national borders and destabilize neighboring countries, activities will focus on strengthening the electoral infrastructure of countries in the region. Programs will focus primarily on two critical areas: 1) building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair and transparent elections that engender public confidence; and 2) encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery and the need for constructive, facts-based policy debate. Attention will also be focused on efforts to improve legislative functions and procedures to reinforce democratic practices in sub-Saharan Africa, and to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen sub-national government functions, including the development of budgets, local revenue collection, provision of local public services, community planning and participation, and the implementation of laws, regulations, policies, and programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,010		2,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of adults reached by USG assisted voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Since elections in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have become flashpoints for conflict that can very easily spill across national borders and destabilize neighboring countries, the additional resources will focus on strengthening the electoral infrastructure of countries in the region. Programs will focus primarily on three critical areas: 1) building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair and transparent elections that engender public confidence; 2) encouraging governing and opposition candidates and political parties to focus on service delivery or the lack thereof, and on constructive, facts-based policy debate to gain support; and 3) promoting participation through ‘get out the vote’ campaigns, training people how to vote and choose candidates, and training poll monitors. Regional funds will allow the Bureau to work with African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance. Eight countries are expected to hold elections in FY 2010, including presidential elections in Tanzania, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Central African Republic; the indicator reflects the percentage of adults reached in these countries. As the requested FY 2010 funds will reestablish a regional democracy fund, this is a new indicator and there is no target for 2009.

Investing in People: Regional resources will continue to be used in FY 2010 to support programming under the Women’s Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) aimed at raising awareness of violence against women and children, changing related attitudes and behavior, and providing support to victims. WJEI supports the governments of Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia to improve their ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate gender-based violence (GBV), raise awareness of GBV, and provide GBV victims with support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,960		4,000		7,310	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	3,500	7,000	8,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Gender based violence (GBV) plagues women and children across Africa. The U.S. Government, in partnership with African governments, is confronting these challenges through the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI) to empower all to participate fully in society. WJEI is a cooperative effort that is being implemented in partnership with four target countries (Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia). The program's goal is to mitigate the effects of GBV, by providing care and support to victims, raising awareness to counter the stigma of GBV, and strengthening the ability of law enforcement to combat GBV. The FY 2010 resources are expected to result in increased availability of services to victims and a greater number of victims who receive critical care, as well as increased awareness of GBV in communities. The additional funds will be used to expand the geographic scope of services, extending care to rural communities. As services extend to areas with lower population densities, growth in the number of people receiving services is expected to slow, as reflected in the indicator above. Nonetheless, expanding access to services is a crucial goal of WJEI. Resources programmed in FY 2010 will have a lasting impact, extending well into the future and may result in the expansion of WJEI beyond the four target countries.

Economic Growth: Economic growth and effective democratic governance are fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional funds are used to support African efforts to advance economic growth and development through programs that promote cross-border and international trade and investment and encourage the development of capital markets. FY 2010 resources will be used to support projects that strengthen Africa's private sector, increase productivity, and expand trade and investment flows between the United States and Africa. Programming in this objective area will also focus on encouraging domestic reforms in support of small- and medium-sized businesses that serve as important catalysts for growth.

FY 2010 Africa Regional resources will also be used to continue the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative (SSFA) that promotes sustainable improvement of aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing economic development, and combating terrorism, narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling. SSFA also encourages economic integration and growth and facilitates the expansion of aviation links, expanding opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. Foreign Assistance to the African Union (AU) focuses on support to the AU's diplomatic and non-military approaches to preventing, managing, and resolving conflict. It recognizes the importance of governance and development issues in the dynamics of both conflict and peacebuilding on the African continent. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will support the AU's long term goal of building its capacity to promote and support free, fair, and transparent elections and to promote effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance. The approach of the U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) is to assist the AU to strengthen its institutional capacity to undertake greater leadership on the African continent.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	1,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: Six years after the AU succeeded the Organization for African Unity as the Continent's principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, the AU is becoming an increasingly important institution. In recent years, the AU has shown robust leadership in fielding peacekeeping missions, mediating conflicts, monitoring elections, and establishing frameworks for development in member states. Particularly in peace and security, but more and more across political and economic sectors as well, Africans and others in the international community have encouraged the AU to provide a credible voice and be an honest broker, as well as a forum for collective action for the Continent. Given the AU's commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the United States has an interest in supporting the AU's efforts to play a meaningful, positive role and strengthening its capacity to do so.

FY 2010 resources will be aimed at strengthening the AU's capacity to assist African member states in improving institutions and processes for democratic governance. Project activities will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and will enable the AU to assist member states in

achieving democratic and transparent elections, building inclusive governing institutions, and making civil society engagement more effective. These efforts to ensure broad participation, good governance, and the development of democratic cultures and practices will help create political environments that will attract investment and encourage economic development across Africa.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
		0	0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of regional election observers trained on Code of Conduct of Election Observers with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is the first time the AU has been designated a separate operating unit. The elections program, which began in April 2007, was previously funded through State and USAID’s Africa Regional Bureau; the African Union’s Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) was staffed in May 2008. The AU works jointly with the U.S. and other donors to promote prosperity, good governance, social and economic development, and to combat terrorism. In CY 2009, the AU will conduct 15 elections with 10 more elections scheduled in CY 2010. Without FY 2010 funding, the AU would not be able to establish training hubs across the five African subregions or build a lasting cadre of observers/monitors who understand the importance of the election expert network and the observation training program, and are skilled in using the AU’s election monitoring toolkit. At stake is the US-African Union capacity building elections program and the ability of AU leadership to hold credible, transparent, and competitive elections, and establish and maintain environments in which elections can take place. Other indicators will be used in measuring the performance of funding under this program area.

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Africa is key to U.S. interests and the opportunities and challenges for Africa's development have never been greater. Africa's leadership - and increasingly capable African institutions - are, in most cases, committed to collaborating with the United States to achieve greater security, stability, growth, and better lives for their people. Yet many African families continue to face harsh conditions and stark choices. These conditions will only worsen under the current global economic crisis. Still the world's poorest region, with approximately 42 percent of its 700 million people living in poverty, Africa is increasingly linked to global markets, holds vast natural resources, and will soon provide 25 percent of U.S. oil imports. Growing cohorts of young people pose challenges for Africa's education and health systems, economic growth, security and political stability. Development must permit these young people to have the hope of education, employment, and a voice in the affairs of their countries. Failure will undermine Africa's progress to date and threaten the sustainability of the major U.S. investments in social programs in Africa over the past several years.

The primary goal of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Africa Regional program is to provide overall direction, guidance, intellectual leadership and strengthened African regional capacity to address these challenges. The regional program also advances a broad range of sectoral programs and initiatives that cut across countries and sub-regions, from basic education, to food security and agriculture, competitiveness and trade, malaria, HIV/AIDS, family planning, and health systems reform. Specifically, the Africa Regional Program strengthens the capacity of selected African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms; create wealth and improve access to quality health and education systems; mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza; promote biodiversity conservation and improve environmental quality; and expand trade-led, agriculture-based economic growth. At the same time, the Africa Regional Program identifies and analyzes new challenges, approaches and opportunities, and translates these into regional and bilateral programming innovations serving USAID and African partners at the field level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
Development Assistance	91,961	90,614	-	90,614	137,884
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	18,197	20,411	-	20,411	21,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
1 Peace and Security	750	11,380	-	11,380	3,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	300	10,672	-	10,672	325
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	450	708	-	708	3,425
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,959	2,025	-	2,025	4,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,250
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	2,025	-	2,025	1,250
2.4 Civil Society	1,859	-	-	-	2,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	110,158	121,025	-	121,025	158,954
3 Investing in People	76,122	66,223	-	66,223	68,193
3.1 Health	25,262	24,411	-	24,411	26,830
3.2 Education	48,860	38,812	-	38,812	41,363
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	-
4 Economic Growth	30,327	41,397	-	41,397	82,261
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,750	-	-	-	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,534	3,763	-	3,763	11,300
4.3 Financial Sector	2,123	4,000	-	4,000	11,300
4.4 Infrastructure	6,123	7,000	-	7,000	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,264	22,634	-	22,634	22,646
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	76	-	-	-	100
4.8 Environment	3,457	4,000	-	4,000	16,915
of which: 6 Program Support	2,423	14,630	-	14,630	23,304
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,007	-	3,007	4,875
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,423	11,623	-	11,623	18,429

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	158,954	3,750	4,750	68,193	82,261	-
Development Assistance	137,884	3,750	4,750	47,123	82,261	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,070	-	-	21,070	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: USAID is the interagency lead for development components of counter-terrorism activities in West Africa and the Horn of Africa. Africa Regional program staff provide technical guidance and support for activity design and implementation, strategy development and analysis, and facilitate coordination among USAID, State Department, and the Department of Defense in program development. Africa Regional program engagement during FY 2010 and beyond will offer options to mitigate extremist exploitation of Islam, reduce terrorist recruiting of targeted populations, and limit the spaces in which terrorists can operate. With one in four African countries currently suffering from violent conflict, the Africa Regional program will also prioritize building the capacity of regional partners to prevent and manage conflicts and ensure stability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Poor governance is one of the principal obstacles to Africa's development. Africa Regional program investments in improving governance and building the capacity of civil society play a critical role in strengthening constituencies for reform. During FY 2010 and beyond, the program will support anti-corruption training for young leaders in government and civil society. The program will reinforce these investments by providing small grants to African civil society and human rights organizations to build organizational capacity, and thereby help African civic activists to become effective advocates for reform.

Investing in People: High mortality and fertility rates and a large disease burden undermine development throughout Africa. During FY 2010 and beyond, the Africa Regional program will work to strengthen African planning, management and capacity to deliver quality health services and increase access to safe

water and sanitation. By 2015, regional immunization coverage will be increased with a focus on countries with lower coverage. At the same time, innovative health service delivery approaches to underserved populations will be adopted in 25 target countries, with a focus on community management of childhood illnesses, prevention and reduction of malnutrition, and essential obstetrics care. Reproductive health policies, effective family planning strategies, and innovative commodity security approaches, and resources will be expanded in 20 countries. In addition, innovative financing approaches such as mutual health organizations, will be expanded to 15 countries.

Africa Regional will receive funding to support the HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The Africa Regional Program will also continue to provide leadership under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) by working to reduce malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 15 targeted countries. In particular, the program will support Malaria Initiative efforts to promote adoption of community approaches to malaria treatment, strengthen commodities management capacity, build regional institutional malaria surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation capacity, and train host-country national partners in strategic information management.

The Africa Regional water program directly supports the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 to meet the Millennium Development Goals of providing affordable and equitable access to safe water, sanitation and to promote good hygiene practices. Program funds will increase sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation services and improve hygiene across the region by building the capacity of utilities to provide clean water in rural areas in partnership with the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

Regional partnerships with international organizations enhance educational capacity through inter-country sharing, strengthen regional platforms for reform and leverage resources to address common challenges and concerns. The goal of the Africa Regional education program is to strengthen regional institutions and promote the development of effective policies and programs in order to improve the quality of education in Africa. The program supports the international community's goal of Education for All, that every child has access to a quality basic education by 2015.

U.S. assistance will expand access to basic education and improve education quality and equity, through improvements in administration and policy, strategic planning, teacher and education workforce development, parent and community involvement, and increasing access for underserved and disadvantaged groups. Funds will support the Africa Education Initiative, which trains teachers and administrators, develops and disseminates textbooks and learning materials and provides scholarships and mentoring for children in Africa.

The Africa Regional program will also support the President's Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE). U.S. assistance under the Communities of Opportunity Component of the PIEE will reduce the risks of poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements for vulnerable, after-school and out-of-school youth by increasing their opportunities for employment, further education and training, and constructive civic engagement. The FY 2010 request level of Communities of Opportunity countries may not include the final funding for PIEE/CO. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set, when more detailed background information is available. Some of these funds may be allocated to individual country budgets.

USAID will coordinate activities with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

Economic Growth: Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises 30 percent to 40 percent of the continent's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Small and medium enterprise development,

trade and investment lag on the continent, but are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth and reduce poverty. Likewise, sustained agricultural growth is required to increase rural incomes and reduce poverty. Conserving Africa's natural resource base, and promoting mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, are critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world.

During FY 2010 and beyond, the Africa Regional program will build upon the successes of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the Global Food Security Response (GFSR), the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, and ongoing biodiversity and clean energy programs, to develop a new economic growth framework for Africa-wide food security, trade development and climate change agendas. The new programs will work with public-private partnerships, other agencies, and G-8 partners to foster broad-based growth that will reduce poverty and facilitate the ability of Africans to pay for health care and educational services.

Africa Regional program agricultural investments, in particular, will work to create an enabling environment for investment, improve productivity, and connect farmers to markets. They will also introduce new technology to two million farmers, facilitate agribusiness development, reduce threats to animal health, and strengthen the capacity of African regional technical and economic organizations. USAID will work with African and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and to the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

The new trade development program will foster policy, legal and regulatory action to spur trade and investment, build capacity and improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. The Africa Regional program will work to reduce tariff and procedural barriers affecting at least 50,000 enterprises in 25 percent of countries eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The new climate change program will bring together countries with emerging economies and developed countries to map out an improved path for development that will sustain economic growth, reduce poverty, enhance food and energy security and human health, while at the same time protecting the local and global environment and reducing current and future greenhouse gas (e.g., CO₂) emissions. Program activities will encompass policies and programs that will synergistically address energy, forestry, agriculture, land use, health, and economic growth issues, including both development and adaptation issues.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,457		4,000		16,915	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For the Africa Regional program, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. In some African countries, yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent, which would further adversely affect food security and exacerbate malnutrition. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,534		3,763		11,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	2	3	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Trade and investment in Africa are lagging, but are needed to stimulate economic growth and generate increased employment and incomes. In order to reap the dividends of AGOA and other trade agreements, African countries need to improve their domestic business environments. This means undertaking reforms that can improve the way businesses form, operate, borrow, invest, and trade. This indicator measures the

progress of USAID Africa Regional program efforts to foster specific policy, legal and regulatory actions to spur trade and investment and build capacity. Examples include reducing tariff and procedural barriers to trade, revising trademark legislation to meet international guidelines, and building capacity to meet international and U.S. requirements for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) conditions. Due to funding constraints, actual results were below targets for FY 2008. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow the program to make up for lost ground and begin providing significantly increased results in FY 2011 and beyond.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,123		4,000		11,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of financial sector professionals trained on international standards this year with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	8	218	250	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The lack of access to finance prevents leveraging of productive resources, impairs income generation capacity, and reduces the benefit of being part of the formal economy - all of which discourages economic growth. Increased access to financial services is necessary to expand trade and the export competitiveness of businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. Access to finance is constrained by a weak enabling environment and limited capacity of financial institutions. Poor or confusing laws, regulations, standards and administrative practices increase the cost of compliance and reduce the economic viability of banks and other financial institutions. The Africa Regional Financial Sector program is focused on credit information bureau development, expansion of term finance through debt or equity investment, accounting transparency, financial market supervision to increase public confidence, and payments systems that support remittances and trade settlements. The indicator is representative of performance in financial sector capacity building. The program has had good success with training efforts and the increased resources in FY 2010 will permit a significant expansion of these results.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,123		7,000		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy infrastructure projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	25,000,000	0	50,000,000	100,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Economic growth is key to transforming Africa. Infrastructure is critical to USAID's efforts to support economic growth because the success of USAID programs in trade, food security, education and health, all depend heavily upon the availability of reliable and cost-effective electricity, telecommunications, and transport. The Africa Regional program seeks to ensure that clean, dependable electricity is available to sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to support economic growth. This is accomplished by providing expert, transactional advisors to support SSA governments making decisions on large infrastructure projects, thereby more rapidly bringing them to financial closure and construction. The indicator is a direct measure of this objective. Due to funding constraints, this program has had a slow start up and initial results are not expected until later in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The FY10 increase in budget resources will get the program back on track and will leverage an additional \$600 million in new infrastructure investment in FY 2011-12.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,264		22,634		22,646	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Annual percentage increase in the amount of improved seed and fertilizer used by smallholders				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The availability of inputs such as fertilizer and seed at affordable prices are major impediments to smallholders' ability to increase the production of major food staples. This is contributing to the fundamental imbalance in supply and demand of food and is a root cause of African food insecurity. The international community will contribute nearly \$2 billion in 2010 to support the development of seed and fertilizer systems in Africa. These efforts have the potential to reduce retail prices to farmers, and increase the viability of input technology adoption in the longer term. The additional food security funds provided to the Africa Regional program in FY 2010 will be used to establish a platform to provide technical assistance to guide the use of the funds being provided by the development community for development of

agricultural input systems. The indicator represents a major focus of these efforts. Other results include developing commercial seed and fertilizer systems, increasing the amount of fertilizer and seed available through commercial input markets, and establishing new public-private alliances for fertilizer and seed.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), the United States aims to improve local, national, and regional natural resources management and governance in the Congo Basin in order to protect its unique biodiversity, mitigate climate change and enhance the livelihoods of the region's 100 million inhabitants.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
Development Assistance	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
4 Economic Growth	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
4.8 Environment	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,300	-	-	-	18,300	-
Development Assistance	18,300	-	-	-	18,300	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance to the Central Africa region, through the USAID CARPE program, will seek to improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin while mitigating climate change, and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. FY 2010 funding will consolidate gains achieved in natural resources governance for the region's millions of hectares of tropical forests, and explore promising new sustainable financing opportunities through private trade in carbon markets. CARPE activities take place in 12 key biodiversity landscapes in seven countries: Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gabon. Many of these landscapes extend to more than one country and require consultation and cooperation among different national governments. CARPE also supports cross-cutting activities that serve the entire Basin, such as monitoring of forest trends, natural resource governance, and harmonization of policies.

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. regional assistance to the Horn of Africa (HOA) and the Great Lakes (GL) region focuses on expanding trade and economic opportunities, improving the health status of vulnerable people, mitigating cross-border conflicts, reducing opportunities for cross border-corruption, and improving resiliency of agro-pastoralists who regularly cross international boundaries in search of water and pasture.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,394	39,655	-	39,655	81,556
Development Assistance	15,844	30,070	-	30,070	71,886
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,550	9,585	-	9,585	9,670

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,394	39,655	-	39,655	81,556
1 Peace and Security	3,786	3,897	-	3,897	7,463
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	300	-	300	1,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,036	3,597	-	3,597	6,063
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	700	-	700	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	300
2.2 Good Governance	-	700	-	700	2,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	300
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	300
3 Investing in People	9,550	10,585	-	10,585	9,670
3.1 Health	9,550	10,585	-	10,585	9,670
4 Economic Growth	11,058	24,473	-	24,473	61,423
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,725	2,529	-	2,529	6,068
4.3 Financial Sector	696	500	-	500	805
4.4 Infrastructure	2,400	2,471	-	2,471	3,511
4.5 Agriculture	4,138	17,473	-	17,473	38,473
4.8 Environment	1,099	1,500	-	1,500	12,566
of which: 6 Program Support	335	5,779	-	5,779	9,899
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	-	350	1,586
6.2 Administration and Oversight	335	5,429	-	5,429	8,313

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	81,556	7,463	3,000	9,670	61,423	-
Development Assistance	71,886	7,463	3,000	-	61,423	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,670	-	-	9,670	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States can best support regional stability in the HOA and GL regions by harnessing the capacity of regional bodies to address the underlying causes of violent conflicts and support efforts, such as the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, and generate coordinated approaches that achieve U.S. stability objectives at regional, national and local levels. Development programs will address destabilizing factors emerging in the border regions and continue to focus on conflict mitigation. The areas along the Kenyan and Ethiopian borders with Somalia remain particularly unstable, and are a potential breeding ground for international terrorism.

In order to advance the regional role in conflict mitigation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program will directly complement civil-military cooperation initiatives of African partners undertaken with the new U.S. regional military command, AFRICOM. The result will be more integrated interagency collaboration at the field level. While the earlier interagency focus on denying safe haven for terrorists and diminishing the underlying conditions that foster extremism will continue, FY 2010 resources will be allocated to strengthening civil society’s alternative governance structures (peace committees, national steering committees, and conflict early warning units) to address weak state conflict mitigation capacity at regional, national and local levels. Funds will also contribute to security in the Great Lakes region by improving cooperation between African trade bodies, the private sector and the security sector. Investments in the FY 2010 Peace and Security program area will deepen African leadership, particularly of women and women’s peace building networks, in managing conflict in the HOA and GL regions and provide technical assistance to specific African partners who are effective in identifying and reducing instability and conflict in the region. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) will continue to be the program’s principal partners.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		3,036		3,597		6,063
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-Supported Activities that Demonstrate the Positive Impact of a Peace Process Through Demonstrating Tangible, Practical Benefits				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	8	13	0	0	32	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for conflict mitigation will assist the East Africa region to strengthen cross-border security through local community security initiatives. This goal will be achieved in part through significant expansion of quick impact problem-solving activities (peace dividends) that reinforce the positive benefits of peace to local citizens. While activities in FY 2008 attained a high level of peacebuilding impact in targets communities, the scope of the intervention was limited due to financial restraints. Peace dividends are currently being carried out in the same communities in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of peace dividends to new cross-border communities with an opportunity to address structural root causes of conflict. The number of people impacted by the peace dividend activities is expected to increase from approximately 10,728 in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to an estimated 13,280 in FY 2010.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID efforts remain focused on strengthening institutions that address the lack of transparency and accountability in the Northern Transport Corridor (spanning from Mombasa, Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo). This will involve enhancing civic participation in conflict mitigation and reconciliation initiatives by member states and increasing effective governance of the local security sector in target cross-border zones. Investments in this program area will assist African partners to reach the long-term goal of African economic and political integration more quickly.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		700		2,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		# of USG Supported Anti-Corruption Measures Implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4	0	4	0	4	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Building the capacity of regional African partner organizations to reduce government and private sector corruption and inefficiencies in customs and freight forwarding sectors is critical to sustain successful MCC countries in the region and to stimulate economies dependent on East Africa’s trade corridors. Funds for this program have not been available since 2007. Re-starting funding for this program in FY 2010 would allow for the East African Revenue Authorities and Federation of East African Freight Forwarders Associations to meet targets (for the first time in two years) in policy reform and capacity building that would reduce problems of transparency and accountability that plague efforts to improve trade facilitation along the corridor. Impact would be expected in 2011.

Investing in People: Despite the progress made by some countries in the recent past, the East Africa region still faces daunting challenges – deaths of children under five and maternal mortality remain unacceptably high across much of the region. Malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS continue to decimate populations. This situation not only creates a heavy burden on the countries’ health systems, but also undermines the well-being and productivity of the region’s population.

In 2010, USAID will continue to identify and capitalize on the region’s unique opportunities to address the critical needs of marginalized populations along its transport corridors. Working in nine countries in the region, USAID’s HIV/AIDS program will continue to work with community, faith-based, business, health, social service, and local government groups to extend prevention, care and support to mobile and at-risk populations, estimated at approximately 1.5 million. Integrated services will also include family planning/reproductive health, and possibly TB, malaria and maternal and child health. Partnering with bilateral missions, regional organizations and public/private partnerships, USAID East Africa will continue to develop African expertise and leadership in health, and advocate for and harmonize policies that improve services and information for marginalized populations. Through its health programs, the USAID regional program will train more than 3,400 health managers in technical skills and reach over 340,000 people with services in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, as well as reproductive and other health services. New approaches in strengthening health systems will be expanded to ensure more efficient use of resources.

USAID programs will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategies and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and will continue to lead the dialogue on TB as a re-emerging threat to the continent, especially with the increased prevalence of TB/HIV co-infection and the threat of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Assistance programs will continue to strengthen national TB reference laboratories in Uganda and Tanzania, with the goal of establishing a Supranational Laboratory for combating MDR-TB in the region. USAID's partners will also continue the training to improve the quality of the Directly Observed Treatment Short course and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment.

As a result of increasing food prices and unpredictable climatic conditions, malnutrition is likely to remain the key underlying cause of about 50 percent of child deaths in Africa, while over 50 percent of pregnant women continue to be anemic. Combined with nearly one million vaccine-preventable deaths that occur annually in the Africa region, the infant and child mortality rates continue to show a very slow decline. The USAID program will: support targeted regional activities that help countries improve maternal and child health; increase micronutrient consumption for children under the age of five and women of reproductive age; promote the scale-up of proven child health interventions, including zinc and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea; scale up intervention for the prevention of post partum hemorrhage, such as the active management of third stage labor; and improve newborn care to reduce infant mortality. A key component in the coming years will be to work with countries to document the impact of these enhanced health interventions.

The East Africa region has been affected by violent conflicts, natural disasters, and displaced populations. People in such situations are cut off from government health services. In FY 2010 the Mission will support service delivery to reach people in emergency situations through humanitarian services, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other means. In addition, USAID will continue to support the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community and the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care to develop regional health policies that support health services and state-of-the-art training programs for regional health managers. These activities will also address the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence, which is a major barrier to the use of regional health services. In FY 2010 USAID will initiate widespread activities to train health workers to address violence issues experienced by their clients.

Economic Growth: USAID's Regional Economic Growth and Integration program will promote trade competitiveness and food security; maintain environmental resources; and promote clean energy solutions to the region's power shortages. Activities will result in: increased regional and international trade; a deepening of financial markets; a reduction in the time and cost of transporting goods; increased agricultural productivity; improved agricultural markets; a strengthened regional power pool; improved management of trans-boundary natural resources and biodiversity; and steps toward mitigating the impact of global climate change. Regional "ownership" and sustainability will be achieved through building capacity and leadership of African regional institutions.

Activities will contribute to the Africa Global Competitiveness Initiative, the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA), the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the Global Climate Change Initiative, with a specific concentration on trade and investment, agriculture, and private sector competitiveness. Trade and investment, finance, infrastructure and agriculture resources will count toward the U.S.'s Trade Capacity Building commitments under the World Trade Organization. Trade will be increased through programs that reduce key obstacles to transporting goods across borders, through assistance to COMESA and the East African Community on regional integration, and through assistance to regional trade associations, producers, and exporters, including those that wish to take advantage of AGOA.

Programs will promote stronger agricultural markets and improve market linkages. Regionally coordinated research and technology dissemination and policy harmonization to make seeds and new technologies more widely available will help smallholders increase their productivity and be more competitive in wider markets

for both crops and livestock. The objectives are to raise rural incomes, diversify livelihoods, and reduce chronic food insecurity. USAID's programs in this area will contribute to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, which has the support of African governments, regional organizations, the African Union, and donors.

With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase incomes and revenue needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research institutions and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production through technology transfer and improved management practices. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to market structures and key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

USAID will continue to implement programs that protect, through improved regional coordination, biodiversity in the Trans-Boundary Mara River Basin, home of the annual wildebeest migration. Programs will strengthen environmental services, including water resources management. Resources will also be allocated to the regional power pool to reduce high energy costs and inconsistent supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate vulnerability to climate change, and promote regional coordination on renewable and clean energy technologies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,099	1,500		12,566		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		4.8.2 Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In an area of the world that is severely affected by global climate change, USAID/East Africa will work with regional African partners, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to formulate, adopt and implement policies, regulations and agreements that address climate change, vulnerability and adaptation. These new Global Climate Change funds in 2010 will allow USAID/EA to undertake activities that promote policies to address climate change through key sectors such as forestry, land use, agricultural practices, and energy. Policies affecting trade in carbon credits will also be targeted. FY 2010 funding will catalyze the actions of regional partners and stakeholders to propose policies that lessen vulnerability and increase adaptability to climate change. Results and targets were not recorded for FY 2008 and FY2009, because this is a new indicator.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,725		2,529		6,068	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	3	7	3	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID/East Africa will scale up its trade and investment activities in FY 2010, expanding ongoing efforts to decrease the time and cost of transporting goods in the region by implementing customs reforms to reduce delays at several of the regions borders. FY 2010 resources will provide assistance to COMESA to support implementation of the Customs Union, which could save billions of dollars by lowering the cost of trading goods in the region. Funding will support implementation of a Trade in Services agreement that will increase access to financial services for small and medium sized businesses in the region and further enhance the performance of one of the fastest growing sectors in the region – services. Resources under Trade and Investment will also continue to promote increased trade under AGOA. U.S. programs will achieve significant impact in FY 2010 and beyond by boosting the number of customs harmonization procedures implemented in accordance with internationally accepted standards. FY09 targets are lower than FY08 results because a new program, Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (COMPETE), will just be ramping up. The results in FY07/08 were the product long-term negotiations under a previous multi-year effort.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,138		17,473		38,473	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent change in the value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural commodities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
106	50	187	50	58	70	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This indicator measures the increase in value of intra-regional trade in selected agricultural commodities in the region. The increased funds in 2010 will enable our programs to drastically increase intra-regional trade to achieve an anticipated 100 percent increase and an even higher increase in 2011. Activities carried out with FY 2010 funding in agriculture are key to growing the economies of countries in East and Central Africa and critical to promoting food security by enabling agricultural products to flow from areas of production to areas of deficit. This indicator has been tracked in the past through our Regional Agricultural and Trade Expansion Support project, using customs data from COMESA. Starting in 2009, the new COMPETE program, together with other regional partners, will develop a better way of tracking change in regional trade in terms of value and volume.

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Southern Africa promotes the overall stability and security of the region through investments that will foster increased trade and economic growth, bolster principles of good governance, including the governance of shared natural resources, and address the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

The United States will provide significant assistance to foster food security and develop the agricultural sector, in addition to continued assistance for trade and investment, infrastructure, and water resources management and the environment. Support for governing justly and democratically will be a focus of U.S. assistance through programs targeting rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society. The United States will also continue supporting country-specific and regional health programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,967	17,213	-	17,213	40,002
Development Assistance	10,983	15,213	-	15,213	38,002
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,967	17,213	-	17,213	40,002
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,313	-	1,313	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	100	-	100	483
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	484
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,213	-	1,213	1,550
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	483
3 Investing in People	3,684	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
3.1 Health	3,684	3,000	-	3,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	9,283	12,900	-	12,900	35,002
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,800	5,400	-	5,400	5,287
4.3 Financial Sector	355	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	600	300	-	300	1,700
4.5 Agriculture	3,088	4,200	-	4,200	16,602
4.8 Environment	2,440	3,000	-	3,000	11,413
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,144	-	2,144	2,522
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	-	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,044	-	2,044	2,522

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,002	-	3,000	2,000	35,002	-
Development Assistance	38,002	-	3,000	-	35,002	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,002	-	3,000	2,000	35,002	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID will support regional democracy-building and governance efforts by encouraging compliance with regional election norms and standards, promoting the rule of law, and strengthening civil society. Training programs will build the capacity of parliamentarians and institutions from various Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries to advance regional integration, promote citizen participation in legislative functions and processes, and develop citizen demand for effective and accountable governance.

Investing in People: Southern Africa will receive funding to support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In addition, potable water supply and sanitation will comprise an important component of the follow-on river basin management activity.

Economic Growth: USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub) and other mechanisms. These programs will improve the trade and investment enabling environment and facilitate regional and global market access; build regional trade and investment capacity; and increase the efficiency, reliability, and transparency of energy services and strengthen regional transport systems. Other programs will support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to promote, influence, and facilitate food, agricultural, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implement harmonized regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improve the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services. USAID will also strengthen regional institutional capacity for trans-boundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while avoiding or mitigating potential conflicts over scarce water resources. By working with the Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM) in a collaborative manner with the three involved governments (Angola, Botswana, and Namibia), USAID is able to support an integrated approach to development planning within the basin. The process allows the governments to coordinate planning and affords them the opportunity to resolve any differences prior to the launch of new initiatives. Given the nature of the limited resources and the various environmental threats to those resources, there is a constant threat that conflicts could arise. Through the existence of a respected and capable regional organization, such as OKACOM, and its various task forces (e.g. hydrology and biodiversity), these threats can be addressed well before they escalate.

Food insecurity is a critical development constraint in Southern Africa, and is worsening with the recent increase in food prices and the collapse of Zimbabwe's agricultural production. A large segment of the population in rural and, to a growing extent, urban Southern Africa, is experiencing great difficulty in securing adequate food to live healthy, productive lives. With larger and more concentrated investments in agriculture to address the structural imbalance in the supply and demand of food supplies, a sub-regional approach is being taken by USAID in collaboration with the African Union/New Partnership for African Development, regional economic communities, and other development agencies in Africa to increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes needed to buy food. As part of the U.S. Global Food Security Response, USAID will work with African and international private companies, along with local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity and production by deploying improved technologies and management practices. Regional trade in food staples

will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures, including warehousing, inspection/product standard certifications, key trade/transport corridors, commodity exchanges, farmer organizations, and trade information systems. USAID will promote sound market-based principles to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,440		3,000		11,413	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives. Climate change has increased the stress on natural resources such as water and negatively affected food security in Southern Africa. The Okavango River Basin project helps three countries in the region develop better resource management. Agriculture projects have developed techniques for decreasing the effects of severe weather. Funds for the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives will be programmed into existing and new regional activities. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors to significantly increase funding for adaptation. The indicator above is a preliminary target. As further regional initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. This is a new indicator and a new activity, and not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	600		300		1,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG-supported training in energy-related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	150	356	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Despite substantial progress over the past decade, energy availability and sustainability are still limited in Southern Africa. It is extremely important for the region's growth and stability to ensure a flexible regional energy system. US assistance helps build the region's capacity to respond to demand. Activities associated with this indicator are implemented by the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub. Assistance will continue to work on modern energy services, particularly the training of SADC and SADC member state officials, parastatals, and private sector stakeholders. Training will include areas such as alternative energy and clean energy solutions, energy efficiency, and new approaches to energy policy and regulation. Lower funding in FY 2008 reduced the FY 2009 target. Because of the late arrival of funds, FY 2010 targets do not increase with the increase with FY 2010 funding level. The majority of FY 2010 funds will be expended in FY 2011 and targets will increase then. Not all of the funding in this Program Area will be used to achieve the targets outlined above. The funds may be used to achieve the targets of other indicators, as well.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,088		4,200		16,602	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture related firms benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	51	233	335	400	700
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Improved food security and production are essential to development in Southern Africa. As part of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), the regional agriculture program will continue to support capacity building and the increased effectiveness of regional agriculture research networks and organizations. FY 2010 funding represents a significant increase in regional agriculture funds. The increased assistance will allow the U.S. to have greater impact on the region's ability to improve food security and to weather the global rise in food prices and global climate change impacts on agriculture. The selected target demonstrates how a portion of the increased assistance will nearly double the number of firms the U.S. can reach. Assistance will enable the application of agriculture technologies that boost productivity and efficiency, providing the support and expertise that ensures end users are knowledgeable of options and able to access them. A large portion of the funding increase will enhance the efficiencies of competitive value chains within the region, and expand regional and international trade in agriculture products. With the greater funding in FY 2010, targets and results will increase in FY 2011.

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance funds will strengthen the capacities of public and private West African institutions to address major development constraints. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) West Africa Regional Program's goals are to support regional integration systems and promote regional stability through programs in agriculture, counter-terrorism, education, environment, governance, health and trade.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,194	84,530	-	84,530	94,189
Development Assistance	23,326	72,000	-	72,000	80,689
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,868	12,530	-	12,530	13,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,194	84,530	-	84,530	94,189
1 Peace and Security	7,800	13,000	-	13,000	25,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,800	10,700	-	10,700	22,700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,300	-	2,300	2,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	750
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	750
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	750
3 Investing in People	12,368	19,530	-	19,530	13,500
3.1 Health	12,368	19,530	-	19,530	13,500
4 Economic Growth	15,026	52,000	-	52,000	52,589
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200	6,400	-	6,400	5,100
4.3 Financial Sector	1,061	600	-	600	700
4.4 Infrastructure	3,050	3,000	-	3,000	11,977
4.5 Agriculture	5,715	40,000	-	40,000	29,812
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	5,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,395	-	3,395	8,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	1,340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,195	-	3,195	7,360

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	94,189	25,100	3,000	13,500	52,589	-
Development Assistance	80,689	25,100	3,000	-	52,589	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,500	-	-	13,500	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: USAID's West Africa Regional Mission will continue to support peace and security in the region by countering the threat of extremist ideologies and their destabilizing effects through Trans-Saharan Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and by establishing an effective conflict early-warning-system for the region that would trigger preventive responses by governments and non-governmental organizations.

There is evidence that violent groups continue to seek safe havens and support networks in the remote expanses of the Sahel. Some of these groups have openly acknowledged their affiliation with al Qaeda and have carried out acts of terrorism in the region. In order to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary, USAID will continue to support the U.S. government's TSCTP commitment and will use FY 2010 counter-terrorism funds to improve the capacity of governments and local partners to de-legitimize terrorist ideology and establish strategic partnerships with disaffected populations in key urban centers and isolated areas. Programs will fund income generation, capacity building, community outreach and good governance programs to create alternative opportunities for the youth in targeted regions. The TSCTP program is a joint undertaking of principally three U.S. entities: the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of State, and USAID. DOD has provided USAID with funding to support social and development activities in local governance, strengthening youth involvement with their governments and communities, and media outreach.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,800		10,700		22,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public information campaigns completed by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	1	6	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the budget level for counter-terrorism will increase and will offset the drop in FY 2008. Due to budget shortfalls in FY 2009, West Africa was forced to drastically cut funding to the TSCTP. With FY 2010 resources the Peace Through Development (PDEV) project will complete outstanding public information campaigns, continue outreach to at-risk groups through governance and youth programs, and increase the number of people who receive management skills and fiscal management trainings. More specifically, PDEV will strengthen local capacity in areas where there grassroots participation is lacking, increase vocational training and income generation for youth, and disseminate positive media coverage to connect communities, balance ideologies and reduce extremist propaganda. It is critical that West Africa receive the full funding in FY 2010 in order to complete these outstanding activities and avoid a disruption of assistance. The FY 2010 funding will contribute to de-legitimizing terrorist ideology and ultimately reducing the pool of at-risk people from which extremist groups recruit.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Many countries in West Africa are struggling with issues of good governance. In collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and regional non-governmental organizations, U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to strengthen the rule of law, including constitutional laws and legal systems. The program will focus on good governance, local government and decentralization, political competition, consensus building, elections and other political processes, and civil society engagement.

Investing in People: USAID will focus on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS. In partnership with the West African Health Organization and other regional organizations, U.S. assistance will be directed at improving cross-border collaboration and strengthening regional capacity to implement health policies and to replicate best practices to improve the health status of West Africans. USAID will also promote south-to-south technical assistance and strengthen regional capacity in both leveraging resources and developing coordinated regional responses to HIV/AIDS and other health problems. Targeted technical assistance and leadership will be provided to leverage results from the substantial resources of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) in the region, estimated to be round \$2.2 billion.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cote d'Ivoire will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The USAID regional mission will provide technical and administrative support to the Cote d'Ivoire PEPFAR program and will continue to serve as its USAID backstop Mission.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,900		8,000		9,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to and use of FP/RH services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	7	8	10	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance under the second phase of the Action for West Africa Region II project will expand efforts to address the continuing challenges of expanding access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care in the region. Countries will be assisted to adopt and replicate proven best practices and protocols that improve service delivery. The project will continue to promote the adoption of less restrictive policies where the current health policy environment restricts access to reproductive health and family planning services (FP/RH) or needed products, or where essential program management systems are weak. USAID will continue to support a strong cadre of technical institutions to provide cost-effective technical assistance to FP/RH national and regional government programs. Two of USAID's HIV and reproductive health projects ended in FY 2008. The follow-on HIV and RH projects have been delayed and will not likely begin until the end of FY 2009; therefore no results are expected in FY 2009. As FY 2010 will be the first full year of the follow-on projects, the target is set low to allow for start-up time and enough implementation time to achieve results.

Economic Growth: A key aspect of USAID assistance strengthens the ability of African businesses to increase trade under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA). Trade Hubs funded under the African Global Competitive Initiative (AGCI) and staffed with industry experts will link American buyers to West African manufacturers of high-value specialty products, such as shea soaps, apparel from locally woven fabrics, and hand-crafted home décor, with the objective of increasing the value of non-petroleum exports to generate higher skilled employment and reduce poverty. AGCI also funds work in the financial

sector, trade related infrastructure and associated regional policy work with a number of bilateral Missions in West Africa. A network of AGOA Resource Centers, typically housed within chambers of commerce or similar institutions, will offer critical market information. Mentors, often drawn from retired industry executives, will assist West African entrepreneurs to understand the American network of trade shows, trading systems, marking and labeling requirements, and quality and safety standards.

The direct impact of these programs has steadily increased, from roughly \$1 million in directly facilitated exports in 2005, to more than \$25 million in 2008. While direct impacts are easy to measure, secondary impacts are expected to be magnitudes greater, such as when a company receives USAID assistance in one year but then continues to build a business relationship with U.S. buyers in subsequent years. Despite these important successes, USAID recognizes that serious problems remain. In close collaboration with ECOWAS and other regional organizations, steady progress has been made in building a regional electricity grid to provide cheaper, less polluting and more stable power. New USAID partnerships with cellular telephone companies and banks will soon bring innovative new services to the market. Efficiency at several of the region's key seaports is improving rapidly due to concessions of services previously provided directly by governments. In general, unwarranted bureaucratic procedures and high tariffs have yet to be addressed adequately by the region's governments, and USAID therefore expects to allocate significant new resources to address this key aspect of the ECOWAS agenda.

In agriculture, U.S. assistance will be used to expand the foundation laid in science, technology and trade by the USG Global Response to Hunger initiative. This is done by stimulating higher rates of agricultural growth to reduce poverty and sustainably improve food security through increased agricultural productivity. It will also be achieved by substantially increasing regional trade in selected food staples by reducing barriers to moving commodities, enhancing linkages among producers and other value chain actors, improving the effectiveness of private sector advocacy in support of improved policies and improved market information systems. The United States will help modernize systems that provide agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, help transfer relevant technologies, including improved management of water and irrigation practices, and enhance the private sector's capacity and incentives to deliver these services. USAID will do this by supporting current and new efforts to build agribusiness alliances, including the West Africa Seed Alliance, and by strengthening African institutions supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The U.S. will help improve and harmonize the policy environment for agriculture, working closely with ECOWAS and prioritizing adaptive agriculture research across the 21 countries covered by the West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development. The U.S. will also continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel in its efforts to strengthen regional capacity to monitor crop and food production, reinforce early warning systems, and organize responses to food crises in the region. USAID's agriculture portfolio will include a separate program to improve food security in Burkina Faso.

In the area of environment, the U.S. will continue to support sub-regional transboundary activities and selected actions to promote regional collaboration, and extend improved management practices to address global climate change through the conservation of tropical forests. USAID continues to build on lessons learned to promote models of community-based natural resource management for conservation of tropical forests and landscapes, and to pursue a successful ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and improved coastal resources management, so millions of people can sustain a resource-dependent existence while at the same time enhancing their food security. The expected results, which will contribute to U.S. efforts to manage global climate change, include improved management of selected tropical ecosystems and landscapes, including areas of biodiversity of global importance – the Upper Guinean forest ecosystem and the Regional Park W (a tri-national park, spanning Niger, Burkina Faso, and Benin). Programming will also involve fisheries/coastal resources management through promotion of the evolution of management from open access, to regulated access, to managed access by focusing on selected marine resources of social-economic significance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,000		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For West Africa region, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. USAID will support coastal countries and expand to sahel countries on adapting coastal and terrestrial systems to the changes on climate variability by using new models of community based natural resource management using an ecosystem-based approach to sustain resource-dependent economies. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,050		3,000		11,977	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged by USG for energy infrastructure projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	0	72,000,000	70,000,000	94,400,000	70,000,000	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A 4-fold increase in budget from FY09 to FY10 presents tremendous opportunities in the energy, communications, and transport sectors. Rather than simply scaling up existing programs, options should be considered for restructuring programs for greater impact. Options are not limited to assisting the West Africa Power Pool with the construction of a critically important Information and Coordination Center, financing (directly or through credit guarantees) private-sector investment in the energy sector, financing (directly or through credit guarantees) investments in mobile banking operational infrastructure (e.g.

point-of-sale terminals at selected rural enterprises), and assisting smaller and poorer countries in West Africa with their participation in regional transport information systems that only the wealthier countries such as Ghana and Nigeria can currently afford. The FY 2010 target is zero because a prudent approach must begin with intensive stakeholder and development partner consultation, which will likely reveal a need for complementary investments of a similar scale in areas such as trade and investment or finance, and a concomitant balancing of USAID investments across other program areas.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCC Burkina Faso Compact Program: Burkina Faso became a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program participant in July 2005. The threshold program, which is now complete, focused on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. In July 2008, the U.S. Government and Burkina Faso signed the country's MCC Compact. The West Africa Regional Mission will implement a second phase of the girls' education component of this Compact

MCC Niger Threshold Program: Niger signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold agreement in March 2008 for a three-year, \$23 million program that focuses on the control of corruption, improving the business environment and land access, and building "girl-friendly" schools to increase the enrollment and completion rate of young girls in primary school. The program, implemented by USAID, seeks to assist Niger in raising its performance on MCC indicators, particularly on corruption, to qualify it for an eventual MCC Compact program.

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The East Asia and Pacific region presents an enormous opportunity for the United States to protect and advance fundamental U.S. interests. Using skilled diplomacy and well-targeted assistance, the United States can play a decisive role in shaping the future direction of the region. To continue the notable counter-terrorism successes in this region, the United States will expand the foundations for sustainable peace and security, transforming alliance structures, and reforming defense forces in key partner nations. While democracy has advanced and U.S. efforts to strengthen civil society and promote good governance have paid dividends, institutions are still fragile and freedom remains remote for many. The international financial crisis has had a significant detrimental impact on parts of the region. Nonetheless, East Asia's role in determining the course of the world's economy will continue to grow. By engaging adeptly, the United States can help the region to manage the financial crisis; ensure sustainable rapid growth; improve energy efficiency; and protect its natural resources, thereby increasing prospects for continued shared economic growth and prosperity.

U.S. regional assistance will bolster multilateral engagement and strengthen regional fora such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The investments proposed in the Shared Security Partnership will support Peace and Security Objectives by bolstering regional multi-lateral approaches to security sector reform and counter-terrorism. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia implements regional programs that combat trans-national health and environmental threats. To ensure that aid is as effective as possible and to advance U.S. interests, coordination efforts with key donors in the region, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, will continue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
Development Assistance	155,051	205,500	-	205,500	330,476
Economic Support Fund	301,093	163,900	108,000	271,900	157,770
Foreign Military Financing	43,495	50,300	-	50,300	48,055
Global Health and Child Survival - State	91,490	92,026	-	92,026	92,026
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	105,221	115,396	-	115,396	121,140
International Military Education and Training	6,740	7,935	-	7,935	9,370
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,217	9,970	-	9,970	20,645
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,717	24,810	47,000	71,810	28,370
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	29,213	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
I Peace and Security	106,359	106,000	47,000	153,000	114,507

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	768,237	669,837	155,000	824,837	807,852
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,654	13,400	-	13,400	17,910
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,615	4,190	47,000	51,190	4,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	67,748	71,475	-	71,475	76,080
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,402	1,500	-	1,500	2,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,618	4,385	-	4,385	6,007
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	14,322	11,050	-	11,050	7,710
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	71,599	89,578	-	89,578	100,801
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,448	29,894	-	29,894	39,837
2.2 Good Governance	26,464	36,945	-	36,945	37,034
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus- Building	9,409	7,475	-	7,475	4,520
2.4 Civil Society	13,278	15,264	-	15,264	19,410
3 Investing in People	294,087	310,483	-	310,483	293,771
3.1 Health	224,100	230,895	-	230,895	222,749
3.2 Education	67,145	72,588	-	72,588	68,122
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,842	7,000	-	7,000	2,900
4 Economic Growth	260,628	150,954	95,000	245,954	274,213
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	3,030
4.2 Trade and Investment	24,935	13,624	-	13,624	18,496
4.3 Financial Sector	518	3,433	-	3,433	400
4.4 Infrastructure	126,403	33,260	95,000	128,260	124,810
4.5 Agriculture	9,508	15,421	-	15,421	19,988
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	41,368	25,008	-	25,008	23,112
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,445	6,875	-	6,875	5,755
4.8 Environment	46,451	51,333	-	51,333	78,622
5 Humanitarian Assistance	35,564	12,822	13,000	25,822	24,560
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	35,454	12,472	13,000	25,472	22,950
5.2 Disaster Readiness	110	350	-	350	1,610
of which: 6 Program Support	5,304	34,545	-	34,545	44,342
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	4,210	-	4,210	3,788
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,304	30,335	-	30,335	40,554

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	807,852	114,507	100,801	293,771	274,213	24,560
Development Assistance	330,476	11,565	77,051	72,955	167,905	1,000
Economic Support Fund	157,770	1,902	18,350	7,650	106,308	23,560
Foreign Military Financing	48,055	48,055	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	92,026	-	-	92,026	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	121,140	-	-	121,140	-	-
International Military Education and Training	9,370	9,370	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,645	15,245	5,400	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	807,852	114,507	100,801	293,771	274,213	24,560
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,370	28,370	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States' foremost regional priorities are to protect vital national security interests and to promote regional stability and security. The FY 2010 request will build upon successful counter-terrorism and law enforcement programs in the Philippines and Indonesia; enhance maritime security cooperation in strategic waterways such as the Strait of Malacca and the currently poorly-monitored Sulawesi Sea; and develop countries' capacity to participate in peace support operations. The strategic objectives are to: (a) defeat terrorist organizations; (b) support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts; (c) enhance maritime security; (d) strengthen non-proliferation efforts; and (e) support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Funding in the Peace and Security request area will help promote stability in the Pacific Island states where growing political, environmental, and economic challenges threaten to setback efforts in this part of the region. Countries that receive the majority of support in the Peace and Security area include Indonesia, the Philippines, Mongolia, and Thailand. Funding also is devoted to region-wide programs contained in the East Asia and Pacific Regional budget request.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Advancing human rights, freedom, and democracy remain critical to combating the spread of terrorism in East Asia. In addition, sustained economic growth is fostered by governments that are transparent, non-corrupt, and responsive to the needs of their people. The region includes some impressive democratic transformations in places as diverse as South Korea, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Taiwan. U.S. assistance supports Indonesia's successful transformation into a stable, democratic and moderate voice in the Muslim world. This request focuses resources on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Cambodia to continue (a) strengthening good governance, (b) promoting rule of law and transparent judicial systems, (c) supporting civil society actors, and (d) advancing political and electoral reform. The United States will continue to press for democratic change in Burma while building the capacity of democratic forces for the enormous governance challenges that will arise when long-overdue political change does occur. Within ASEAN, U.S. assistance will help promote good governance and fight corruption. In North Korea, U.S. support will help keep international attention focused on human rights abuses, lack of democratic standards, and refugees.

Investing in People: Poverty, inequality, and social exclusion have denied many in the region access to opportunity. Despite impressive increases in educational enrollments throughout the region, East Asia has seen an increase in the number of out-of-school children. In addition, infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, dengue, diarrheal diseases, and avian influenza continue to take their toll on households and communities by decreasing time and productivity at school and work and depleting household savings by reducing income and increasing out-of-pocket health expenditures. To address these problems, the United States will continue to focus on (a) improving maternal and child health; (b) promoting effective, accountable, and sustainable basic and higher education systems; and (c) strengthening the ability of East Asia nations to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases.

The United States will continue to respond to systemic issues of improving access and quality of education through improved teacher training and educational administration with targeted support to areas of the region. The United States also will respond to low secondary school enrollments that characterize the region through a variety of program approaches aimed at increasing educational access to the large numbers of out-of-school children and youth. As Southeast Asia has the highest number of avian influenza cases and deaths in humans, improved containment of this disease will help delay or prevent the onset of an influenza pandemic. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and

malaria – especially multi-drug-resistant subtypes of these diseases – are essential for limiting their spread within Southeast Asia and to other regions. Key recipients of funding for the Investing in People Objective include Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the Regional Development Mission for Asia.

Economic Growth: The current global financial crisis has had a significant detrimental impact on parts of the region, yet economic growth and trade remain stronger in East Asia than elsewhere in the world. Asian markets absorb over one-fifth of U.S. exports and provide over a quarter of U.S. imports. This U.S. assistance budget focuses on the priority goals of (a) helping East Asian nations to institute macro-economic reforms necessary to weather the financial crisis; (b) encouraging private sector competitiveness; (c) strengthening local trade and investment capacity; (d) improving sustainable management of natural resources; and (e) promoting adoption of energy efficient and clean technologies. We anticipate increased focus on bridging the development gap between the original ASEAN members and the countries of mainland Southeast Asia, particularly those along the Mekong River. Engagement on environmental issues will include a significant focus on Global Climate Change assistance with an emphasis on helping nations adapt to environmental change, together with ongoing support for the Coral Triangle Initiative, ecosystem conservation programs such as the Heart of Borneo initiative, and the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking. The Economic Growth request also is designed to address underlying conditions such as food insecurity, poverty, and underdevelopment that have allowed terrorism and transnational crime to thrive. Key target countries include Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The East Asian and Pacific Regional program and the Regional Development Mission for Asia also direct significant U.S. assistance resources toward economic growth, including a broad range of environmental programs in both Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Vietnam is becoming a regional economic powerhouse of growing interest to U.S. investors and modestly-increased assistance now will lay the groundwork for future returns in growth and political openness. The United States will pursue anti-corruption programs and enhance intellectual property rights bilaterally through APEC and with ASEAN.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian relief to refugees and other vulnerable populations. The vast majority of planned funding in this category will support assistance and recovery programs for displaced Burmese on the Thailand-Burma border. In addition, the funding will support improved disaster preparedness for the region, which is prone to large-scale natural disasters.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's fundamental objective in Burma is to help the Burmese people establish a representative government that governs justly and democratically, respecting the welfare and rights of its diverse citizens. U.S. assistance in Burma supports efforts to foster a peaceful transition in the country, aids displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes, and addresses the dire need for humanitarian assistance, improved health care, and educational opportunities. These programs directly assist millions of Burmese, living both within and outside of Burma's borders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	43,758	22,400	13,000	35,400	36,850
Development Assistance	717	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,895	20,300	13,000	33,300	34,750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,083	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	28,063	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	43,758	22,400	13,000	35,400	36,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,122	6,600	-	6,600	8,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	955	-	-	-	360
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	420	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	4,747	6,600	-	6,600	8,140
3 Investing in People	3,332	3,550	-	3,550	5,400
3.1 Health	2,083	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
3.2 Education	1,249	1,450	-	1,450	3,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	34,304	12,250	13,000	25,250	22,950
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	34,304	12,250	13,000	25,250	22,950
of which: 6 Program Support	465	2,028	-	2,028	1,494
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	32	-	32	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	465	1,996	-	1,996	1,494

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	36,850	-	8,500	5,400	-	22,950
Economic Support Fund	34,750	-	8,500	3,300	-	22,950
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance administered by the Department of State and the

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide the Burmese people with information and skills that will build their capacity to participate effectively in an inclusive dialogue that gathers all key constituencies to chart a viable political transition to a free and democratic Burma, including through non-governmental organizations. The United States will also provide funding for media, such as training journalists, to provide access to information inside Burma, and increase the flow of information into and out of the country. The FY 2010 request funds increases for civil society and democracy assistance for Burma.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	4,747	6,600		8,140		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organization Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	25	25	50	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Civil society programs in Burma do the critical work of building local organization capacity. Programs in this area also serve to build a foundation for a more democratic society. The Burma program consists of several civic participation programs, each targeting different populations. Increased funding in FY 2010 will boost U.S. efforts to improve people's basic understanding of the concepts of civic participation in society. Local organizations will be strengthened to address the needs of their communities and build the capacity of staff. The capacity of community-based organizations will also be strengthened to deliver services to neglected peoples. Many of the results achieved from this increased FY 2010 funding are expected to be achieved in FY 2011.

Investing in People: The Burmese regime spends less than 3 percent of its gross domestic product on health and education programs for the people of Burma. USAID-administered funding for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment assistance will continue to ensure that services are delivered effectively through private clinics to those most in need inside Burma. Higher education funding administered by the Department of State and USAID will strengthen English-language training throughout the country so that information can be disseminated to a broader audience. Assistance will aid the future leaders of a democratic Burma by providing the higher education denied to them by their own government. Funding will also provide basic education for those in refugee camps in Thailand, in areas where there are internally displaced persons, in migrant communities, and elsewhere in Burma as circumstances permit.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,013		1,000		2,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	90,765	106,838	105,000	105,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Burmese regime's neglect of public health and education has all but destroyed systems that were once regarded as the best in Southeast Asia. The goal of U.S. activities is to provide access to quality education for refugees and displaced Burmese along the Thailand-Burma border, including material support and teacher training to private, community-based primary schools inside Burma. Increased FY 2010 funding will: 1) provide children with education services through direct support, teacher training and payment, curriculum development and purchasing of supplies; 2) build the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) for special education and literacy programs. Funding will enhance the capacity of teachers to deliver quality education and increase student participation in and access to the education system, ultimately creating greater education opportunities for the Burmese. Since funding and program implementation from FY 2010 funds will not begin until late FY 2010, targets set for FY 2010 reflect only the results of the on-going border program. It is expected that more than 10,000 learners and educators will benefit from increased access to quality education.

Humanitarian Assistance: Human rights abuses by the Burmese regime have driven millions of Burmese people from their homes. Over 500,000 are internally displaced, more than 140,000 reside in refugee camps in Thailand, and hundreds of thousands are displaced in Thailand and other neighboring countries. Humanitarian assistance through USAID will provide food and medical care to internally displaced persons along the Thai-Burma border, Burmese refugees, and other displaced persons in Thailand. As many Burmese live on the edge of subsistence inside the country, funding is requested to provide humanitarian assistance in areas inside Burma. Assistance will support livelihoods and income generation, water and sanitation, shelter activities, and build capacity for self-help.

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Cambodia include building a framework for lasting democracy and economic growth by empowering reformers and human rights groups to advocate for improvements in political rights, governance, and Cambodia's investment climate. The United States will continue to strengthen Cambodia's territorial defense capabilities, and it will work to enhance export and related border security controls and remove explosive remnants of war. The United States will continue to help Cambodia to enhance the capacity and sustainability of its health system, and provide support for basic education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
Development Assistance	8,087	17,000	-	17,000	29,000
Economic Support Fund	14,920	10,000	-	10,000	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	198	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,322	30,368	-	30,368	31,160
International Military Education and Training	99	60	-	60	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	670
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,060	4,200	-	4,200	3,290

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
1 Peace and Security	4,357	6,260	-	6,260	6,110
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	200	-	200	350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	120	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,187	5,060	-	5,060	4,760
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,425	14,400	-	14,400	15,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,191	6,900	-	6,900	9,100
2.2 Good Governance	4,004	2,500	-	2,500	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	897	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,333	2,500	-	2,500	2,000
3 Investing in People	32,878	36,068	-	36,068	35,216
3.1 Health	31,822	32,868	-	32,868	33,660
3.2 Education	1,056	3,200	-	3,200	1,556
4 Economic Growth	8,526	8,400	-	8,400	16,344
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	899
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,200	-	1,200	6,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,186	65,128	-	65,128	72,770
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,495	3,000	-	3,000	6,225
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,031	3,000	-	3,000	1,720
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,200	-	1,200	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	846	5,338	-	5,338	5,695
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,150	-	2,150	1,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	846	3,188	-	3,188	3,795

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	72,770	6,110	15,100	35,216	16,344	-
Development Assistance	29,000	1,000	10,100	1,556	16,344	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	31,160	-	-	31,160	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	670	670	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,290	3,290	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Through a coordinated, interagency approach, the United States will assist Cambodia in professionalizing and reforming its security forces to better address transnational threats. Military assistance, implemented by the Department of Defense, will promote better Cambodian government control of military resources, improve English-language capacity within the armed forces to lay the foundation for greater interoperability, increase international peacekeeping capacity, build credible counter-terrorism capacity, and promote disaster response and civil-military coordination. The Department of State will lead the interagency effort to enhance export and border-related security controls, remove explosive remnants of war, counter the production, use, and trafficking of narcotics, and lay the foundation for future law enforcement reform initiatives. The new Anti-terrorist Assistance program will provide training programs in crisis response, critical incident management, airport and border security, explosives detection, and combating terrorism. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen the ability of the Cambodian government and civil society to jointly address the problem of human trafficking.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Cambodia's justice system is ineffectual and lacks independence. Human rights groups face difficulties in fulfilling their "watchdog" role in Cambodian democracy. Weak rule of law and corruption are major problems. The United States, through USAID, will help build a framework for deepening democracy by empowering government reformers, civil society, and human rights groups to advocate for the rule of law, political rights, civil liberties, and transparency and accountability in governance. Assistance will help local civil society organizations and coalitions collect and use credible fact-based data to inform the public debate on issues such as corruption, court reform, land and labor rights, freedom of information and expression, and other basic human rights. Emphasis on protection of land ownership, provision of legal aid, and protection of core civil and political rights will continue. USAID will

support more sustainable, transparent, and efficient administration of justice, especially through strengthening the judicial system, when there is demonstrated political will by the government. The Department of State will continue to provide funding to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to bring to justice Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge era.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		5,191		6,900		9,100
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Khmer Rouge individuals accused and detained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5	8
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Donors in Cambodia support rule of law and the Cambodian legal system through complementary assistance. USAID has assisted the Royal Government of Cambodia in the creation of a pilot “Model Courthouse Program” aimed at improving the court’s capabilities and enhancing the quality of court services. The Department of State will build on these efforts by providing funding to the KRTI. Progress in ongoing genocide trials at the KRT is an important indicator of advances in the rule of law and an end to impunity, and will help to build legal capacity, leaving both a legacy for the still nascent Cambodian judicial system and providing accountability of Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible for gross injustices during the Khmer Rouge era. The increase in funding for FY 2010 reflects the costs associated with trying up to trial three additional accused, over and above the current five Khmer Rouge leaders facing trials.

Investing in People: Cambodia is one of the world’s poorest countries, with health indicators among the lowest in Asia. The public health system is weak and highly fragmented, while its relationship with the burgeoning but unregulated private sector is ill defined. The health system, particularly for the rural and urban poor, continues to be extremely dependent on donor financing, coordination, and technical and managerial innovations. The United States, through USAID, will support the development of an effective, appropriate, and sustainable health delivery system involving both the public and private sectors. Building on prior investments, USAID will expand innovative health financing schemes, improve the quality of health services, and provide basic primary health support, including maternal/child care and family planning, through service delivery and community outreach. USAID assistance also will support prevention and care of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Finally, a new USAID program will increase the accessibility, quality, and relevance of basic education to reflect the needs of the largely rural population.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cambodia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Cambodia’s fragile economic growth is dominated by the garment and tourism sectors (25 percent of GDP, but only 5 percent of employment). Working with both the Royal Government of Cambodia and the private sector, the United States will promote a more open and robust business

environment to encourage investment and generate employment. USAID programs will focus on helping Cambodia diversify its economy by increasing the competitiveness and productivity of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through value chain activities in promising industries such as aqua- and agriculture, animal husbandry, building materials, and non-timber forest products. USAID assistance will also help the private sector and other reformers organize effectively to advocate for and implement regulatory, legal, and policy reforms. USAID will promote sustainable biodiversity conservation practices, including strengthening the capacity of local forest management committees and non-timber forest products business groups. In FY 2010, new USAID funds are requested to support the expansion of agricultural production and competitiveness in Cambodia, focusing primarily on the rice value chain.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,200		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,500	3,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Cambodia is a country with significant and unexploited potential in agriculture and agro-industry. Currently, 80 percent of Cambodia’s population lives in rural areas, and agriculture is the leading sector in terms of enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty. Increased investments in improved technical practices and sanitary/phytosanitary assistance will enable Cambodia to support its domestic consumption and compete in the global economy. Requested FY 2010 funding will address priority constraints which have emerged from the global economic crisis. Programs will increase investments in cross-cutting agricultural interventions, specifically agricultural inputs; promote bio- and agricultural technology, agricultural services, and resource management, and hence increase production and exports, generate income in rural areas, and ensure food security for more than 75 percent of the Cambodian population employed in agriculture. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to double the number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG-supported interventions. Results will be further scaled-up by FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,495		3,000		6,225	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	16	12	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The government’s capacity to support the private sector is weak in Cambodia. Requested FY 2010 funding will help build the capability of the rural private sector to advocate for agriculture policy and regulatory reforms by identifying policies or regulations that inhibit agri-businesses. USAID’s program will work with the public sector to improve its ability to analyze policy options and make informed decisions that will best promote competitiveness and sustainable agriculture development. With improved communication among businesses within a sector, combined with dissemination of key information through farmer associations, agricultural productivity should accelerate by the transfer of new technology, increasing farmer bargaining power, and improving buyers' marketing capability (such as rice millers). This will, in turn, provide relevant public institutions feedback on policies and unfair trade dealings. To this end, USAID will approximately double the number of public-private dialogues from FY 2008 to FY 2010 to enhance the overall investment climate. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to achieve these targets.

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs enhance China's capacity to engage cooperatively, constructively, and transparently with international, regional, and U.S. institutions. These efforts complement broader engagement between the United States and China and encourage the latter to become a more responsible stakeholder in the international system. U.S. assistance takes advantage of limited openings to advance the rule of law, increase public participation in government decision-making, cultivate the growth of civil society, and increase cooperation on global health and environmental issues of mutual concern. U.S. assistance projects also work with Tibetan communities to foster sustainable development, increase economic opportunities, and develop knowledge and skills.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,839	26,208	-	26,208	13,158
Development Assistance	9,919	11,000	-	11,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,960	7,300	-	7,300	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,000	3,308	-	3,308	3,308
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,960	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	600	-	600	850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,839	26,208	-	26,208	13,158
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,208	5,500	-	5,500	850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,960	5,500	-	5,500	850
2.4 Civil Society	248	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	10,929	12,708	-	12,708	10,608
3.1 Health	6,960	7,308	-	7,308	7,308
3.2 Education	1,737	100	-	100	800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,232	5,300	-	5,300	2,500
4 Economic Growth	5,702	8,000	-	8,000	1,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	625	-	625	850
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	625	-	625	850
4.8 Environment	5,702	6,750	-	6,750	-
of which: 6 Program Support	712	2,769	-	2,769	1,085
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	520	-	520	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	712	2,249	-	2,249	1,085

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,158	-	850	10,608	1,700	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	3,300	1,700	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,158	-	850	10,608	1,700	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,308	-	-	3,308	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	850	-	850	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue support to U.S. educational institutions and non-governmental organizations for reform-oriented Chinese institutions and Chinese development partners in activities that promote the rule of law and good governance through education, research, analysis, technical assistance, and training services. The Department of State also supports a Department of Justice Rule of Law Advisor to build bridges with Chinese legal professionals and provide advice and materials on topics such as anti-money-laundering laws and intellectual property rights. As in previous years, the Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor is requesting the majority of the funding for this objective through the centrally-managed Human Rights and Democracy Fund.

Investing in People: USAID will provide support for ethnic Tibetan communities within China in the areas of sustainable development, increased access to formal and informal employment, improved economic status with strengthened abilities to compete nationally and regionally, and increased access and opportunities for quality education.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): China will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Fiji

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States suspended assistance to the government of Fiji in accordance with section 508 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act until the President or Secretary of State determines that a democratically elected government has taken office. The United States is working with its regional partners to speed the return of democracy to Fiji. Fiji is an active and capable participant in regional and international peacekeeping operations (PKO), including current deployments with the United Nations in Iraq, the Sinai, Sudan, and Bosnia, as well as the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). There is potential for Fiji to increase its participation in international peacekeeping operations, once the country returns to democratic rule. This request is made with the hope Fiji will return to democratic governance by the time FY 2010 funds are available.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	250
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	250
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	250

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	250	250	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	250	250	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance to Fiji, if it resumes upon return to a democratically elected government, will remain focused on security. In order to develop and sustain a democracy in Fiji, the United States places great importance on a professional, responsible Fijian military that recognizes its appropriate role in a democracy and that can participate in peacekeeping operations. Fiji has launched an ambitious plan to modernize its forces to make them more capable and interoperable with other coalition militaries. Should political changes in Fiji merit the end of 508 sanctions, U.S. assistance funds would be used for training and equipping the Fiji military for participation in peacekeeping, coalition, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief missions.

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is successfully demonstrating how to be a thriving democracy. In a relatively short period of time, it has gone through two dramatic transitions: first, from autocracy to democracy, and second, from highly centralized government to decentralization. These dual transitions have produced a variety of benefits for Indonesians, but they also continue to present major challenges for the functioning of the Indonesian nation-state. Democracy and sustained economic growth, for example, have not brought prosperity for all: almost half of the population lives on less than \$2 per day, as income inequality increases and growth, though positive, falls short of required levels. The current global economic crisis will push more families into poverty.

The comprehensive partnership between the United States and Indonesia, proposed by President Yudhoyono in November 2008, creates a framework for the U.S. assistance program. In order to meet Indonesia's development challenges, the program will focus on the following areas: higher quality basic education; universities that resolve tough development problems; sustainable management of forests, marine fisheries and energy; enhanced regional security and stability; effective government that delivers services; effective health and family planning services; and increased employment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
Development Assistance	70,953	71,000	-	71,000	132,930
Economic Support Fund	64,474	65,000	-	65,000	300
Foreign Military Financing	12,872	15,700	-	15,700	20,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	250	250	-	250	250
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	25,737	30,500	-	30,500	30,730
International Military Education and Training	1,037	1,500	-	1,500	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,150	6,150	-	6,150	11,570
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,117	6,450	-	6,450	6,750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
1 Peace and Security	35,912	33,575	-	33,575	42,984
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,627	5,850	-	5,850	6,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,265	600	-	600	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,234	21,525	-	21,525	30,370
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	500	-	500	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	568	-	-	-	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,718	5,100	-	5,100	5,064
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,979	36,795	-	36,795	42,056

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	186,590	196,550	-	196,550	204,330
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,465	8,619	-	8,619	14,777
2.2 Good Governance	16,621	26,111	-	26,111	25,237
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,269	951	-	951	917
2.4 Civil Society	1,624	1,114	-	1,114	1,125
3 Investing in People	88,490	91,943	-	91,943	84,829
3.1 Health	38,487	38,423	-	38,423	37,313
3.2 Education	50,003	53,520	-	53,520	47,516
4 Economic Growth	34,209	34,237	-	34,237	34,461
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,030
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,900	1,500	-	1,500	4,055
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,033	-	3,033	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	-	5,000	12,025
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,811	-	6,811	4,390
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,250	2,593	-	2,593	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,259	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,800	13,300	-	13,300	12,961
of which: 6 Program Support	-	7,035	-	7,035	7,376
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	-	500	1,147
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,535	-	6,535	6,229

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	204,330	42,984	42,056	84,829	34,461	-
Development Assistance	132,930	5,064	39,556	53,849	34,461	-
Economic Support Fund	300	300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	250	-	-	250	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	30,730	-	-	30,730	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,570	9,070	2,500	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Building on Indonesia's notable success in combating terrorism while establishing a democratic society, U.S. assistance program investments will strengthen Indonesia's leading role in regional peace and security. Indonesia has gone almost four years without a major terrorist incident, and Government of Indonesia (GOI) counterterrorism efforts remain strong, without sacrificing human rights. The maritime police and Navy are successfully combating piracy in the Strait of Malacca, through which one-third of global trade transits.

U.S. assistance under this objective will support Indonesia's emerging role as a leader in regional security

issues, including more emphasis on transnational crime such as narcotics smuggling, trafficking in persons, money laundering, and illegal logging, as well as on disaster relief. The United States will also develop the skills of prosecutors, judges, and civil society organizations to combat transnational crime. U.S. assistance will support the GOI's efforts to further reform its security forces, improve its air mobility and maritime security capacities, develop the Indonesian National Army's professional skills, and upgrade military management capabilities. Technical support to Indonesian civil society organizations will help them increase public awareness of transnational issues such as human trafficking and conflict prevention. Training and equipment for the Indonesian National Police will modernize enforcement technologies and procedures. Technical assistance and training for export and border control agencies will help Indonesia combat weapons of mass destruction and meet international standards. The long term goal is a more professional Indonesian military and police, operating within the rule of law at home and contributing to regional security and peacekeeping operations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,234		21,525		30,370	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	750	1,678	800	800
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional funding in FY 2010 will increase assistance to military-to-military and law enforcement units to build on Indonesian reforms within the security forces, establish a professional development capability for law enforcement and maintain maritime domain awareness that is vital to countering transnational threats. These funds are supporting Indonesia's efforts to establish a professional non-commissioned officer corps consistent with a modern, professional military in a democratic society. U.S. assistance will continue to increase the capacity of the Indonesian National Police (INP). Programs include support for national training and management system reforms; and the capacity expansion for the Marine Police Special Boat Unit, expansion of the Forensic Program to regional INP Labs, and port and border security initiatives in northern and eastern Indonesia. One example of the types of training supported by the U.S. is its effort to train law enforcement officers. This focus represents just one faction of overall U.S. efforts, but as FY 2008 results imply, the result that was more than double the expected target. Note that out-year targets for this specific indicator represent a more conservative trend because resources will be directed toward a diverse number of activities and not focus solely on law enforcement officers, the measure of this target.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Over the last 10 years, Indonesians have successfully institutionalized democratic politics, made multiple improvements to their constitution, reduced the political role of the military, and initiated sweeping decentralization. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) 2008 Democracy and Governance Assessment for Indonesia concluded that the institutional structure of democracy in Indonesia is now largely in place, but there are still significant impediments to the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. Justice remains elusive, corruption is widespread, and the delivery of basic government services still falls short of most people's needs. The GOI has taken concrete steps to address a number of these problems, including tackling high-level corruption.

Reform of the justice system is key, and the Department of State's program will focus on sustaining and deepening institutional reforms in both the judiciary and the Attorney General's Office (AGO). Under this program, Department of Justice advisors will assist the AGO in combating terrorism, corruption, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. USAID will support justice sector institutions and strengthen legal education. Assistance also will support non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and professional groups that assist and push for judicial reform and bolster the capacity of state and non-state entities to prevent, expose, and punish corruption and other abuses of power.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,465		8,619		14,777	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	759	2,667	2,060	3,850
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States has a significant interest in strengthening democracy and governance in Indonesia. While Indonesia's transition to democratic politics has been very successful, several problems remain that are significant impediments to the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. An increased demand for training from all levels in the justice sector resulted in the target being exceeded in FY 2009. The additional funding in FY 2010 will be used to strengthen court efficiencies through technical support to improve case management and administration and through the training of justice sector personnel. The Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office will continue to receive support and assistance may also be provided to other special courts. The U.S. will also bolster the capacity of state and non-state promoters of government accountability to prevent, expose, and punish corruption and other abuses of power. Assistance may be provided to key state accountability bodies including the Corruption Eradication Committee, auditing bodies such as the Supreme Audit Board and Regional Supervision Agency, the Judicial Commission, the legislatures, which exercise oversight of the executive branch, and Inspectors General offices at key institutions.

Investing in People: Indonesia is an emerging middle income country, but still retains a high burden of disease. With lagging performance on many health indicators, Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Health Goals by 2015. A generation of dramatic reductions in child mortality stalled in the aftermath of the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s and amidst the challenges facing a decentralizing new democracy.

USAID will work to improve the health of Indonesians by strengthening the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services and facilitating civil society engagement to better understand, value, and promote good health practices. USAID will also promote policy reform to strengthen health systems. Family planning services for young adults will respond to substantial increases in unplanned pregnancies. Investments made will contribute to reducing child and maternal mortality rates in at-risk populations and reducing the risks of priority infectious diseases.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Indonesia will receive

significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

In the area of education, many Indonesian children do not enroll in school or drop out during basic education for poverty-related economic reasons. However, education and poverty eradication are inextricably linked. Basic education is the level of schooling where poor children can acquire the skills to break the cycle of poverty. USAID assistance will help Indonesian children and youth become more successful pupils and complete primary and secondary schools, and enable more effective decentralized management and governance of schools. Complementing a province-based approach, USAID will also focus on institutions for pre- and in-service teacher training.

To compete globally and provide improved standards of living, Indonesia must change its economy from one relying predominantly on unskilled labor and commodities to one using the skills of graduates from basic and higher education. The Ministry of National Education has identified higher education priorities, which include improving the quality and competitiveness of academic programs and equity of access and opportunity for high school graduates wishing to continue their education. An additional focus area for the Ministry is the privatization of public universities. USAID will help improve the capacity of Indonesian higher education institutions in key sectors in order to improve Indonesia’s competitiveness. Assistance will also support English language learning through capacity building in universities and secondary schools, particularly through teacher training and curriculum development.

USAID requests funds to support strategic partnerships among U.S. and Indonesian-based universities, businesses, foundations, and practitioner associations in order to improve the practical relevance of college and university education in Indonesia. This approach will also increase contact with American educators and students. Assistance will strengthen the ability of universities to carry out research and produce original knowledge, improve international profile and standing, enhance curriculum quality based on the needs of practitioners; broaden and diversify faculty and student knowledge about the United States, and promote curriculum development and innovation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,051		12,750		15,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of newborns receiving essential new born care through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	354,748	391,256	370,963	410,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Lagging performance on many health indicators means that Indonesia is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development (MD) Health Goals by 2015. Infant mortality decreased only slightly, from 44 to 39 per 1000, significantly above the MD Goal: 23 by 2015. Likewise, neonatal mortality reduced from 23 to 19. Maternal mortality rates declined 5 percent from 307 to 228, in the past five years; however, these statistics mask wide regional disparities. The additional FY 2010 funding for USAID will provide greater support to the Indonesian government to work effectively to improve the health of Indonesians by relying on evidence-

based interventions wherever possible to prevent or treat illness. It will also strengthen the capacity of the health system to deliver quality services, and facilitate civil society engagement to better understand, value, and promote good health practices. In partnership with other donors, the GOI, civil society, and institutions of excellence, USAID will also promote policy reform to strengthen health systems.

Economic Growth: Over the past five years, Indonesia experienced average annual GDP growth of 5.5 percent, but the emerging global financial crisis threatens future economic prospects. Economic growth is expected to decrease to as low as 1.9 percent in 2009. Export growth is slowing drastically, foreign direct investment inflows are declining and layoffs are on the rise. While the GOI is taking the right macroeconomic steps to weather the storm, it still needs microeconomic and policy frameworks to promote equitable growth, a sound investment climate, and a more diversified economy. The rural areas, which account for 60 percent of those below the poverty line, will be hardest hit by the ongoing global financial crisis.

Economic growth that benefits the poor, particularly in rural areas, will be the main route to poverty reduction. USAID will help increase employment and income through improving the competitiveness of key agricultural and industrial sub-sectors, increasing access to long-term financing for economic infrastructure, expanding the social safety net, and strengthening economic policy to help generate growth and mitigate the impact of the ongoing financial crisis.

In this ecologically interdependent world, strengthening a partnership between the United States and Indonesia focused on natural resource depletion and global climate change is essential. Sustainable use of natural resources is a central component of the GOI's five-year National Development Plan and is buttressed by the National Climate Change Action Plan. Over the next five years, the USAID program will help Indonesia achieve its national objectives in sustainably managing declining natural resources and addressing climate change.

In a country containing the world's third largest forest stocks, assistance will enable Indonesians to effectively manage their forest ecosystems. To support the sustainability of the world's greatest marine biodiversity, USAID activities will target policy and management of marine resources. With more than 100 million people still lacking access to improved drinking water and sanitation, assistance will allow Indonesians to measurably reduce that number. USAID will also help Indonesia increase access to clean energy technologies. Assistance programs will promote market-based approaches and help implement national GOI initiatives.

All of the USAID activities in this area will also strengthen the ability of Indonesia to respond to climate change by avoiding emissions from deforestation, especially the burning of forests and peat soils; protecting the marine resources and assisting adaptation in coastal communities that are most at risk from climate change; and promoting energy efficiency and alternative energy sources to slow the growth of carbon emissions

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,900		1,500		4,055	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,126	1,445	968	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Over the past five years, Indonesia has experienced average annual growth of 5.5 percent achieving 6.3 percent in 2007, a 10-year high. However, export growth is slowing; foreign direct investment is declining, and layoffs are on the rise. Employment and poverty reduction are a central concern. Economic growth that benefits the poor will be the main route to poverty reduction; many of the poor include producers, entrepreneurs and workers who must find ways to increase productivity and to increase sales. USAID will focus on improving the productivity of selected high-value crops with export potential to generate employment and incomes and strengthen non-bank finance for investments in infrastructure. Additional funding will allow USAID to work on reducing barriers to market access by increasing the capacity of farmer associations and agribusinesses to advocate for less restrictive regulations. There will also be an emphasis on increasing access to long-term finance for municipal infrastructure, such as roads and ports necessary for trade. Finally, the provision of long-duration, safe, and secure instruments for the savings needs of Indonesia's private pension funds and life insurance companies will also be a key program component. Impact of FY 2010 funding will be seen mostly in FY 2011, which is why current targets are somewhat conservative.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		5,000		12,025	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Private Investment in Clean Energy Technologies (in million US\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This is a new program under USAID's current strategy. The program start-up is expected in late FY 2009 to early 2010. In FY 2009 the baseline is zero, however data obtained from the National Electricity Agency indicates that approximately \$25 million in investments have already been proposed by private investors. With additional funding in FY 2010, USAID will support local institutions engaging in public information campaigns and analysis for electricity tariff reforms to reduce the heavy claim on the national budget

(25 percent in 2008). USAID will work with small-scale independent power producers to harness renewable, efficient energy. USAID will also seek alternate energy solutions, such as household biogas systems, that can help improve sanitation, reduce deforestation, reduce carbon emissions, and improve indoor air quality. USAID's long history of support for the Indonesian energy sector, coupled with the flexibility to support a variety of stakeholders and utilize the expertise of the U.S. private sector, provide a comparative advantage relative to other donors currently engaged in the clean energy development.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In 2006, the MCC Board approved a two-year, \$55 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program for Indonesia focused on the Control of Corruption (\$35 million) and Immunization Coverage (\$20 million) indicators. The Threshold Program ends in May 2009. The MCC Board concluded in December 2008 that Indonesia was eligible to apply for an MCC Compact.

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Laos is in transition. The forces of globalization and regionalization continue to drive the Lao Government to open the economy to market forces. Ongoing U.S. cooperation has chiefly been in the area of promoting peace and security. The United States has recently begun expanding its technical assistance to the Lao Government to build Laos' capacity to implement trade agreements and modernize its legal and regulatory framework. This is probably the most important action the U.S. Government can currently take to influence the future direction of Laos' policy. To combat HIV/AIDS, U.S. assistance is focused on lowering the risk of infection among groups that are most at risk of contracting and spreading the disease, and mitigating the impact on those affected.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,877	5,000	-	5,000	5,150
Development Assistance	-	1,000	-	1,000	650
Economic Support Fund	298	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	67	100	-	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,567	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,953	1,900	-	1,900	1,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,877	5,000	-	5,000	5,150
1 Peace and Security	4,587	3,000	-	3,000	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,020	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,567	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	100
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	100
3 Investing in People	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3.1 Health	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	298	1,000	-	1,000	450
4.2 Trade and Investment	248	950	-	950	400
4.8 Environment	50	50	-	50	50
of which: 6 Program Support	8	128	-	128	95
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	68	-	68	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8	60	-	60	95

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	5,150	3,500	200	1,000	450	-
Development Assistance	650	-	200	-	450	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. Government assistance in clearing Laos of unexploded ordnance left over from the Indochina War both advances humanitarian and economic goals and creates a climate of cooperation that advances other policy goals. State Department counter-narcotics assistance programs will support alternative livelihoods for villagers who are at a high risk of reverting to poppy production. Increased assistance will bolster local law enforcement capacity to interdict organizations trafficking methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin through Laos, and will provide support for public awareness campaigns and addict rehabilitation programs. To further the United States' growing military-to-military relationship with Laos, U.S. assistance will fund continued English language development and professional military training courses.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs support efforts to improve the justice system and expand the Lao National Assembly's oversight capacity. Programs in this objective are closely linked with those in the Economic Growth Objective.

Investing in People: Funds are requested to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). USAID will continue its implementation of HIV/AIDS programs that focus on prevention and treatment, increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the threat. These programs support an integrated government, non-governmental, and private sector model for prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country.

Economic Growth: Using USAID's successful Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) program in Vietnam as a model, Embassy Vientiane and USAID are expanding a program designed to improve Laos' trade and investment environment by helping Laos fully implement the U.S.-Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement and to work toward accession to the World Trade Organization.

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malaysia is an important Muslim-majority nation in Southeast Asia and a vital contributor to regional stability and security. The U.S. Government offers assistance centered on enhancing Malaysia's capability to counter terrorist activities, eliminate the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and work with regional partners to ensure the security of critical maritime areas, including the Strait of Malacca and the Sulu and Sulawesi seas. The United States is working with Malaysia to halt illicit exports, including through providing technical assistance in finalizing, enacting and implementing a comprehensive export control law and developing the operational capabilities of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,156	2,590	-	2,590	2,890
Economic Support Fund	-	500	-	500	200
International Military Education and Training	902	750	-	750	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	140
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,254	1,340	-	1,340	1,350

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,156	2,590	-	2,590	2,890
1 Peace and Security	2,156	2,090	-	2,090	2,890
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	764	850	-	850	850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	490	-	490	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	902	750	-	750	1,340
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	-	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	-	500	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,890	2,890	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	140	140	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Counter-terrorism assistance will enable Malaysia to better prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist activities. The Department of State will supply assistance in conjunction with Malaysia's regional counter-terrorism training center. Maritime border security will be improved by making available selected training and equipment to Malaysian enforcement authorities, particularly for use in the vital Sulu and Sulawesi seas. Targeted nonproliferation programs will help Malaysia develop, enact and execute a comprehensive export control law, improve its export licensing process, and further develop its non-proliferation and anti-smuggling enforcement capabilities. Funding will also support professional military education and training for Malaysian defense forces.

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A nation with a small population but massive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is increasingly vulnerable to transnational threats, natural disasters, and the effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will support RMI's ability to perform vital maritime security functions and to prepare for and mitigate disasters. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to the FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	46	60	-	60	560
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	46	60	-	60	60

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	46	60	-	60	560
1 Peace and Security	46	60	-	60	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	46	60	-	60	60
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	560	60	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	500	-	-	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	60	60	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to support RMI's efforts to monitor or guard maritime boundaries and specifically the Kwajalein Atoll, where the U.S. Army-Kwajalein Atoll/Reagan Test Site performs operations. The single vessel of RMI Sea Patrol, provided by Australia, is responsible for covering the country's massive EEZ, protecting against domestic and transnational crime. While the United States is responsible for the strategic defense of the RMI through the Compact of Free Association bilateral treaty, the U.S. military does not engage in day-to-day law enforcement activities. U.S. support to the RMI Sea Patrol will complement Australia's larger assistance role by providing focused professional training for RMI Sea Patrol staff.

Humanitarian Assistance: Under the new arrangement, in response to a natural or manmade disaster, USAID and FEMA will assess needs and prepare a plan for relief and reconstruction. FEMA will then transfer funding to USAID, which will carry out the assistance included in the plan. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), within its Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs, is responsible for disaster relief; while USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia, located in Bangkok, Thailand, is responsible for reconstruction activities. FEMA remains responsible for transmitting disaster declaration requests from the countries to the President of the United States.

The requested Development Assistance funds will support ongoing disaster preparedness and mitigation activities, including an onsite presence in the region, which are aimed at limiting the impact of natural and manmade disasters. Sufficient FEMA funds are unavailable for these purposes.

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to the FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500	-	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	500	-	-	-	-	500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

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The requested Development Assistance funds will support ongoing disaster preparedness and mitigation activities, including an onsite presence in the region, which are aimed at limiting the impact of natural and manmade disasters. Sufficient FEMA funds are unavailable for these purposes.

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Mongolia's transition to a market-oriented economy continues, many pressing development challenges remain. Better economic and trade policies, improved transparency and rule of law, reform of the financial and energy sectors, and stronger efforts to fight corruption are all needed to enhance Mongolia's ability to alleviate poverty and attract long-term foreign investment. The ongoing global economic crisis has also pushed the government to adopt stringent new fiscal policies in an effort to attract foreign investment.

U.S. assistance will be necessary to support Mongolia's broad and structural economic reforms. On the political/military side, Mongolia has proven to be both a good partner and reliable U.N. peacekeeper, with troops either recently or currently deployed to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and other nations. U.S. assistance will help build on this now-proven capability, help Mongolia protect its own borders, and promote cooperation with bordering nations to combat transnational crime and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,733	9,720	-	9,720	15,150
Development Assistance	4,797	7,500	-	7,500	6,800
Foreign Military Financing	993	1,000	-	1,000	7,000
International Military Education and Training	943	970	-	970	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	-	250	250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,733	9,720	-	9,720	15,150
1 Peace and Security	1,936	2,220	-	2,220	8,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	250	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,936	1,970	-	1,970	8,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	220	600	-	600	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	300	-	300	700
2.2 Good Governance	-	300	-	300	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	220	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,577	6,900	-	6,900	5,800
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,777	5,900	-	5,900	4,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,800	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	250	-	250	562
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	171
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	-	50	391

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,150	8,350	1,000	-	5,800	-
Development Assistance	6,800	-	1,000	-	5,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance through the Department of State will continue to focus on defense, military, and law enforcement restructuring, reform, and operations. U.S. efforts will assist Mongolia in completing the transition of much of its military force structure, including the completion of building a 2,500-troop brigade of international peacekeepers. U.S. efforts will focus on fully equipping the first of the two existing peace support battalions and support for initial integration of a deployable field medical hospital and a military police company. A specific focus will also be placed on support for top level defense modernization efforts including peacekeeping doctrine development, and reform of the General Staff to a model more effectively integrated with international security efforts. Finalization of development of Mongolia's regional peacekeeping training center will further Mongolia's ability to host bilateral and multilateral exercises that contribute to regional partnerships, confidence-building, and security. U.S. assistance will support legal, regulatory, and enforcement training, and enhance Mongolia's ability to effectively control the movement of sensitive items and materials through the country. U.S. assistance will support interagency law enforcement and justice sector surveys, consultations, and training efforts.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,936		1,970		8,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations, percent of final desired capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
0	0	0	Target	Results	15	35
			0	14		

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

FY 2010 funding increase will equip the second peace support battalion in the Mongolian Armed Forces Peace Support Operations Brigade. Completion of equipment for the first battalion is anticipated in FY 2009. The brigade, when fully completed, will consist of three battalions of peacekeeper infantry troops, a brigade headquarters element, a military police company, a military engineering company, a logistics and transportation company, and a battalion sized medical element, centered around an Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) level II field hospital. U.S. assistance will aid in improving logistics capability to deploy that hospital. Two line battalions currently exist. One is partially equipped, while one is not equipped yet.

The EMEDS is in place, but the personnel and logistics to support it are not present. A military police company is partially manned, but has no equipment. The engineer and logistics companies, as well as the brigade Headquarters, do not yet exist. The arrival and integration of the vehicle set for the partially equipped battalion later this year will bring it to full capacity. FY 2010 funds are required to equip the second battalion with radios, vehicles and individual personal equipment. FY 2010 funding will bring overall capacity to approximately 35 percent.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Mongolia's continued democratic and economic success hinges on its ability to improve governance in key areas. These include the establishment of greater government accountability, more transparency, stronger anti-corruption measures, and a judiciary that is better able to uphold commercial law. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen the ability of the Government of Mongolia's new Independent Authority Against Corruption to identify and pursue corruption cases. It will also improve the ability of the judiciary to successfully adjudicate anti-corruption cases, and help civil society organizations effectively engage the public in the fight against corruption. FY 2010 funds will be used to strengthen the judiciary's capacity to adjudicate commercial cases, including those related to the mining sector which is critically important to Mongolia's economic development.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance in FY 2010 will continue to focus primarily on promoting private sector-led economic growth. USAID programs will improve licensing, registration, and inspection regimes, and analyze and advocate on economic and trade policies affecting the private sector. USAID programs will also identify and advocate for better policies, laws, and administrative practices affecting private sector investment and financial sector operations. U.S. assistance programs to improve the economic policy and regulatory environment for private sector growth and financial institutions will encourage private sector investment, broaden Mongolia's economic base, undercut centers of institutionalized corruption, and reduce poverty. USAID will continue to pursue the development of a national consensus on the approach to mining in Mongolia, critical to the sustainable development of the sector and the economic future of the country. U.S. resources will also continue to help Mongolia introduce critical reforms in the strategic energy sector, with a focus on electricity market structures, improving the tariff regime, cost recovery, the performance of state-owned energy enterprises, and promoting private investment in the energy sector. In FY 2010, energy sector activities will be increasingly integrated with USAID's mining sector work.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation signed a five-year, \$285 million Compact with the Government of Mongolia aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth through investments in four projects. These strategic investments, which are closely coordinated with USAID, will increase economic activity through improvement in the efficiency and capacity of the rail network; secure and register property land titles; provide vocational training to help Mongolians qualify for the more demanding and financially rewarding market-oriented jobs; and ensure that they become healthier and more productive as they enter the marketplace. The MCC Compact in Mongolia entered into force on September 2008, formally initiating the 5-year timeline for project implementation.

North Korea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK/North Korea) is a weak and impoverished authoritarian state surrounded by prosperity. The country's failing economy and pursuit of nuclear weapons are a destabilizing force in the region and the wider global community. The United States is committed to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through full implementation of the September 2005 Six-Party Joint Statement. The United States is also committed to promoting gradual change in North Korea so that its citizens can live in freedom and prosperity in the future. U.S. assistance will be utilized in direct support of the denuclearization of North Korea. It will also be utilized to improve human rights and increase access to independent sources of information in North Korea.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106,000	17,500	142,000	159,500	98,000
Economic Support Fund	106,000	17,500	95,000	112,500	98,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	47,000	47,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	106,000	17,500	142,000	159,500	98,000
1 Peace and Security	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	750	-	750	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,750	-	1,750	2,000
4 Economic Growth	106,000	15,000	95,000	110,000	95,000
4.4 Infrastructure	106,000	15,000	95,000	110,000	95,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,000	-	3,000	-	95,000	-
Economic Support Fund	98,000	-	3,000	-	95,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States seeks to promote democracy and human rights in North Korea by empowering independent defector voices, journalists, and democracy activists. Assistance will continue to provide access in North Korea to balanced and non-propagandized information from abroad that has been critical to defectors' awakening about the realities of North Korea and their subsequent desire to seek freedom. U.S. assistance will work to improve respect for human rights and rule of law inside North Korea. As the non-governmental organization community becomes more engaged in North Korea, the potential for programs continues to grow. Assistance will take advantage of opportunities for person-to-

person exchanges that will encourage human rights reform in North Korea. Additionally, the United States will build the capacity of organizations to more effectively advocate for human rights in North Korea.

Economic Growth: The United States seeks the earliest possible denuclearization of North Korea. Looking to the tasks ahead in the next phase, dismantlement, the United States is prepared to take timely and effective action to implement the dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear facilities. The United States will be prepared to provide energy assistance and economic aid to North Korea, together with other parties, consistent with North Korea's implementation of denuclearization tasks.

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Weak political institutions and the primacy of local political interests over national concerns has undermined governance and fostered corruption in Papua New Guinea. The government's ability to deliver basic services has deteriorated, while a serious and growing HIV/AIDS problem is further challenging its already-overwhelmed medical services system. U.S. assistance programs will address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,731	2,780	-	2,780	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
International Military Education and Training	251	280	-	280	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,731	2,780	-	2,780	2,500
1 Peace and Security	251	280	-	280	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	280	-	280	-
3 Investing in People	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	102	333	-	333	225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	102	333	-	333	225

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Investing in People: Funding is requested for Papua New Guinea to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). U.S. Agency for International Development funding will address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea, which has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. Programs will focus on prevention and treatment, thereby increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the epidemic.

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance partnership with the Philippines is making progress towards making the Philippines become a more stable, prosperous, and well-governed nation that is no longer a haven for terrorists. U.S. assistance helps the Philippines achieve the following goals: 1) accelerating growth through improved competitiveness; 2) strengthening governance, rule of law and the fight against corruption; 3) investing in people to reduce poverty; and 4) promoting a peaceful and secure Philippines. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will direct about 70 percent of combined resources to conflict-affected areas in the southern Philippines region of Mindanao.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
Development Assistance	27,321	30,000	-	30,000	70,310
Economic Support Fund	42,773	30,000	-	30,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	27,757	30,000	-	30,000	15,650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,967	27,175	-	27,175	29,400
International Military Education and Training	1,525	1,700	-	1,700	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	794	800	-	800	1,365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,562	4,175	-	4,175	5,625

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
1 Peace and Security	40,942	38,475	-	38,475	25,440
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,812	3,550	-	3,550	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	480	625	-	625	625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	34,346	32,500	-	32,500	18,265
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	700	-	700	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,754	1,100	-	1,100	550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,378	10,021	-	10,021	12,850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,117	3,000	-	3,000	5,850
2.2 Good Governance	1,729	2,997	-	2,997	4,897
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,532	4,024	-	4,024	1,103
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 Investing in People	39,386	42,075	-	42,075	43,550
3.1 Health	26,486	29,175	-	29,175	30,650
3.2 Education	12,900	12,900	-	12,900	12,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	129,699	123,850	-	123,850	124,350
4 Economic Growth	43,993	33,057	-	33,057	42,510
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,500	3,252	-	3,252	2,989
4.4 Infrastructure	18,593	11,960	-	11,960	16,385
4.5 Agriculture	4,497	3,300	-	3,300	2,853
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,244	4,615	-	4,615	5,002
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	1,200	-	1,200	2,000
4.8 Environment	10,459	8,730	-	8,730	12,281
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	222	-	222	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	222	-	222	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,310	-	3,310	4,362
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,310	-	3,310	4,362

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	124,350	25,440	12,850	43,550	42,510	-
Development Assistance	70,310	1,450	12,200	14,150	42,510	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,650	15,650	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,400	-	-	29,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,365	715	650	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,625	5,625	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The top priority of U.S. assistance will remain counter-terrorism and promoting stability and security, not only in the Philippines, but in the Southeast Asian region. Security assistance will continue supporting strategic, long-term reform within the Philippine military through the Philippine Defense Reform program. Funding will also support the creation of a more capable force, able to respond to the terrorism and insurgency challenges the Philippines faces, and support the maritime security capability of the military. Department of State funds will train personnel, improve and maintain critical weapon systems, and support key logistics functions of the Philippine military. In addition, it will provide support for training and capacity-building for the Philippine National Police (PNP) and other law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to detect, deter, counter, and investigate terrorist activities on land and in the territorial waters of the Philippines. Support to the PNP will help secure lawless areas of Mindanao and the marine borders to prevent exploitation of these areas by terrorists. The Department of State will also help consolidate counterterrorism gains and improve the capacity of the Philippine criminal justice system to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute cases of terrorism, narcotics, trafficking, money laundering, and other forms of transnational crime.

USAID and the Department of State will support efforts to protect victims of human trafficking, raise public awareness of trafficking and its dangers, and promote the prosecution of traffickers. USAID will also help strengthen community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to prevent disputes from flaring into violent conflict.

The United States continues to support a negotiated settlement between the Philippine government and the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by providing economic, education, and health assistance to communities across Mindanao.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,812		3,550		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	246	375	746	838	1,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The bulk of FY 2010 funding will support the expansion of the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs-funded Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program in support of the Mission's foreign assistance objectives in Peace and Security. ATA will continue its training efforts in Mindanao to enhance the capability of Philippine law enforcement agencies to detect, deter, counter, and investigate terrorist activities. ATA programs will stay focused on investigative, proactive security, and support training, coupled with a mentoring aspect. It will enhance regional cyber capabilities and the development of a cadre of cyber and explosive ordinance disposal instructors, enabling law enforcement agencies to more reliably utilize their own internal expertise when implementing counter-terrorism measures and conducting criminal investigations. ATA will also pursue the implementation of an antiterrorism curriculum and foster sustainability and institutionalization. This robust FY 2010 request would enable ATA to increase its training capacity over previous FY 2010 estimated levels, from 300 to 450. Funds will also support counter-terrorism finance training through the Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism, as in prior years.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The FY 2010 request envisions increases to promote democracy and human rights through civil society and improved governance and judicial reform. USAID will continue vigorous efforts to combat corruption, promote the rule of law and a more effective judiciary, increase local capacity to monitor and report on human rights, support democratic local governance and decentralization, and strengthen civil society organizations. Increased support will be provided for anti-corruption activities and judicial reform. With the completion of the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program, which is focused on combating corruption and improving performance in revenue administration, USAID will continue efforts to build the capacity of anti-corruption agencies and strengthen civil society oversight of the revenue and expenditure management of the Philippine government. A growing demand for a more efficient judiciary will require increased support to the justice system and anti-corruption. Department of State funds will be used to provide police training in areas of human rights, ethics, and investigations, all aimed at increasing law enforcement capacity to properly address a wide range of crimes.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,117		3,000		5,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of justice sector personnel that received USG training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	7,763	1,600	2,000	500	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Philippine Judiciary has a strong constitutional infrastructure, but suffers from external and internal dysfunctions that diminish its accessibility to the poor and marginalized sectors of society. U.S. support has helped increase the capacity of judges and court personnel, systematize court operations, reinforce the importance of ethics, and institutionalize alternative dispute resolution. Despite this progress, judicial efficiency remains a constraint to the effective administration of justice. Additional FY 2010 funds will boost U.S. support in improving judicial efficiency, judicial integrity and access to justice. Highly specialized training activities implemented starting in FY 2009 will be intensified in FY 2010. These training activities will promote modernization of trial practices, expand use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, improve courts and case management, expand small claims courts, enforce judicial ethics, and establish mechanisms to exact more transparency and accountability from the courts, which will contribute to a more stable socio-political and economic environment.

Please note that the implementing mechanism supporting this indicator is ending this year, and a new Annual Program Statement (APS) that will contribute to the FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets for the above indicator is now open for solicitation. Targets are conservative since awards in response to the APS will be made later this fiscal year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,729		2,997		4,897	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of US-supported anti-corruption measures implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	5	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increased funds in FY 2010 will support activities that enhance anticorruption efforts of government agencies and civil society organizations, both at the national and local levels, and expand or deepen the work of previous USAID anticorruption projects, including the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Threshold Program. Through civil society organizations, the U.S. will support innovative activities that spread anti-

corruption reform from the national to the local level and/or scalable approaches to corruption prevention at the local level. With additional funds, the U.S. may support activities that streamline systems and procedures, especially those that are highly vulnerable to corruption, of local government units and/or regional field offices of national agencies for enhanced efficiency, transparency and accountability. This includes the development and application of a local version of the Integrity Development Review; following financial flows from tax collection to disbursement to identify where there are internal weaknesses and vulnerabilities; piloting whistle blowing programs; investigating legal and legislative means to reduce monopolies, eliminating collusion, and increasing transparency of government procurements to lower the perception of corruption and support a more stable socio-political and economic environment.

Investing in People: USAID will continue assisting the Philippines to improve maternal and child health, family planning services, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Programs will focus on enhancing local governments' capacity to deliver quality health services and promoting the provision of private sector health services to those who can afford to pay. USAID will also help the Philippines develop improvements to water and sanitation at the local level including the promotion of hygiene practices, and will continue to leverage private capital to finance water and sanitation infrastructure. USAID will increase efforts to promote access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information. In maternal and child health, funds will be used to promote pre-natal and post-natal care and optimal nutrition during pregnancy, and enable women to deliver in safe settings. Assistance will also promote greater use of available TB treatment and expand private sector TB services. To reduce multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), USAID will work closely with the Global Fund grant focused on strengthening and expanding MDR-TB diagnosis and management. In addition, USAID will focus on preventing the further emergence of MDR-TB by improving the quality of TB treatment in the private sector. The Philippines will receive funding to improve the coverage and quality of prevention and surveillance activities of the national HIV/AIDS program.

USAID's education program, which is directed at conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, will continue to improve educational services and student achievement at the elementary level through teacher training, provision of education materials, classrooms and technology, and encouraging community support for education. USAID assistance will also help give alternative education options to out-of-school children and youth.

Economic Growth: USAID will build on progress by promoting improved economic governance and increased competition in major cities that are engines of growth. Continued support will be provided for programs that address constraints to trade and investment, improve regulatory quality, increase access of microenterprises to financial services, and reduce barriers to competition in key national sectors such as transport and telecommunications. In the energy and environment sectors, USAID assistance will continue to help the Philippines better manage rapidly deteriorating forest, coastal, and marine resources, and promote climate change mitigation through clean and renewable energy (both fuel and power sources), and to increase support to the Coral Triangle Initiative, which is taking a regional approach to marine conservation and promoting sustainable fisheries. As the Philippines has been identified as one of the countries that will be severely affected by climate change, USAID will strengthen assistance in sustainable forestry and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Continued USAID support will be provided to agriculture, business, and investment activities in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao by doing the following: building more transport and communications infrastructure; promoting rural electrification particularly in off-grid areas; improving agricultural productivity; and increasing job-skills training. USAID will enhance its post-secondary technical vocational training program for out-of-school children and youth, higher education scholarships, and English language instruction. Global climate change initiatives and transport and energy infrastructure activities in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao will also be expanded.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,459		8,730		12,281	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	236,493	214,777	135,525	276,523	79,940	155,702
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increased level of funds in FY 2010 will be targeted at climate change adaptation, and will use this indicator to best capture results. Currently, the indicator captures hectares under improved management from natural resources and biodiversity (NRB) activities. Once the climate change adaptation activities are factored in, the targets are expected to be 50-100 percent higher than with just the NRB activities. The new emphasis on climate change adaptation will support the principal climate change focus in the Philippines. The Philippines is a key U.S. ally on climate change issues. By supporting adaptation activities, USAID will both generate important development outcomes and reinforce the U.S.-Philippines bilateral relationship on climate change.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,593		11,960		16,385	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired through USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	63	132	10	15.4	36	36
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The additional FY 2010 funding will be used for the construction and/or repair of key community transport infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, including the Sulu archipelago. Improving transport infrastructure, particularly farm-to-market roads, ports, and boat landings, is a key element to expanding economic opportunities, facilitating access to social services, and consolidating peace in the area. It will also help boost agriculture and fishery productivity and promote food security through market access improvements. With the additional FY 2010 funding, about 42 kilometers of transport infrastructure are expected to be completed by 2011. (Please note the FY 2010 target is staying at 36 as the additional results are expected to occur in 2011.) The increased level of resources will also enable the U.S. to leverage an additional \$4.1 million in public and private dollars for key infrastructure projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Philippines initiated a two-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2006 that focused on fighting corruption and improving performance in the revenue administration agencies and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman (the office of the special prosecutor charged with investigating and prosecuting corrupt government officials). USAID's ongoing assistance in countering corruption across government agencies, improving judicial efficiency, and improving public expenditure management, all complement the efforts undertaken under the MCC Threshold program. With the completion of the program in 2009, USAID plans to continue these activities in the Philippines, including support of selected anti-corruption efforts. With the Philippines' attainment of MCC compact eligibility status, the emphasis now shifts to the Philippine government's efforts to develop its own MCC compact proposal. USAID and Department of State remain engaged with the Philippine government and the MCC in supporting this process, including closely tracking progress on MCC indicators, particularly the control of corruption indicator.

Samoa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Although Samoa depends substantially on remittances from abroad, its parliamentary democracy, history of stability and observance of human rights, gradual economic liberalization, and embrace of the private sector have all helped ensure that Samoa's economy is healthier than that of many other Pacific Island countries. For the same reasons, Samoa is playing an increasingly important part in Pacific Island affairs and already hosts important regional environmental organizations

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	18	40	-	40	40
International Military Education and Training	18	40	-	40	40

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	18	40	-	40	40
I Peace and Security	18	40	-	40	40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18	40	-	40	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will assist the Government of Samoa in improving its capacity to deal both with maritime security – an increasingly important concern – and with disaster relief capability. Samoa, which is especially at risk from cyclones, volcanic activity, tsunamis, and earthquakes, has developed the most substantial disaster management structure among the Pacific Island states.

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Singapore is one of the world's busiest container ports and a major transshipment hub for Asia. As such, it has long been a focus of U.S. nonproliferation efforts in the region. Singapore is the United States' 16th largest trading partner and a key supporter of open markets and a strong U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific. Singapore's importance to regional communications, finance, energy, and transportation also makes it an important partner in efforts to deter, detect, and interdict the flow of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, related technology, and advanced conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on combating WMD proliferation and countering terrorist threats against the United States and U.S. interests in Singapore and the region. This will be accomplished by building on existing intelligence, law-enforcement, and security cooperation and by expanding training and investigative assistance. Singapore participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Container Security Initiative, and the Megaports program to detect radioactive material in cargo.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	725	500	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	725	500	-	500	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	725	500	-	500	500
I Peace and Security	725	500	-	500	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	725	500	-	500	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Foreign assistance activities funded through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program support Singapore's efforts to bring the country's strategic trade control system in line with multilateral nonproliferation norms and to improve enforcement capabilities. In FY 2010, EXBS programs will help Singapore establish its own internal commodity identification training program and better investigate cases involving the illegal shipment of controlled or dual-use items. EXBS programs will also facilitate information exchange between U.S. and Singapore officials.

Taiwan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is committed to assisting Taiwan to establish and implement export controls that meet international standards. Taiwan has the basic framework for an export control system, but the system requires continued efforts to meet international norms. Taiwan has made progress in improving its export controls, has expanded its ability to prevent proliferation to countries of concern by adhering to multilateral nonproliferation regimes, and continues to engage with the Export Control and Border Security program to develop a comprehensive and effective export control system.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	635	575	-	575	575
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	635	575	-	575	575

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	635	575	-	575	575
1 Peace and Security	635	575	-	575	575
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	635	575	-	575	575

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	575	575	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	575	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. funded export control-related training through the Department of State will:

1) develop and support licensing processes so that technical experts, intelligence agencies and foreign policy officials are able to evaluate license applications with proliferation implications and deny such applications when warranted; 2) provide enforcement agencies (such as Taiwan Customs) with training and resources necessary to build their capacity to detect, identify, and interdict unlicensed shipments as well as to prosecute violators; and 3) continue to expand an outreach program to make industry aware of export controls and consequences of violating them.

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. Government assistance will focus on the long-term, broad security partnership that is the cornerstone of U.S. relations with this major non-NATO ally. Programming will also support consolidation of democracy and promotion of good governance, promote access to justice, and bolster HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,786	15,600	-	15,600	13,901
Development Assistance	-	4,500	-	4,500	6,151
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	423	1,600	-	1,600	1,060
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,202	1,400	-	1,400	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,686	1,400	-	1,400	1,740
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,483	2,700	-	2,700	2,050

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,786	15,600	-	15,600	13,901
1 Peace and Security	7,544	11,075	-	11,075	7,901
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,083	2,150	-	2,150	1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	550	-	550	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,311	3,875	-	3,875	3,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,750	4,500	-	4,500	1,801
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	750	3,025	-	3,025	4,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	525	-	525	1,850
2.2 Good Governance	-	750	-	750	650
2.4 Civil Society	750	1,750	-	1,750	2,000
3 Investing in People	1,492	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
3.1 Health	1,492	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	985	-	985	815
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	225	-	225	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	760	-	760	815

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,901	7,901	4,500	1,500	-	-
Development Assistance	6,151	2,251	3,900	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,140	600	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,050	2,050	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Thailand is a critical partner of the United States in regional and global security efforts, law enforcement, and counter-terrorism. Military assistance will support Thailand's efforts to enhance its training command. It will provide education and training to support a professional military that respects civilian control, to improve communication and language capabilities that enhance Thai interoperability with U.S. forces, and to strengthen management of defense resources. U.S. programs will also seek to advance conflict mitigation efforts in southern Thailand, where an ethno-nationalist separatist insurgency continues to claim casualties and inflict hardship on the local population. Programming will focus on promoting minority rights and addressing national-level consensus building. Thailand's relatively large economy and central location in the region make it the critical link in efforts to suppress transnational crime, including financial crime (especially money laundering), and trafficking in narcotics, endangered species, and persons. A law enforcement advisor and technical assistance program will provide counsel on legislation that will aid prosecution of transnational crime. It will also support legal and legislative reforms and improve law enforcement and judicial capacity. The strategic goal is a stronger and more respect-worthy criminal justice system. U.S. assistance will fund a broad curriculum of counter-terrorism training courses for Thai security officials, including prevention of terrorism and improving the criminal justice system. Requested funds will also support the expansion of the Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System to additional Thai border crossing points and a wide range of non-proliferation strategic trade control assistance, from licensing and legal and regulatory technical workshops to providing detection equipment and training border control and enforcement agencies.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Although an elected government took office in February 2008 and the country avoided an extra-constitutional change of government during months of political unrest, stronger institutions are necessary to ensure the durability of Thai democracy. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities that are working to strengthen respect for human rights and promote public policies that reflect citizen interests; combat corruption and conflict of interest; bolster the rule of law through a more credible and fair justice system; and support a free and independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		525		1,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Domestic Human Rights NGOs receiving USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Thai civil society organizations (CSO) and media are critical interlocutors to the state, and have already begun to serve as alternative voices by exposing vulnerabilities of the political system and advocating for key policy reforms. Momentum for change is growing, and CSOs and media leaders are playing a key role in promoting a political culture of checks and balances. Despite inroads some Bangkok-based CSOs have made into national policy-making processes, CSOs in rural Thailand have weak capacities and limited opportunities to engage with government. Increased funding in FY 2010 will be used to enhance training and technical assistance to CSOs in participatory development planning and issue-based advocacy to ensure more effective grassroots engagement with local government bodies. The funds are expected to further strengthen the capacities of CSOs – particularly human rights NGOs – and provide opportunities for expanded public awareness, issue-based advocacy campaigns and policy research on human rights and rule of law issues that will be useful for constructive engagement between CSOs, academics and members of independent agencies.

Investing in People: The U.S.-Thai partnership in disease research pays dividends locally and globally. U.S. assistance will support comprehensive program activities that develop intervention models targeting the most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS. The 2008 HIV prevalence survey data shows signs of a resurgence of the HIV epidemic in Thailand, specifically in Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Pattaya. Prevalence rates among several most-at-risk populations are high or increasing steadily. The U.S. Agency for International Development's implementing partners will provide technical assistance to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to help ensure effective implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in Thailand.

Linking with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Thailand will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Timor-Leste faces immense challenges in making the transition to a stable democracy with a free and productive economy. The United States will need to maintain its focus on re-establishing the basic functions of government, including the security services, as Timor-Leste rebuilds after the violence and instability of 2006. U.S. foreign assistance aims to foster economic growth, promote democratic institutions, assist in rebuilding law enforcement institutions, improve health status, and support the military in meeting growing security challenges. The Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) has worked expeditiously and in close collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Threshold Program concept paper addressing three of the MCA's criteria that continue to pose challenges for Timor-Leste: control of corruption, immunization rates, and girls' primary education completion.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
Development Assistance	5,000	20,200	-	20,200	10,335
Economic Support Fund	16,862	2,800	-	2,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	156	300	-	300	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	20	-	20	860
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,150	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
1 Peace and Security	176	320	-	320	1,660
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	176	320	-	320	1,660
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,709	5,850	-	5,850	5,395
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,677	3,000	-	3,000	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,820	1,800	-	1,800	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,071	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,141	1,050	-	1,050	1,295
3 Investing in People	5,670	7,800	-	7,800	2,000
3.1 Health	5,670	7,800	-	7,800	2,000
4 Economic Growth	9,483	10,350	-	10,350	5,540
4.5 Agriculture	3,801	3,400	-	3,400	1,745
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,212	4,850	-	4,850	2,610
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,070	1,050	-	1,050	1,185
4.8 Environment	1,400	1,050	-	1,050	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,188	24,320	-	24,320	14,595
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,150	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,512	1,320	-	1,320	1,262
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,512	1,170	-	1,170	1,112

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,595	1,660	5,395	2,000	5,540	-
Development Assistance	10,335	-	4,795	-	5,540	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	860	260	600	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs managed by the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense will train the country's security forces, the Armed Forces of Timor-Leste (F-FDTL), and the National Police of Timor-Leste, to increase their professionalism and ultimately enhance stability, increase public security, and strengthen rule of law and respect for human rights. An expanded program of training, exchanges, advisors, and visits will promote the development of security forces that safeguard Timor-Leste's sovereignty and stability and are subordinate to civilian leadership. Assistance will be well-coordinated with other key donors, such as Australia, Portugal, and Japan, as well as the United Nations mission.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	176		320		1,660	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officials trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	75	95
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Timor-Leste's chronic instability since independence in 2002 resulted from weaknesses in its judicial and security sector. Increases in funding in 2010 will improve the U.S.'s ability to contribute to improvements in these areas. In 2008, the U.S. provided logistical support to the F-FDTL, and the U.S. Coast Guard conducted two workshops for Timorese personnel involved in maritime security operations. An English language instructor was deployed to a Timorese military training facility, and the U.S. is supporting the

English language training of a Timorese military instructor in the U.S. The U.S. intends to deploy military engineering units to conduct community relations projects, prospectively with the F-FDTL and other partners. An assessment was undertaken in FY 2008 to identify future areas for support to Timor-Leste's law enforcement and justice sector institutions and as a result, a Resident Legal Advisor will be assigned to Timor-Leste to assist with law enforcement and justice sector development. The U.S. will strengthen law enforcement capacity by supporting a computer-based training facility and conducting at least one short-term training course in country, most likely in the area of counter-narcotics.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID support will continue to strengthen Timor-Leste's criminal Justice institutions, particularly the Office of the Prosecutor-General, where case backlog stood at nearly 5,700 in February 2009. To complement the support to the Prosecutor-General, USAID will also continue enhancing civil society's capacity to monitor the administration of justice, extending the reach of legal aid providers which have handled over 3,500 cases since 2002. USAID support for civil society development will continue to strengthen the nascent, independent media and elected village councils as the latter begin to function in the context of a decentralized government structure.

Investing in People: USAID programs will continue to address Timor-Leste's appalling health statistics through maternal and child health interventions, such as immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases; improved nutrition and micronutrient care; malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia prevention and treatment programs, including water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and child spacing. The wider dissemination of child spacing and other family planning and reproductive health practices will also be a focus of the assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,070	2,400		1,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of children under 1 year of age that received DPT3*				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	70	75	73	80	85
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

East Timor has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in South East Asia. The additional funding in the FY 2010 budget will allow for improved health coverage of mothers and children living in rural and especially difficult to reach regions of the country, where health services are most needed. Specifically, funds will go towards training more health care providers, developing an effective cadre of community health volunteers, improving quality of care and improved access to services such as expanded immunizations promotion; preventing malaria transmission; diarrhea treatment and prevention; pneumonia prevention, and reducing malnutrition. These crucial health services will be delivered through supporting the Government's strategic health approach called the Basic Service Package. USAID will support the roll-out of health services to all districts and health facilities across the country and support the establishment of a community-based Integrated Health System. As a result, the health and nutritional status of women and children will improve, preventable deaths and infant and maternal mortality rates will be reduced, and a better-trained Timorese health workforce will emerge.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will continue to enhance agricultural productivity, strengthen the private sector, and increase access to economic opportunities. Key to such efforts is assistance to the Government of Timor-Leste in developing a functioning land titling and registration system, which will aid in the ongoing reconstruction process, mitigate future conflict, and lay a foundation for private investment. U.S. assistance will also improve private sector performance, particularly in the agricultural sector, which engages 85 percent of the workforce, by strengthening links between farmers and their markets; transferring appropriate technologies to producers; diversifying the agricultural base; and strengthening small-scale enterprises in villages. These programs will generate employment opportunities and thereby contribute to poverty reduction and stability.

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Legislative elections in Tonga in 2008 reflected a strong desire for democratic reform, and the Tongan King has agreed that democratic reforms are necessary. Promoting this trend towards democracy is a key U.S. goal. Tonga is a significant participant in regional peacekeeping operations. It deployed troops to Iraq in 2004, and completed its deployment there in December 2008. Tonga is also a troop-contributing country to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands and has plans to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in future years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	655	695	-	695	750
Foreign Military Financing	498	500	-	500	750
International Military Education and Training	157	195	-	195	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	655	695	-	695	750
1 Peace and Security	655	695	-	695	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	655	695	-	695	750

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	750	750	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance to Tonga continues to improve the Tonga Defense Service's (TDS) ability to undertake increased peacekeeping and coalition operations around the world by providing training and equipment. The TDS is currently expanding in size. Funding will ensure the TDS has the equipment it needs to be fully interoperable with U.S. and other international forces. Training will include instruction in the proper role of a military in a democratic society.

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching U.S. foreign assistance priority in Vietnam is to encourage transformation to a more democratic, better governed, and market-based economy. U.S. assistance programs focus on deepening economic and administrative reforms, strengthening rule of law and judicial independence, and promoting a more vibrant civil society. Assistance will aim to expand economic opportunities and job creation through the promotion of education and improvement of social services to vulnerable populations. Assistance will address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. Assistance will also advance bilateral cooperation in dioxin remediation and other environmental areas, while deepening partnership in border security and counter-terrorism, and fostering military-to-military relations. Centrally requested funds will enable a prompt and effective Vietnamese response to Avian Influenza outbreaks.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
Development Assistance	2,420	15,000	-	15,000	15,200
Economic Support Fund	10,613	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	500	-	500	1,345
Global Health and Child Survival - State	86,000	85,228	-	85,228	85,228
International Military Education and Training	186	195	-	195	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,075	1,920	-	1,920	2,020

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
1 Peace and Security	3,761	3,115	-	3,115	4,515
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	600	-	600	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,761	2,015	-	2,015	2,965
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	500	-	500	650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,373	3,200	-	3,200	5,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,983	1,300	-	1,300	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,090	1,400	-	1,400	2,050
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	500	-	500	1,850
3 Investing in People	86,610	87,628	-	87,628	86,628
3.1 Health	86,000	85,228	-	85,228	85,228
3.2 Education	-	700	-	700	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	610	1,700	-	1,700	400
4 Economic Growth	6,550	8,900	-	8,900	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	102,294	102,843	-	102,843	104,643
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,410	2,900	-	2,900	2,200
4.3 Financial Sector	250	400	-	400	400
4.4 Infrastructure	400	300	-	300	400
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	500	-	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,490	1,800	-	1,800	2,000
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	174	7,299	-	7,299	13,806
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	35	-	35	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	174	7,264	-	7,264	13,556

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	104,643	4,515	5,500	86,628	8,000	-
Development Assistance	15,200	500	5,300	1,400	8,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,345	1,345	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	85,228	-	-	85,228	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	350	200	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,020	2,020	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding will be used to sustain U.S. efforts to eliminate explosive remnants of war and to develop other programs that support Vietnam's capacity to address international security challenges and comply with international obligations. U.S. assistance will provide English-language and other specialized skills training for Vietnam's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and strengthen burgeoning military-military ties. Funds also will assist in developing comprehensive strategic trade controls to detect, deter, prevent, and interdict illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction and illegal narcotics, and prevent money laundering. Continued security funding will support a more sophisticated, educated military able to participate in international peacekeeping, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, and search and rescue operations. In addition, U.S. assistance will help Vietnam to address the global concerns of transnational crime through a program to combat trafficking-in-persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to encourage Vietnam to adopt internationally-accepted norms in human rights, religious freedom, and democracy. U.S. assistance will accelerate the transformation of Vietnam's judicial and legislative systems to create more responsive governance systems, and make the judicial and legislative branches more independent, transparent, and accountable. Assistance provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State will support the Government of Vietnam's (GVN) far-reaching and comprehensive administrative and regulatory reforms to make government services more responsive to the needs of citizens and enterprises through public participation, efficiency, transparency, and the strengthening of local government. These programs will also improve access to information on policy reforms, facilitate citizen participation, foster development of an independent judiciary, strengthen the legal framework for civil

society, and support human rights, including adoption, labor issues, and response to domestic violence. U.S. assistance will support programs that build effective mechanisms for labor negotiation, information sharing, and access to legal aid for different groups, especially for the disadvantaged. The FY 2010 request envisions a significant increase in funding to expand these programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
		1,300	500		1,850	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people who have completed USG assisted civic education programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional FY 2010 resources will support a new and critical project to be launched at the end of FY 2009. USAID is currently undertaking efforts to identify potential areas for the design and implementation of a project that will address current constraints within the civil society sector, including strengthening its capacity to mobilize public participation and engage with government in policy and lawmaking processes. The new initiative will also support the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to strengthen its relatively new department for labor affairs, which addresses issues related to worker's rights and industrial relations. The activity will ensure: 1) an adequate legal framework; 2) more vibrant industrial relations, including tri-partite dialogue and negotiation mechanisms; and 3) effective implementation of labor legislation and codes. Indicators and targets will be reviewed during the course of project design to determine relevancy and appropriate targets will be established. As this is a new program, the indicator and target above are reflective of impacts that are expected once this program is started. As plans become finalized, performance metrics and targets will be updated to better capture the expected impact of these funds.

Investing in People: The United States will continue to work with the GVN and international partners to address the effects of dioxin, through public health and environmental remediation efforts, and assist vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Central Highlands. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its education system, enhance the capacity of Vietnam's higher education institutions, and help address deficiencies in tertiary and secondary education that currently hinder Vietnam's economic development. Through centrally requested funding, U.S. assistance will continue to work to contain the spread of avian influenza.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Vietnam will receive significant support to build partnerships with countries to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support efforts to advance broad-based legal and governance reforms to implement sustainable global integrations required by the World Trade Organization, Bilateral Trade Agreement, the Trade Investment Framework Agreement, and the Bilateral Investment Treaty, as well as developing the Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Agreement negotiations. These programs will help

strengthen the rule of law, accelerate the pace of market-oriented growth, improve economic governance, and create a dynamic economic environment conducive to trade and investment flow and the development of vibrant private sector and capital markets. U.S. Government programs will expand economic opportunities for Vietnamese citizens by improving access to information technology services for rural populations, assisting small farmers, and supporting a legal framework and models for private sector infrastructure financing. Expanding technical assistance is imperative to developing institutional capacity and human resources to implement reforms and best practices, and to ensure that regulatory oversight keeps pace with integration into the global economy and effectively responds to global economic turmoil. Additional economic growth assistance outcomes include strengthening long-term relations between Vietnamese institutions and their U.S. counterparts, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Justice. U.S. Government programs will help address Vietnam's environmental challenges, including environmental health and remediation.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a strong interest in maintaining leadership in the East Asian and Pacific region, especially on challenges such as security, democracy, free trade, and the environment. The centrally administered East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional budget shapes partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The U.S. Government also plans to devote additional attention and funding to a sub-regional initiative focused on the Mekong River countries, including less developed ASEAN countries which are of increasing strategic importance to the United States. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC leading up to the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the U.S.-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
Economic Support Fund	24,798	8,000	-	8,000	14,520
Foreign Military Financing	754	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-	-	920
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	853	800	-	800	4,060

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
1 Peace and Security	2,507	2,035	-	2,035	7,682
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,318	800	-	800	4,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	754	-	-	-	1,920
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	85	-	-	-	300
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	885	-	885	1,107
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	100	350	-	350	295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	435	587	-	587	1,850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	-	-	-	550
2.2 Good Governance	200	587	-	587	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	135	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	200	718	-	718	1,050
3.2 Education	200	718	-	718	1,050
4 Economic Growth	23,153	5,110	-	5,110	9,608
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	3,397	-	3,397	6,328
4.3 Financial Sector	268	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	410	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	210	210	-	210	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,200	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,405	8,800	-	8,800	20,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	585	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	2,480	1,503	-	1,503	3,280
5 Humanitarian Assistance	110	350	-	350	610
5.2 Disaster Readiness	110	350	-	350	610

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,800	7,682	1,850	1,050	9,608	610
Economic Support Fund	14,520	1,402	1,850	1,050	9,608	610
International Military Education and Training	920	920	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,060	4,060	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: This request will allow EAP to facilitate U.S. involvement with multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN and ARF. The Counter-terrorism Regional Strategy Initiative will support activities that enhance regional and cross-border understanding of terrorist and extremist threats. It will also seek to strengthen the institutional capacities and political will of key vulnerable countries in Southeast Asia to respond to national-level U.S. counter-terrorism goals and priorities, as well as the transnational aspects of the terrorist threat. The ASEAN Counter-terrorism program will focus on activities to strengthen networks, cooperation, and information-sharing between national counter-terrorism and anti-crime agencies in Southeast Asia.

ARF is the principal multilateral forum for consideration of Asia-Pacific transnational security issues. The EAP request will support ARF disaster readiness, including civil-military coordination and capacity-building activities. These activities are designed to encourage ARF to focus on concrete transnational security cooperation activities. ARF activities will also promote transnational crime fighting, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation capacity-building. These funds will also go toward improving ARF's institutional development and building the capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat's ARF Unit.

Cooperative programs with ASEAN include activities to combat transnational crime, such as human trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes. APEC programs will focus on protecting the region's economic system (including financial and trade systems) from terrorist attack or other risks of abuse; enhancing the overall security of the regional economic supply chain; combating financial crimes and money laundering; and preventing and prosecuting intellectual property rights violations.

EAP will consolidate the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs of many South Pacific island nations into a Regional South Pacific IMET fund. This does not create an increase in funds, but places previous small requests into one consolidated regional program, allowing more efficient management of programs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	754		0		1,920	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative accounts for \$1 million of the increase under this program element. SSP provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks. In the EAP region, SSP will focus efforts on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of the ASEAN. It will seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, transnational crime, narcotics trafficking and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. Multilateral technical assistance and capacity-building efforts will be implemented in cooperation with ASEAN when appropriate. Funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented. The remainder of the proposed increase shown comes from consolidating several smaller bilateral IMET programs for the Pacific Island countries into one regional program, which will allow more strategic planning and economies of scale.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,318		800		4,060	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	150	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the East Asia and Pacific region, SSP will focus effort primarily on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), but also Cambodia and Thailand, and seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. While funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010, FY 2009 will serve as a baseline for this new indicator. FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is

developed and implemented.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State will support good governance in the public sector, as well as anti-corruption initiatives through ASEAN, APEC, and the Pacific Islands Fund. The Pacific Islands Fund will also focus on legal reform and women's empowerment. Funding will support capacity-building for good governance, rule of law, and human rights promotion implemented with ASEAN in the wake of that organization's creation of a human rights body. APEC initiatives will support the development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, funds are requested to support APEC capacity-building activities in the development and implementation of regulatory reforms.

Investing in People: The Department of State will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at strengthening programs for education. In ASEAN, this will include initiatives to expand and improve English language and other technical training, a high priority for governments that are increasingly engaging with the United States and international institutions like the World Trade Organization. In APEC member economies, funds will be used to promote key 21st century skills needed to succeed in the global economy, such as math and science education, at both the primary and secondary levels

Economic Growth: The Department of State will support APEC programs that focus on trade facilitation, trade and investment capacity-building and related issues, food security and safety, and energy security and efficiency (including deployment of clean energy technology), highlighting U.S. leadership in the run-up to the U.S. host year in 2011. The Department's ASEAN-linked programs will support improvements in the ASEAN region's trade and investment environment in areas of mutual interest, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, customs integration, standards and technical barriers to trade, food security, and intellectual property rights.

The Department of State also will support key environmental projects and programs with ASEAN, APEC, and across the region, particularly the global effort to combat and mitigate the effects of climate change. Funding will support regional environmental programs in energy efficiency and security, environmental preservation, including tropical forests, and climate change adaptation. EAP will continue to consult with and coordinate closely with our partners in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia and the State Department's Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science (OES) on identifying and prioritizing environmental initiatives and projects in the region. Programming will include small environmental projects in the region run through the OES Regional Environmental Offices in Bangkok and Suva. Additional small environmental project funding through our Pacific Islands Fund supports U.S. goals for climate change and environmental protection.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,480		1,503		3,280	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	350	450
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EAP hopes to expand its involvement in protecting areas of environmental significance such as the Heart of Borneo, Mekong delta and Pacific Islands by deepening engagement through the Pacific Islands Fund (PIF), regional environmental hubs, new Mekong initiatives and ASEAN and APEC with increased funding levels in FY2010. EAP will increase funding to target areas at risk of environmental degradation, increase program funding to the two OES Regional Environmental Offices (REO's) (Suva, Fiji and Bangkok, Thailand) and triple the size of the PIF to ramp-up programming for adaptation and other environmental issues. EAP will expand a new Mekong delta initiative that is beginning as a pilot in FY 2009, with a focus on adaptation and sustainability. With additional funding for these ventures, EAP is confident that it will see timely results that lead to increased areas protected with U.S. support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,000		3,397		6,328	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	150	650
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funds for promoting a trade and investment enabling environment will ensure the United States not only leads in words but also in actions to restore growth in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in the lead up to 2011 when the United States will host the APEC Summit. In the technical assistance program for APEC, the U.S. is devoting resources to: develop best practices in promoting private investment; reduce regulatory burdens to enhance business development, especially for small and medium enterprises; and increase capacity building and understanding of the importance of good corporate governance for increased investment flows and investor confidence. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will ensure the U.S. is able to continue to expand its activities and meet its goals in existing APEC multi-year initiatives such as the Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP) that aims to reduce investor risk and the second Trade

Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP II) designed to reduce transaction costs in the region by an additional five percent, both of which are expected to be completed by the end of 2010. Increased funding will give the United States the ability to set new and ambitious goals in both trade and investment leading up to the U.S. host year in 2011, such as setting tangible targets to reduce the amount of time it takes to start-up a business and developing a comprehensive strategy to increase cross-border trade in the region. Lastly, the increased funds reaffirm the U.S. commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade through the end of 2010, as agreed to at the second G-20 Summit in London in 2009. A reduction of funding or maintenance of funding at the FY 2009 level would force the U.S. to scale back on an ambitious set of deliverables for its host year in 2011 and undermine its leadership in the region.

Humanitarian Assistance: All EAP Regional funding for humanitarian assistance will be devoted to APEC- and ASEAN-linked programs designed to build capacity in the disaster relief area. For example, funds will be used in APEC to increase cooperation and coordination among heads of emergency management agencies, increase disaster management and risk awareness education, and build business and community resilience against natural and man-made disasters.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regional initiatives of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) RDMA strengthen regional cooperation and address transnational threats to stability, including conflicts over resources, emerging health threats, climate change impacts, and food insecurity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	39,765	44,293	-	44,293	75,590
Development Assistance	25,837	28,300	-	28,300	58,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	240	240
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,688	15,753	-	15,753	17,250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	39,765	44,293	-	44,293	75,590
1 Peace and Security	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,300	-	1,300	1,300
3 Investing in People	21,628	22,993	-	22,993	19,490
3.1 Health	21,628	22,993	-	22,993	19,490
4 Economic Growth	18,137	20,000	-	20,000	54,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,877	1,625	-	1,625	1,625
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	1,625	-	1,625	1,625
4.8 Environment	14,560	16,750	-	16,750	46,550
of which: 6 Program Support	1,485	3,750	-	3,750	7,565
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	330	-	330	170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,485	3,420	-	3,420	7,395

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	75,590	1,300	-	19,490	54,800	-
Development Assistance	58,100	1,300	-	2,000	54,800	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	-	-	240	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,250	-	-	17,250	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: RDMA will build upon its ongoing prevention and awareness efforts to combat human trafficking in Asia. The FY 2010 request is to expand geographic coverage and supporting organizations with a proven record for training victims in job-related skills in order to improve victims' abilities to secure

gainful employment and reintegrate into society.

Investing in People: Low incomes, dense and mobile populations, lack of access to quality medical care, including reproductive health and family planning services, close proximity to livestock, and environmental degradation make Asia a hotbed for spreading infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), avian influenza, and drug-resistant malaria and tuberculosis. RDMA will work with regional partners on multi-country initiatives to reduce the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact on people living with HIV/AIDS. For other infectious diseases, RDMA's transnational activities will focus on prevention, care, support, and treatment. Tuberculosis control activities will work to decrease the spread of multiple drug resistant strains and ensure high coverage of directly-observed treatments. Malaria activities will provide services and care to improve the health of vulnerable populations, while limiting the spread of resistance to anti-malarial medications. RDMA's health program combats other major infectious diseases, such as dengue fever, by developing programs for the most-at-risk populations and mobile populations; providing better regional data for decision making; and developing consistent regional and country-specific health policies, including those related to drug quality and management.

Lack of access to clean water supply and basic sanitation in Asia has led to high rates of child mortality from preventable waterborne illness, as well as lost economic productivity. In partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the International Water Association, RDMA will continue to support developing, disseminating, and replicating best practices for water and sanitation service delivery, especially to the urban poor. RDMA activities will extend access to clean water and sanitation for hundreds of thousands of Asians and reduce the incidence of diarrheal disease and other waterborne illnesses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		1,300		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Empowering couples and individuals to decide when and how often to have children greatly contributes to maternal health and children's survival. RDMA will build on existing HIV/AIDS programs, creating strong linkages between HIV/AIDS and reproductive health and family planning activities in the region. The ultimate goal of the new program is to address family planning and reproductive health unmet needs, targeting hard-to-reach populations and high-risk groups, including female sex workers. With HIV/AIDS prevalence rates on the rise among high risk groups and female sex workers countries such as Laos PDR and Papua New Guinea in the RDMA region, coupled with low contraceptive prevalence rate and condom use, it is crucial that services be provided to address what could soon be translated into higher rates of HIV prevalence in children with increased mother to child infection rates.

The first year of this first RDMA FP/RH project (2010) will be dedicated to project start up activities which

will include carrying out an assessment in Papua New Guinea and Laos PDR where USAID/RDMA is currently implementing HIV/AIDS activities. With these funds USAID/RDMA will built on existing HIV/AIDS programs focused on implementing state of the art models for comprehensive behavior change interventions and STI services targeting female sex workers (FSW) where reported cases of HIV and STI and the presence of the most at risk populations (FSW and MSM) deserve particular assistance.

While at this early phase it is difficult to come up with exact targets, funds will support approximately 100 family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) service delivery points with the potential to reach 11,838 and 28,000 Individuals in Laos and PNG respectively with HIV and FP/RH messages in addition to providing HIV counseling and testing services including FP/RH counseling to 525 and 1,300 people in Laos and PNG.

Economic Growth: RDMA’s top priorities are addressing Asia’s greenhouse gas emissions, its high vulnerability to emerging and future impacts of climate change, and associated severe environmental conditions in Asia. The Asia region is central to U.S. and international efforts to address climate change, due both to its significant and growing greenhouse gas emissions (projected to be about half the world total by 2030) and also its high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. RDMA requests funds to significantly increase regional programs that address climate change through support for: private financing for clean energy; clean technology solutions for high greenhouse gas sectors; market incentives for clean technologies and practices, such as energy efficient lamps, appliances, and buildings; and greenhouse gas accounting and reporting capacity building and training. RDMA also plans to expand regional programs to stop illegal logging, promote sustainable natural resources management, and launch a new regional program to promote responsible biofuels production. A new climate change adaptation initiative will help build resilience against climate impacts in the Mekong Watershed and Delta, vulnerable coastal areas, small island developing states, and also establish a first-ever regional climate and weather data sharing platform.

RDMA trade and investment programs will support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) efforts to develop strong regional economic institutions and support U.S. commitments under the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership Plan of Action. RDMA will strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat through technical assistance in legal reform, trade facilitation, regional competitiveness, and private sector development. To address food security needs in the region, RDMA will complement the current ASEAN Food Security Information System by providing real time market information for farmers, traders, policy makers, and consumers. RDMA will also provide training to ASEAN scientists and policy makers in areas such as world food markets, forecasting techniques, risk management in fluctuating price markets, climate change risk, and agricultural trade policy.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	14,560		16,750		46,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

For the Asia region, the majority of the environmental funding will be used to support new programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. As the impacts of climate change advance, Asia's diverse and high-value coastline and plentiful delta regions are in jeopardy of submergence and decreased productivity due to sea-level rise. Increased glacial melt and changing storm patterns are already having an impact on water resource availability, and may further impact food security and influence human migration as global warming progresses. Regional and bilateral missions will work in coordination to develop adaptive management strategies at the national and regional level which help governments and communities be more responsive to a range of climate change scenarios. Specific activities may include technical assistance for policy development, implementation of best practices for adaptive management, implementation of climate change safeguard measures in vulnerable areas and technical assistance for data development and knowledge management to support adaptation planning and decision-making. Because adaptation is a new focus of global climate change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of institutions/organizations undergoing capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Food security is a priority issue for Southeast Asia in light of the recent sharp increase in food prices. Considering current instability in the region, this is an opportune moment to strengthen the ties of lower income members of ASEAN to the region's more open, modern, and rapidly growing states. It is important that capacity within ASEAN be built to address regional food security and implement a strategic plan of action. The program will help complement the current ASEAN Food Security Information System, which provides historical production and trade data for each member country, with a system to provide real time market information for farmers, traders, policy makers, and consumers in order to promote more efficient and equitable resource allocation in a market-oriented regional economy. The program is expected to help strengthen ASEAN agricultural scientist and agricultural policy analyst capacity through training in areas such as world food markets, forecasting techniques, risk management in fluctuating price markets, climate change risk, and agricultural trade policy. It is expected that the FY2010 funding will be used to develop a structure for an ASEAN Market Information System for approval by Agriculture Ministers in FY 2011. It will also be used to develop a 12-18 month intensive program for training in world food production and world markets, including forecasting techniques to better plan ASEAN production to fit market trends, risk management, hedge strategies, etc. in fluctuating price markets, small-holder farmer issues within the

market, agricultural trade policy and its application to trade among ASEAN countries and between ASEAN and external markets.

Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in the Europe and Eurasia region has two fundamental goals, aimed at two distinct groups of countries. For the countries that have “graduated” from U.S. development assistance in Central and Eastern Europe and a handful of other west European states, U.S. assistance is aimed at building stronger security partnerships, thereby enabling these countries to play an important role in operations in Afghanistan and Iraq and peacekeeping missions elsewhere. For the countries that emerged from the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the 1990s, U.S. assistance serves to promote economic and democratic reforms that will in the long-run make them more stable, better partners, and part of a broader Europe whole, free, and at peace. In a number of cases, these ex-Soviet and ex-Yugoslav states – and Albania, which in the 1990s emerged from more than four decades of isolation – are also becoming important strategic partners, with the help of U.S. security assistance. Within the region, institutions such as the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) play an essential role in advancing these objectives.

The FY 2010 request maintains the U.S. focus on the unfinished business of stabilizing the Balkans. The greatest opportunity in the Balkans is the desire of its governments and populations to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Prospective membership in the EU and NATO provides a powerful stimulus to democratic and economic reform by bolstering the political will that is required to ensure that U.S. assistance has an impact. Directly, and by leveraging the funds of other donors, the United States will help ensure that Kosovo meets the challenges it faces, with assistance aimed at developing strong democratic institutions and achieving economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, including energy. Throughout this critical period, focused U.S. engagement will be aimed at consolidating progress achieved in Albania, Macedonia, and Montenegro, strengthening reforms in Serbia, and assuring that Bosnia and Herzegovina moves ahead on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration.

U.S. assistance programs in Eurasia will support the long-standing U.S. policy of encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies in the region; these programs will also seek to address backsliding on previous democratic reform in some countries. The FY 2010 request prioritizes work begun last year to help Georgia recover from its August 2008 conflict with Russia. Another key focus is helping Ukraine, which has been particularly hard hit by the global financial crisis, and Moldova. Both of these countries will be assisted to diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence, and improve democratic governance. The United States has a vital interest in helping Russia become an open, democratic, and stable geopolitical partner. To this end, the request seeks funding for programs that will promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest such as health, counter-narcotics, and nonproliferation, while continuing to support those Russians trying to nurture an open and pluralistic society. In Armenia and Azerbaijan, the United States will continue to help build a strong civil society, fight corruption, and put in place legislation and institutions that can promote democratic reform, human rights, and economic growth. In Belarus, U.S. assistance, closely coordinated with Belarus’s European neighbors, will support the goal of empowering the Belarusian people to determine their own future.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	607,500	569,867	242,500	812,367	630,613
Economic Support Fund	396,742	38,500	-	38,500	11,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
Foreign Military Financing	90,876	94,700	-	94,700	168,950
Global Health and Child Survival - State	4,000	10,028	-	10,028	6,028
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,960	11,170	-	11,170	12,600
International Military Education and Training	25,305	25,700	-	25,700	30,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,753	18,550	-	18,550	25,135

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
1 Peace and Security	304,903	296,958	20,500	317,458	397,589
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,536	5,960	-	5,960	9,580
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	40,705	35,450	2,600	38,050	31,940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	195,178	182,024	15,900	197,924	266,385
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,269	955	-	955	1,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	10,293	7,475	2,000	9,475	8,330
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	52,922	65,094	-	65,094	79,784
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	246,599	197,809	20,000	217,809	238,141
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	58,784	55,775	6,500	62,275	62,005
2.2 Good Governance	43,240	38,039	7,000	45,039	54,461
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,517	20,295	-	20,295	26,237
2.4 Civil Society	119,058	83,700	6,500	90,200	95,438
3 Investing in People	110,295	77,635	68,500	146,135	70,004
3.1 Health	76,107	52,992	5,500	58,492	53,735
3.2 Education	24,741	15,459	-	15,459	10,507
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,447	9,184	63,000	72,184	5,762
4 Economic Growth	470,657	187,580	133,500	321,080	174,022
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	270,138	37,738	3,000	40,738	10,954
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,406	11,375	-	11,375	17,660
4.3 Financial Sector	25,324	19,707	6,500	26,207	15,467
4.4 Infrastructure	60,821	30,137	113,000	143,137	24,934
4.5 Agriculture	21,963	27,589	7,000	34,589	27,272
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	66,913	57,830	4,000	61,830	59,589
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,459	2,404	-	2,404	5,846
4.8 Environment	633	800	-	800	12,300
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,542	8,833	-	8,833	5,770
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,542	8,833	-	8,833	5,770
6 Program Support	6,438	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,460	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,978	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	18,356	58,324	-	58,324	55,676

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,157,434	768,815	242,500	1,011,315	885,526
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,356	7,678	-	7,678	6,398
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50,646	-	50,646	49,278

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	885,526	397,589	238,141	70,004	174,022	5,770
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	630,613	161,304	238,141	51,376	174,022	5,770
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	168,950	168,950	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,028	-	-	6,028	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,600	-	-	12,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	30,700	30,700	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,135	25,135	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Funding is requested to facilitate the participation of partners in U.S. security operations; prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; support the reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of the military, police, border guards, and customs officials; promote integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions by fostering reform, increasing interoperability, and building niche capacity; and build capabilities to combat transnational threats, including trafficking in persons, smuggling, and other types of crime. The Departments of State, Defense, and Justice and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement these programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assistance programs will support free, fair, and competitive political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; promote the development of and access to balanced information; build civil society organizations and enhance their capacities to advocate for positive and constructive political, economic, and social reforms; empower activists and human rights monitors in authoritarian societies; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through exchange, civic education, and speakers' programs, and through small grants to civil society organizations. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and the Departments of Justice and State.

Investing in People: U.S. health programs address major threats like HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping countries restructure their health care systems in order to deliver services more effectively. In some countries, U.S. programs also foster reform of the educational system. The resulting improvements in health and education in turn will help create confidence among citizens that the transition to a free-market, democratic system actually improves their quality of life. Funding will support programming to develop local capacity to prevent and treat infectious diseases; address how communicable diseases and

injuries improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards and practices; and work with teachers, university professors, and education officials to improve curricula and instruction. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and its health-sector partner agencies and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: The effects of the global financial crisis have exacerbated reform challenges in some countries, which will likely require an intensified level of engagement through U.S. technical and other assistance. Funding is requested to support energy-sector privatization, efficiency, and transparency; strengthen the business environment; promote trade and investment; advance participation in international economic institutions and progress toward EU accession; improve revenue collection, budgeting processes, and banking systems; and support private-sector regulatory reform, credit access to small- and medium-sized enterprises, and improved agriculture-sector productivity. Assistance under this objective will be administered by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, State, and the Treasury, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and USAID.

Humanitarian Assistance: Funding will support the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling, education, and water and sanitation for displaced persons; provide food aid for vulnerable groups; procure and deliver donated humanitarian commodities such as medicines, equipment, clothing, and food; and improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly. This assistance will be provided by the Department of State and USAID.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation resources are also becoming a major factor in this region. Armenia and Georgia currently have Compacts in operation; Moldova has a Threshold program and is now developing a Compact proposal; and Albania is on its second Threshold program, and Ukraine on its first. The MCC programs are designed to underpin and reinforce all other USG investments without duplicating efforts.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Albania seeks to reinforce the country's partnership with the United States on security issues and to help the country investigate and prosecute corrupt practices, close down criminal networks, accelerate economic growth, develop civil society, and increase investment in its people through improved health programs and workforce development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,101	23,135	-	23,135	32,975
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	17,717	18,910	-	18,910	24,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,115	2,100	-	2,100	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	644	850	-	850	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,125	1,275	-	1,275	2,975

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,101	23,135	-	23,135	32,975
1 Peace and Security	9,777	8,094	-	8,094	13,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	325	-	325	325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	485	650	-	650	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,768	6,619	-	6,619	11,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	524	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,992	6,741	-	6,741	8,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,919	2,877	-	2,877	2,650
2.2 Good Governance	2,996	3,070	-	3,070	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	105	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	972	794	-	794	2,800
3 Investing in People	3,185	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	3,185	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
4 Economic Growth	5,147	5,800	-	5,800	8,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	630	700	-	700	700
4.3 Financial Sector	825	1,000	-	1,000	460
4.4 Infrastructure	571	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	995	1,150	-	1,150	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,126	2,450	-	2,450	5,590
of which: 6 Program Support	550	2,199	-	2,199	2,190
6.1 Program Design and Learning	550	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,199	-	2,199	2,190

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	32,975	13,275	8,450	2,500	8,750	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	24,000	4,300	8,450	2,500	8,750	-
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,975	2,975	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States supports Albania's goal to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions and become an effective member of NATO. Albania is a strong supporter of and participant in Coalition operations and has contributed troops in Iraq and increased its commitments in Afghanistan. Increased assistance will further develop and modernize the Albanian Armed Forces in order to foster a better prepared and more interoperable force, supporting both Albania's NATO membership and participation in Coalition operations. In addition, U.S. assistance will improve the organization of law enforcement and raise professional standards, specifically tackling transnational and organized crime, combating terrorism, interdicting weapons of mass destruction, and cutting sources of terrorist financing. Assistance will also support efforts to counter illicit weapons and human trafficking. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of State, and the Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	8,768		6,619		11,800		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian and/or multi-national operations					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	0	0	700	750	
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>							

This increase reflects a USD 1 million increase to the International Military and Education Training (IMET) budget. This increase is to extend U.S. influence and interests over how Albania, as a new NATO member continues to develop and mature as a military force capable of contributing to international operations within and outside of the NATO umbrella. The IMET increase will provide much needed U.S. training and education for professional education and for technical training to support planned purchases of U.S. equipment. The end state objective is to develop the Albanian military to the point where they can sustain a deployment level of 1,000 troops (8 percent of the total force.)

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,768		6,619		11,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tonnage of conventional munitions destroyed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	21,000	21,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The presence of 100,000 tons of excess communist-era munitions is one of the greatest dangers to Albanian national security. Because munitions depots are spread throughout the country, often adjacent to – or even in the middle of – residential populations, such an explosion would have serious civilian repercussions. This danger was highlighted in March 2008, when an accident at a demilitarization facility killed 26 people, injured hundreds, and damaged thousands of residences. As a result, the Ministry of Defense developed 5-year a National Demilitarization Plan, which the U.S. Government is helping to execute. In 2008, immediate U.S. assistance was directed at funding the clean-up of the Gerdec tragedy. Additionally, the U.S. Government is funding a project to assist in the industrial destruction of 82mm mortars. Beginning in 2010, the U.S. Government intends to provide \$2 million annually to a long-term NATO project to complete demilitarization in Albania. The increase in FY2010 funding will help to fund this new NATO project. The expected result by the end of FY 2010 will be the destruction of 20,000 tons of excess munitions, which will significantly reduce the danger to civilian populations living near storage facilities. The activity will start in 2009; therefore there were no results reported for FY 2008.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Albania’s European Union accession aspirations are contingent upon showing results from a more aggressive effort against organized crime and corruption, more effective governance, and improved public sector and judicial accountability. U.S. assistance will help Albania strengthen the ability of its independent audit and oversight institutions to deter and detect corrupt practices; improve its justice system by implementing transparency and efficiency-enhancing measures in district and appellate courts and increasing access to justice; build the capacity of prosecutors; and promote cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement. The United States will also help Albania consolidate a decade of decentralization reforms by working at the local level to improve the performance of municipal governments through public-private partnerships and improved asset management, service delivery, and urban planning. Increased funding for activities to promote good governance will encourage anti-corruption reform. U.S. support will also help Albania’s non-governmental organizations become more effective in contributing to public policy development, advocating on behalf of citizen interests, and promoting government accountability. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID, the Department of State, and the Department of the Treasury.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	972		794		2,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Albania's recent NATO membership and its prospect of further integration into European Union will precipitate greater foreign direct investment and force changes in the public sector to match EU norms. Simultaneously, the Stage II Millennium Challenge threshold program will be ending with the possibility of a large U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact to the Government of Albania. Consequently, civil society organizations will be tasked with an even greater challenge to serve as a watchdog on public spending. Currently, civil society in Albania is underdeveloped and unable to adequately fill this greater role. A new initiative funded with the additional resources in FY 2010 will help create a robust network of civil society organizations focused on anti-corruption matters, leveraging the substantial anti-corruption work already underway by different U.S. agencies. FY 2010 resources will be used to significantly increase number of civil society organizations carrying out anti-corruption activities as a result of participating in U.S.-supported civil society program. The following results are expected to be obtained by the end of FY 2010: seven organizations, representing 500 persons, engage in anti-corruption and watchdog activities focused on government reforms. This activity is expected to start in late FY 2010, therefore there are no results reported for FY 2009 and most of the results with the increased 2010 funds will occur in 2011.

Investing in People: Poor health indicators, inadequate support, and inefficiency in Albania's health sector inhibit the country's Euro-Atlantic integration and undercut economic growth. Changes in the way primary health care in Albania is organized, financed, and delivered are needed to reduce the incidence of disease and provide protection to vulnerable groups. The Government of Albania has made health care a priority, but to raise overall health standards, the United States will continue support to improve preventive and primary health care and reform health care systems. Severe fiscal constraints make large increases in health investment uncertain. Programs focused on implementing extensive legal, regulatory, financial, and programmatic reforms of the health care system are essential to raising health indicators. Assistance will be provided to address maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and other public health threats. The result will be more efficient, more accessible and higher quality primary health care leading to significant improvements in health indicators and an overall contribution to socio-economic stability. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: Albania faces a major challenge in addressing economic inequality and poverty. Decades of isolation have left its economy and infrastructure in far worse condition than its neighbors. Sustained economic growth – the engine for Albania's development – is critical to European Union and NATO accession and to Albania's ability to continue as a moderating force in the Balkans. The economy shows consistent recent growth, fueled by macroeconomic stability and remittances, but remains fragile.

The lack of a reliable and adequate energy supply suppresses private enterprise growth and investment, health and safety. Albania must improve domestic production and increase exports to prosper in today's economically interdependent system. Priority programs include supporting private sector productivity, agriculture sector productivity, trade and investment capacity, and modern energy services. U.S. assistance will help improve the competitiveness of the Albanian private sector through improved technology, standards, management practices and access to markets. Assistance to the energy sector will focus on regional energy market integration, regulatory development and privatization, and improved utility management practices. An increase in U.S. economic growth assistance will help improve private sector productivity and competitiveness, help increase domestic and foreign direct investment, and improve energy market development. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. Government agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,126		2,450		5,590	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,126		2,450		5,590	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons completing USG-supported workforce development program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

According to the 2008-2009 World Economic Report, Albania's competitiveness index ranks very low among over 100 countries surveyed. One of the major constraints to Albania's competitiveness is the lack of a skilled workforce that meets the requirements and demands of the market economy. USG-supported workforce development programs to date have helped Albanian youths understand how the market economy functions and provided capacity-building experience to the employed or self-employed adults. Other USG-funded development activities have also provided on-the-job training and short-term specialized training to hundreds of employees of small and medium-sized enterprises to improve their productivity and

competitiveness. The increased FY 2010 resources will be used to expand workforce development programs to provide more relevant vocational and professional training to increasingly large number of persons. The expected results by the end of FY 2010 will include: (1) 300 persons completing USG-supported workforce development programs; and (2) 100 persons gaining employment or better employment as a result of participating in USG-supported workforce development programs. The targets for FY 2010 only reflect part of the increased resource level. The targets for FY 2011 will also include contributions from increased 2010 resources. The activity will start in 2009; therefore there were no results reported for FY 2008.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

MCC approved and funded Albania's \$15.731 million Stage II Threshold Country Plan, which will focus on anti-corruption efforts and tax reform.

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability, and supplement U.S diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and reopen the closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey. Assistance is designed to transform the country into a stable partner, at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected and the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared. In response to a worsened environment for democracy and human rights, nearly half of the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) request for Armenia will be targeted to address these issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	58,026	48,000	-	48,000	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	400	-	400	400
International Military Education and Training	532	300	-	300	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	-	600	1,010

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
1 Peace and Security	10,883	11,818	-	11,818	6,860
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,263	4,800	-	4,800	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,311	4,601	-	4,601	4,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	800	417	-	417	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	509	2,000	-	2,000	850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,971	12,857	-	12,857	14,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,309	2,607	-	2,607	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,353	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,130	700	-	700	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,179	6,550	-	6,550	6,400
3 Investing in People	11,095	8,790	-	8,790	5,750
3.1 Health	6,205	5,500	-	5,500	4,600
3.2 Education	1,019	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,871	3,290	-	3,290	1,150
4 Economic Growth	18,085	17,335	-	17,335	7,850

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,634	52,300	-	52,300	34,860
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,026	800	-	800	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,371	2,050	-	2,050	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	3,463	2,200	-	2,200	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	3,973	3,185	-	3,185	500
4.5 Agriculture	4,400	5,500	-	5,500	2,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,852	3,600	-	3,600	2,050
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,600	1,500	-	1,500	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,600	1,500	-	1,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	650	5,490	-	5,490	3,501
6.1 Program Design and Learning	650	157	-	157	125
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,333	-	5,333	3,376

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,860	6,860	14,400	5,750	7,850	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	30,000	2,400	14,400	5,350	7,850	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	400	-	-	400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	450	450	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional and global security by strengthening Armenia's borders, particularly with Iran, and by helping the Government of Armenia to implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics, and persons. U.S. assistance, through the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), supports the establishment of a professional, NATO-interoperable Armenian military capable of combating terrorism, protecting its territory, and participating in international peacekeeping operations; training and technical assistance to investigators and financial institutions to fight corruption; and conflict mitigation projects through research and grants to non-governmental organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Armenia's adherence to democratic principles worsened in 2008, with the Government's deteriorating human rights record, harassment and retaliation against political opponents, and restriction of fundamental freedoms such as assembly. In response, the United States, through the Department of Justice, Department of State, and USAID, will increase assistance to help strengthen civil society, increase access to objective information, improve checks and balances, and promote political pluralism. Programs will be targeted to increase civic participation and enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand access to objective information by bolstering regional and alternative media; strengthen respect for human rights, including by law enforcement officials; promote political pluralism by strengthening political parties and improving the electoral environment; and improve checks and balances

and government capacity, accountability, and responsiveness by strengthening the legislature, local governments, and the judiciary.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,130		700		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who receive USG-assisted political party, leadership, and political activism training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	943	950	900	1,428	2,000	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The National Democratic Institute (NDI) will build upon the accomplishments of its previous activities in Armenia and expand the focus of its training beyond traditional political party strengthening to include leadership, organizational and democracy skills training for civil society and independent political activists. By expanding the scope, target, and breadth of its training NDI will support a more grass-roots, local-level approach to political processes and democracy skills development; and encourage the emergence of new community-based leaders, opinion setters, and "agents of change". NDI training will improve the democracy, organizational, and leadership skills of individual local community activists, as well as political party members, and promote the capacity of citizens to organize and engage proactively in local community issues and political processes with the intent of generating greater interest, enthusiasm, and capacity for community-based democratic political activity leading up to the 2011 and 2012 elections.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,130		700		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-supported Anti-Corruption Measures Implemented				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	11	13	12	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's Mobilizing Action Against Corruption (MAAC) Activity has been providing technical assistance to the Anti-Corruption Strategy Monitoring Commission in the development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for Armenia. The strategy is expected to be approved by the Government of Armenia in approximately June 2009. All ministries and agencies of the government will then be required to develop action plans for the implementation of measures to fulfill the strategy in their areas of responsibility. USAID and MAAC will provide targeted assistance to a number of ministries and agencies in the implementation of those action plans, as well as supporting Armenian NGOs in monitoring government agency performance.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will strengthen the primary health care system, including the capacity to deliver better health care services that address communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive health, family planning, and maternal and child health. In the social sector, efforts will focus on developing capacity and services in four fundamental social protection areas: social insurance (including pensions), employment services, occupational safety, and social assistance for particularly vulnerable populations. In the water sector, access to water will be improved through regulatory reform, better water management, and improvements in water services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	407		400		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of beneficiaries of USG-funded service-oriented programs to reduce non-communicable diseases				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	360,000	408,000	1,235,661	1,220,411	1,083,361	1,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As a part of primary health care reform expansion, the U.S. will support the Government of Armenia (GOAM) in improving the quality and financing of primary care services. A health care reform project will ensure nationwide implementation of evidence-based practices in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) management to decrease mortality from NCDs, which comprises 85 percent of total adult mortality in Armenia.

While continuing to raise public awareness of NCDs, which was the main focus of USAID supported past interventions to control NCDs, the new project will also target health care providers' capacity for quality and timely NCD management. This includes comprehensive management of NCDs especially in rural health care settings and improved patient referral from primary care to higher level facilities. In order to sustain the achievements, the U.S. will continue to advocate for increased public spending for health and will strengthen GOAM stewardship role in the development, implementation and enforcement of health policies. Special emphasis will be given to ensuring high quality patient-centered services through establishment of independent private practices.

Economic Growth: Armenia's economy continues to grow, but remains dependent on remittances and construction spending. To spur private sector development and thus support the sustainability of economic growth, U.S. assistance, through USAID, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, will broaden and deepen the financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for business expansion, provide technical assistance to promising industries with the potential for job creation, and assist in reforming Armenia's tax system. These efforts will increase access to economic opportunity for all, thus contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reforms, and anti-corruption efforts. Through the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and USAID, U.S. assistance will also continue to support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant and to help Armenia develop indigenous and other energy resources to improve energy security and reduce import dependence.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In March 2006, a five-year \$236 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed with Armenia. The main goal of the program is the reduction of rural poverty through improvements in the agriculture sector, including rehabilitating rural roads and improving irrigation systems. Programs described above in the economic growth objective are designed to provide a stronger environment for this Compact to enable economic growth as well as to complement the rural growth that MCC assistance is targeted to boost.

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a secular, pro-Western, majority Muslim state with significant energy resources, Azerbaijan has the potential to serve as a powerful regional model of reform and prosperity. While the Government of Azerbaijan has taken important steps to further reform in some key areas, the environment for democracy has worsened with increasing pressure and restrictions in areas such as the freedom of assembly, independent media, access to information, and political participation. Much remains to be done to promote the fundamental political and economic reforms required to improve the quality of life and meet the democratic aspirations of the Azerbaijani people. U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan works to: strengthen democracy by promoting democratic reforms, bolstering government checks and balances, and increasing public participation and oversight; combat domestic and transnational criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, trafficking in persons and drug trafficking; broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy; and improve access to and quality of primary and reproductive health care. The United States is working with the Government of Azerbaijan to provide co-financing of some assistance programs, particularly in the areas of economic growth and social services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	18,846	18,500	-	18,500	22,120
Foreign Military Financing	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,990	1,246	-	1,246	1,250
International Military Education and Training	952	900	-	900	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,077	1,300	-	1,300	1,865

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
1 Peace and Security	7,053	5,550	-	5,550	7,115
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	300	-	300	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,400	1,240	-	1,240	1,240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,106	3,900	-	3,900	5,265
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	110	-	110	110
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,843	9,362	-	9,362	12,718
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,922	1,752	-	1,752	2,299
2.2 Good Governance	1,520	1,510	-	1,510	2,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,152	1,835	-	1,835	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,249	4,265	-	4,265	5,619
3 Investing in People	4,192	3,116	-	3,116	3,452

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,841	24,946	-	24,946	30,135
3.1 Health	4,192	3,116	-	3,116	3,452
4 Economic Growth	5,253	6,418	-	6,418	6,350
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,294	1,185	-	1,185	950
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,199	670	-	670	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	1,142	2,105	-	2,105	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	600	-	600	600
4.5 Agriculture	100	1,180	-	1,180	1,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	818	678	-	678	1,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	500	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	500	-	500	500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,859	-	1,859	2,043
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	466	-	466	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,393	-	1,393	1,543

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	30,135	7,115	12,718	3,452	6,350	500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,120	350	12,718	2,202	6,350	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,865	1,865	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance through the Department of State and Department of Defense will enhance Azerbaijan's ability to combat terrorism and aid in the struggle against transnational threats. It will strengthen Azerbaijani security institutions, moving them towards NATO standards and improving their ability to work with the United States in Coalition operations as well as continue to help develop Azerbaijani maritime capabilities and contribute to the overall security of the resource-rich Caspian Sea. Programs will also help improve Azerbaijan's airspace management capabilities. The Partnership for Peace will be used to help modernize the military and improve interoperability with NATO. The United States will support defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations to inhibit weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics, human, and other illicit trafficking. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the ability of the Prosecutor General's anti-corruption unit to fight financial crimes and money laundering. A focus of U.S. programs will be working with the government to develop a comprehensive anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering regime.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,106		3,900		5,265	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Navy vessels maintained by US procured maintenance equipment/parts				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Office of Defense Cooperation ODC Baku has been tentatively programmed to receive a \$1 million dollar increase in funding during FY2010. The increase will be dedicated to improving the Azerbaijan Navy’s capability to maintain their ships, in order to provide more vessels that are capable of setting sail at any given time. This will advance Azerbaijan’s efforts to control their territorial waters and enhance Caspian Maritime Security overall. Enhancing Caspian Maritime Security is a stated goal in the Mission Strategic Plan for Azerbaijan and an FY10 Target, as well as a goal in the U.S. European Command regional strategy.

Please note that the FY 2010 activities will be new activities. Therefore, no prior year results associated with this indicator can be provided.

Governing Justly and Democratically: To address a worsening climate for democratic activists and independent voices, the United States will increase assistance to foster democratic reforms, bolster institutional checks and balances, and enhance the capacity of non-governmental actors to participate in governance and make the government more accountable. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic institutions and improve governance by bolstering judicial independence and the rule of law, fighting corruption, and building parliamentary capacity, responsiveness, and accountability. The United States will help non-governmental organizations and political parties more effectively represent and advocate on behalf of citizen interests and increase public participation. U.S. assistance will increase access to objective information by improving the professional capacity of journalists and by expanding access to non-traditional media platforms, such as the internet and mobile devices. Targeted programs will strengthen legal defense for democratic actors and support improvements to the regulatory environment for civil society and independent media. U.S. assistance will work to improve the environment for free and fair elections by improving domestic monitoring capacity and election administration. Advances in each of these areas will promote the government transparency and accountability needed for Azerbaijan to be a reliable partner of the United States and ensure that the country’s energy revenues are used to improve the lives of its citizens. Programs funded under this objective will be conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Justice, and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,249		4,265		5,619	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG assisted advocacy and watchdog efforts supported by Civil Society Organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	68
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Azerbaijan's slow progress on democratic reform and backsliding in some areas make Governing Justly and Democratically the clear priority for assistance. Increases in U.S. assistance levels under this area will focus on creating an engaged, empowered, educated citizenry better equipped and willing to directly contribute to Azerbaijan's reform process at the grass roots level. Programs will promote increased advocacy and citizen-based watchdog activities in areas such as anti-corruption, legal defense, media rights, human rights, and socio-economic development issues in the communities where citizens live. The request of additional resources to support such activities is to help build a cadre of empowered citizens by expanding U.S. programs beyond the political elite in the capital of Baku, to include active citizens representing all regions of Azerbaijan with specific outreach to youth and women. Thus, in FY2010 USAID will launch a new civil society activity that will build upon previous U.S.-supported democracy programs drawing from lessons learned in Azerbaijan. The new activity will incorporate certain elements of previous programs including community development, citizen advocacy and watchdog efforts, and support for NGO/CSO coalition development. As all of USAID's current civil society programs end in FY2009 and in FY2010, all new funding will be programmed for the new activity

Investing in People: Access to quality healthcare services, including reproductive health, remains a serious concern. With a comparatively high child mortality rate and government health expenditures as a percentage of GDP among the lowest in the world, social investment will be critical to the long-term development of Azerbaijan. The United States will support primary health care reforms in Azerbaijan to achieve more efficient budgeting practices, improve health governance and finance, and increase access to and quality of health services. Building on the development in 2008 of the country's first National Reproductive Health Strategy, U.S. assistance will support reproductive health by increasing the use of modern methods of family planning. The United States will also intensify implementation of new initiatives in tuberculosis and maternal and child health to introduce international standards of control and improve the knowledge of health care providers, respectively. Programs in this objective will be conducted by USAID.

Economic Growth: Azerbaijan's rapid GDP growth in recent years has been driven primarily by the energy sector. Macroeconomic and structural reform to promote sustainable and broad-based growth that diversifies exports and galvanizes rural income and employment is a critical priority of U.S. assistance. Consequently, U.S. assistance, through USAID, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, will focus on economic diversification, private sector development, transparency in revenue and expenditure management processes, anti-inflation strategies, sustainable development, and financial sector regulatory reform. This support is particularly important given the current constraints emanating from the international financial crisis. U.S. programs will also continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan on accession to the World Trade Organization, on

improving the climate for private sector development, and on identifying value chains that have high potential for income growth, employment, and export expansion.

Humanitarian Assistance: Through the Department of State, U.S. humanitarian assistance will focus on relieving the suffering of vulnerable groups, particularly the large number of internally displaced persons uprooted from their homes by the unsettled conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. Funding will be used to deliver and distribute medical supplies, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance to Belarus is to support the country's transition to a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous state. Belarus has an authoritarian regime that disregards fundamental rights of assembly, association, and expression. The authorities continue to commit frequent serious abuses, notably against peaceful demonstrators, pro-democracy activists, and opposition politicians. The state controls nearly all registered media outlets, harasses independent journalists and severely restricts press freedoms. The judicial system is in practice not independent. Courts and prosecutors pursue politically motivated charges and convictions against perceived regime opponents and unregistered non-governmental organizations. Flaws in the September 2008 parliamentary elections, most notably the non-transparent vote count, clearly demonstrated the regime's resolve to retain control of the political sphere. Despite this highly restrictive operating environment, U.S. assistance will continue to support the goal of empowering the Belarusian people to determine their own future and reform their state. Social and humanitarian programs will fight transnational threats and demonstrate U.S. support for the well-being of the Belarusian people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000
1 Peace and Security	-	190	-	190	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	190	-	190	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,162	9,020	-	9,020	13,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,743	1,200	-	1,200	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,419	7,820	-	7,820	10,500
3 Investing in People	730	1,890	-	1,890	1,400
3.1 Health	-	240	-	240	300
3.2 Education	400	1,100	-	1,100	600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	330	550	-	550	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	400	-	400	400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	400	-	400	400
of which: 6 Program Support	-	258	-	258	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	258	-	258	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,000	200	13,000	1,400	-	400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	15,000	200	13,000	1,400	-	400

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Assistance under this objective will be targeted to address the problem of trafficking in persons. U.S. programs help raise awareness of the threat of trafficking in persons and support job training and victim reintegration services for vulnerable populations, including victims of trafficking and those at risk of being trafficked from depressed and border areas.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The vast majority of U.S. assistance to Belarus will be targeted to strengthen the capacity of the pro-democracy forces, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population and to deepen and broaden the demand within Belarus for democratic change. In the lead up to Belarus's 2011 presidential election, increased U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of the democratic forces to strategize, organize, and more effectively reach constituents through improved communication skills and the development of issue-based platforms. U.S. programs will also work to increase the participation of targeted groups, such as women and youth, in the political process. U.S. assistance will support civil society organizations, such as labor unions, advocacy groups, business, and professional associations to increase public participation and raise public awareness of the capacity of non-governmental actors to enact positive change. U.S. funding for organizations such as think tanks will give pro-democracy actors the tools and ideas to define alternatives to the regime's state-controlled market socialism. Increased U.S. assistance will enhance support for external media broadcasting into Belarus and grants and training for Belarusian media outlets and journalists operating in-country will increase access to objective information. U.S.-sponsored exchange programs will expose Belarusians to democratic cultures and values. Given the Government of Belarus' harassment, intimidation, and detention of pro-democracy activists and other individuals exercising their fundamental rights, U.S. funding will support oppressed activists in defense of human rights. This assistance will be administered by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	1,743		1,200		2,500		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted political party training					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	1,579	566	750	4,960		800	2,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The political system in Belarus is based on unlimited presidential authority, with the direct control over all branches of power. Over the last years, the political system in Belarus has continued its undemocratic

practices suppressing all alternative political voices, the most recent national election in 2008 was no exception. Pro-democracy forces are allowed, but only token representation in the local election commissions. No opposition candidates were elected to the Parliament in 2008 and the elections were again manipulated by the Government of Belarus. To counteract the government non-democratic and often violent repression of the expression of political will, U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Belarus in this area are to develop viable political parties and their coalitions so that they are effective and accountable and are able to represent and respond to citizens' interests and concerns. Looking to the next election, assistance will focus on the parties' campaigning capacities and ability to develop platforms and messages that resonate with the citizens. The opposition demonstrated better capacity to act as a unified and effective force as demonstrated by the 2008 Parliamentary elections, even though they won no seats. In 2008, in preparation for the Parliamentary elections, the U.S. supported training of party activists, candidates and campaign managers; the targets were significantly overachieved.

Increased funding in FY2010 manifests the U.S. commitment to democratizing the electoral and other political processes in Belarus. Funding will be provided to the United Democratic Forces (UDF) coalition and individually, to pro-democracy parties. Assistance will be critical to survival and development of parties and their branches as their increased organizational capacity meets resistance and harassment by the Government of Belarus. The political party training in non-election years is conducted on the national level to support party building efforts, planning capacity and outreach; at the regional level, training will support outreach of regional political and civic activists in Belarus. The next Presidential election should be conducted late 2010 - early 2011, so increased funding will sustain pro-democracy political parties in their campaign and election monitoring efforts, and will potentially assist civic groups launch an independent observation. Post Parliamentary election, increased funding will contribute to analysis of the results and lessons learned for continued party building. Training targets will depend on external factors that are outside the U.S. manageable interest, such as the reaction of the government of Belarus to increased party activities. Traditionally, repression during the election years peaks so the 2010 targets are set with this caveat.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,743		1,200		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth and from marginalized groups				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	Above Target Results		
0	4	5	6	8	8	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Political competition program area will remain the U.S. foreign assistance priority in Belarus. FY 2010 increased funding will focus on supporting the organizational capacity of pro-democracy groups and parties, strengthening their internal democracy, expanding their membership and making them more inclusive to underrepresented groups, such as women and youth. The number of parties represents officially registered structures with the national and regional representations, so no significant increase in the number of parties is expected; this constitutes approximately 50 percent of all registered political parties. Outreach and member enrollment activities in Belarus are extremely difficult, as there are numerous administrative, economic and regulatory measures that the government uses to discourage citizens from supporting a pro-democracy party

or becoming its member. The latter may cost Belarusians their jobs so additional and targeted efforts are needed to overcome fear or apathy. U.S. assistance will continue to place a special focus on training for women activists. Women and youth were an important focus during past years as specialized trainings and roundtables were conducted to prepare youth for the election and to identify issues. Increased funding in the political competition area will contribute to build the capacity and infrastructure of the UDF and pro-democratic political parties on the national, regional and local levels. Women and youth training and other targeted activities will continue as will issue-specific message development for all constituencies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically					
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	7,419		7,820		10,500		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of journalists trained by USG assistance					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	13	71	65	96	65	100	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The freedom of speech and a citizen’s right for information are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, however the government regards those who attempt to provide access to objective information as dissenting voices. The U.S. foreign assistance priority is to assist in establishing a viable independent media sector. Thus, assistance activities and the independent media’s activities are viewed as contrary to the national interests of the country, and meet with violent government reaction. Media outlets are silenced by repressive media laws and licensing rules, libel suits, arbitrary closure of independent media outlets, discriminatory pricing for print and distribution, and systematic harassment of journalists.

The increased FY 2010 funding in the Media Freedom and Freedom of Information program element will sustain activities of the surviving print media in Belarus and support development of the electronic media, including the dynamic European Radio for Belarus (ERB), an external media outlet which delivers objective information to Belarusian citizens via terrestrial and satellite radio as well as the internet. Additional funding will support more professional training opportunities for independent media managers and journalists, including training and internships outside Belarus. The expected result is that media outlets will become more sustainable legally and financially. Funds will also contribute to the increased flow of objective and fact-based information that is available to citizens. Special focus will be made on the training and professional development of the independent internet-based media and other new forms of media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,419		7,820		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of NGOs using USG assistance to improve organizational capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	45	73	71	72	97	125
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. civil society development programs in Belarus encourage democracy development through organizational development, constituency building, creation of issue-based networks, and improved legal support for civil society writ large. The environment continues to be very challenging; Belarusian NGOs operate in a hostile legal environment which makes illegal or even criminal most forms of independent civic activity. Due to persistent and relentless government repression of the civil society, the sector has proven weak and unable to offer a strong vision to challenge mainstream society’s reluctance for change. There is a need to revitalize civil society as a sector, reaching out to new, previously untapped populations. U.S. funds will continue to support networking and capacity building activities of the civil society through the grants programs of the main implementing agencies. Increased FY 2010 funding will emphasize organizational strengthening, constituency-building, and support for policy and advocacy initiatives. In addition to more politically active civil society organizations, assistance will be extended to support environmental and social service NGOs, business associations and community based organizations involved in advocacy efforts, and community development activities. Additional funding will greatly increase the U.S.’s ability to work on the grassroots coalition-building and association-strengthening. Support will be also provided to networks or umbrella organizations so that they can sustain the development of the sector as a whole.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,419		7,820		10,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of non-state news outlets assisted by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	18	13	15	8	8	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The freedom of speech and a citizen’s right for information are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus but the government, however, regards those who attempt to provide access to objective information as dissenting voices. The U.S. foreign assistance priority is to assist in establishing a viable independent media sector. Thus, assistance activities and the independent media’s activities are viewed as contrary to the national interests of the country, and meet with violent government reaction. Media outlets

are silenced by repressive media laws and licensing rules, libel suits, arbitrary closure of independent media outlets, discriminatory pricing for print and distribution, and systematic harassment of journalists.

The increased FY 2010 funding in the Media Freedom and Freedom of Information program element will sustain activities of the surviving print media in Belarus and support development of the electronic media, including the dynamic ERB, an external media outlet which delivers objective information to Belarusian citizens via terrestrial and satellite radio as well as the internet. Although the Belarus environment is volatile, the expected result is that public access to objective information will increase, and media outlets and associations will be better able to defend themselves against legal and administrative harassment. The development and use of internet based media will address the need for objective information and attract Belarusians, especially youth, to civil activities.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support access to independent higher education for Belarusian youth and address the transnational problem of tuberculosis. U.S. assistance in the area of higher education will provide students with an alternative to the regime-controlled education system, including those the regime has deprived of an education due to their political activism. Funding will support distance learning and capacity-building of the European Humanities University, an independent Belarusian institution operating in exile in Lithuania. Since tuberculosis (TB) continues to pose high risks to the health of Belarusians assistance will focus on providing technical assistance to health professionals in revising national policies and guidelines in accordance with international standards. Assistance in combating TB will reinforce the Global Fund grant to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and will be administered by USAID.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State humanitarian programs will support the delivery of donated medicine, medical and relief supplies, and medical expertise to the most vulnerable Belarusian populations and support distribution of non-medical assistance to institutionalized and other vulnerable populations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A democratic, economically sound, and secure Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is critical to stability in the Balkans. However, BiH continues to face the challenges of a fractious political environment that undermines reforms and state-level institutions; strained relations between ethnic groups; complex and overlapping layers of government with fragile structures at the state level; endemic corruption; and porous borders. While BiH has made strides since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, its long-term sustainability is still in question. It is vital to U.S. interests that Bosnia's ethnic divisions are not again exploited by politicians with ethno-nationalist agendas, creating the potential for violent conflict. The United States seeks to ensure BiH's stability and security by embedding it in Euro-Atlantic structures. To this end, U.S. assistance focuses on helping BiH develop fully functioning, state-level institutions capable of managing its national security, economy, and governance. Priorities for U.S. foreign assistance are strengthening national capacity for defense, counter-terrorism, and the rule of law, including law enforcement. Continued progress in the economic and governance spheres, including improving BiH's democratic culture through grassroots efforts, is also essential to ensure that BiH remains on the path toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration and toward becoming a fully democratic, multi-ethnic state.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,773	29,444	-	29,444	38,565
Foreign Military Financing	3,292	3,600	-	3,600	6,000
International Military Education and Training	978	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,243	1,400	-	1,400	2,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
1 Peace and Security	10,284	12,726	-	12,726	20,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	843	700	-	700	900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	700	-	700	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,870	11,126	-	11,126	14,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	171	200	-	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,721	13,168	-	13,168	15,886
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,925	6,494	-	6,494	8,816
2.2 Good Governance	3,209	1,524	-	1,524	3,145
2.4 Civil Society	2,587	5,150	-	5,150	3,925
4 Economic Growth	8,281	9,550	-	9,550	11,279
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	912	810	-	810	810
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	1,790	-	1,790	2,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	33,286	35,444	-	35,444	47,665
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,300	-	2,300	2,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,395	4,650	-	4,650	5,669
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,874	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,840	2,628	-	2,628	2,424
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,840	250	-	250	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,378	-	2,378	2,324

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,665	20,500	15,886	-	11,279	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,565	11,400	15,886	-	11,279	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance will help BiH align, equip, and train multi-ethnic state-level security forces capable of contributing to global security and work toward NATO accession as a member of the Partnership for Peace. Funding for defense and military restructuring, reform, and operations will support the unified national-level defense structure under a national ministry and operational command, with common training and personnel systems. This will eventually transform the armed forces of BiH into a professional and NATO-interoperable force. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance and equipment to BiH law enforcement institutions, particularly new state-level agencies, to professionalize domestic law enforcement and build their capacity to fight organized crime and terrorism. Building expertise in countering illicit trafficking in conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials is also vital to reducing the availability of small arms and light weapons, preventing the proliferation of WMD, and enhancing border security, in a country where transnational movement of terrorists threatens U.S. national security. The increase in the assistance request from FY 2009 levels is principally due to the inclusion of support for the U.S. contribution to the Office of the High Representative (OHR) in the BiH bilateral assistance budget (rather than the Europe Regional assistance budget) for the first time and an expansion of border-security assistance programming. Programs under this objective will be conducted principally by the Department of State and Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,870		11,126		14,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement facilities built, refurbished, equipped with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	5	10	11
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in FY 2010 funding in this program area will support increased training and technical assistance in policy and procedures for state level law enforcement agencies. In addition, \$1.2 million of the increase over FY 2009 funding in this program area will support the second, equipment intensive year of a five year project to improve border security. With FY10 funds, the U.S. will assist the BiH Foreigner Affairs Service with software development, creation of a biometrics data repository and refurbishment of a server room.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people from 'at-risk' groups reached through USG-supported conflict mitigation activities.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The \$4,000 in FY2010 funds requested is the estimated U.S. contribution to the annual budget of the Office of High Representative and therefore does not represent specific program assistance. With the \$1,944 in FY2009 funds allocated in this program area, the U.S. expects to fund targeted programming that would work to improve relations between the three main ethnic groups in BiH. As these programs have yet to be designed, Post is not yet able to identify a target for FY2009. Possible interventions could focus on formal and non-formal education working to help youth understand their rights, analyze ethnic differences, and transform their attitudes so that they can build cooperative relationships with individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. Ethnic and religious differences in BiH persist and combine with deep-seated, war-spawned grievances that impede the country's progress. Failure to bridge ethnic divides and quash messages of prejudice and hate will increase the potential for future inter-ethnic conflict and lessen the chances for a sustainable Bosnia.

Governing Justly and Democratically: A high priority for U.S. assistance to BiH is to help foster more accountable and functional government. This includes helping BiH to strengthen the capacity of state level institutions, including the State Parliament, and enhance citizen interaction with these institutions; foster local government reform and decentralization to the municipal level; and capitalize on opportunities to reform its constitution, laws, and legal institutions. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Department of Justice, and Department of State programs will help reduce corruption and strengthen justice sector capabilities and judicial independence through training of investigators, prosecutors, and judges and through other forms of technical assistance to the justice sector primarily at the state level. The United States will assist BiH to strengthen its civil society and increase participation of vulnerable and minority groups. Increased funding is requested to intensify engagement with the justice sector, civil society, and local government and to fund programs that build trust among BiH ethnic communities and improve support for diversity in the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,925		6,494		8,816	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	1,253	770	970
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in the FY 2010 request for the program area over the FY2009 allocation reflects a reserve of \$1,245 to fund potential assistance to facilitate the process of constitutional reform, should this process be reinitiated. Political factors have kept such reform off the agenda since 2006, but the U.S. mission will be ready should it be resurrected in 2010. In addition, the increase requested will also support a second Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) position through the State Department/ Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) program. This second RLA is projected to train an additional 200 justice sector professionals over and above the 770 professionals that OPDAT and USAID plan to train in FY2009.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,209		1,524		3,145	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Sub-national Government Entities receiving USG assistance to Improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	56	56	71	71
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in funding requested in FY 2010 over the FY 2009 allocation for this program area reflects no change in performance targets. The FY 2009 allocation for USAID's local government program, Governance Accountability Project II, will be supplemented by \$1,426 in FY 2008 funds so that USAID's support can be maintained in all 71 municipalities participating in the GAP II project.

Economic Growth: Significant progress has already been made in helping BiH modernize its economy. Ongoing U.S. support for tax reform and the banking sector as well as past support for the privatization of state owned enterprises are notable successes. BiH has also accelerated efforts to remove impediments to small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, indicators for ease of business formation in BiH remain quite low, and the country remains one of the poorest in the region. Follow-on assistance will focus on strengthening the business and financial sector enabling environments for SMEs, including through support for improved access to credit, with the goal of facilitating accession to the European Union and improving long-term employment and the policy environment. In addition, the United States will provide direct assistance to SMEs to improve market linkages, increase productivity, and expand job creation. To help BiH attract foreign direct investment and improve its access to other markets, USAID and the Departments of Treasury and Commerce will provide technical assistance to develop capacity and the enabling environment for trade and investment. In FY 2010, significant reflows from a business development lending program that have supplemented U.S. economic assistance to BiH will decline; as a result, increased funding is requested to continue robust economic assistance activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,395		4,650		5,669	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Amount of private financing mobilized with a DCA guarantee				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	47,000,000	47,000,000	0	20,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Recent macroeconomic data, as well as forecasts for 2009 and 2010, stress that BiH is facing a strong decline in industrial production and GDP growth with substantial job losses. With an increase of \$1 million in this program area over FY2009, Post will support a new Development Credit Authority (DCA) program to mitigate the impacts of the financial and economic crisis in BiH by directly increasing access to credit for the SME sector. This DCA will provide a guarantee of up to 50 percent for individual loans to SMEs. In doing so, SMEs will use new capital for improvements to product lines, hire new employees, and/or build new facilities. Preserving jobs and markets for SMEs is critical given the (expected) economic crisis in 2009 and 2010. It is anticipated that with a \$1 million contribution, the U.S. could leverage approximately \$20 million in new loans will be generated for the SME sector. A DCA is a U.S. guarantee provided to commercial banks to facilitate the development of new loan portfolios that lenders may be reluctant to engage. This DCA will directly impact both FIRMA and FARMA (new SME programs currently in procurement) as access to credit creates private sector expansion. Past DCAs, to which the U.S. has committed \$2 million, have resulted in lending of over \$47 million and are directly responsible for the creation of over 550 new jobs and indirectly for several thousand.

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria has made impressive progress since the end of the Cold War, becoming a NATO member in 2004 and entering the European Union in 2007. Ensuring that Bulgaria remains a dependable and increasingly capable NATO ally is a key priority for U.S. assistance. Bulgaria has increased its contributions to Coalition operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has concluded strategically and operationally important basing agreements with the United States. At the same time, it benefits from U.S. assistance in completing its military modernization, improving interoperability with NATO forces, and increasing its deployment capabilities. Bulgaria also still possesses enormous stockpiles of Cold War-era small arms and light weapons and ammunition, stored at poorly maintained and insecure facilities. The focus of U.S. assistance remains on helping Bulgaria build the capabilities it needs to become a truly integrated member of the Euro-Atlantic community and a strong partner of the United States in countering common security threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	16,100
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	800
Foreign Military Financing	6,584	7,400	-	7,400	13,200
International Military Education and Training	1,657	1,600	-	1,600	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	400	-	400	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	16,100
1 Peace and Security	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	15,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,541	9,400	-	9,400	15,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	80
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	70

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,100	15,300	800	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	800	-	800	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	13,200	13,200	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,100	15,300	800	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The top U.S. priority for assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2010 is to complete its military transformation and improve its interoperability with NATO forces to enable effective participation in NATO and other Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will support security restructuring, reform, and operations by building Bulgaria's NATO niche capabilities and will also directly support Bulgaria's ongoing participation in Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will also help counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons by supporting the destruction of Bulgaria's excess small arms and light weapons and ammunition, which are a proliferation risk and a threat to the civilian population, as evidenced by the massive explosions in July 2008 at a munitions depot near Sofia. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,541		9,400		15,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Bulgarian forces participating in ISAF operations in Afghanistan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
60	80	420	470	470	500	620
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance is vital to increasing Bulgaria's participation in overseas military operations and training under Joint Task Force-East. In 2008, Bulgaria added 50 additional troops to its contingent in Afghanistan (bringing the total to 470), and deployed its first Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (OMLT) in 2009. It is committed to having a more deployable, combat ready and NATO interoperable force. Current and planned projects include: improvements to the Bulgarian Modeling and Simulation Center, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear equipment for the Bulgarian Armed Forces, Defense Language Institute Instructors (as English language skill is essential to interoperability on deployments), individual equipment for deployed forces, and a coastal surveillance system for Black Sea security. In 2010 and beyond, the U.S. will focus assistance resources toward facilitating a more ambitious, consolidated mission in Afghanistan with the goal of enabling Bulgaria to deploy a NATO interoperable, battalion-sized force. U.S. support is essential to keeping Bulgaria on track to complete this consolidation, deploy additional OMLTs and step up its cooperation in civilian reconstruction and counternarcotics efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States retains a strategic interest in helping Bulgaria complete its transformation into a modern European democracy with an improved standard of living that enhances stability and security throughout the Balkans. Modest funding will be used to help consolidate and

accelerate crucial internal governance, corruption control and rule of law reforms and broaden the U.S. partnership with Bulgaria as an emerging donor in the region. Funds will also support the participation of Bulgarians in non-governmental professional networks in Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea region, the building of public-private alliances to address development challenges facing Bulgaria, and the advancement of U.S. objectives in Bulgaria through U.S. assistance legacy institutions such as the America for Bulgaria Foundation.

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' top assistance priority for Croatia is to ensure that it fulfills its role as a well-equipped and active NATO ally that can promote peace and stability both in its immediate Southeastern Europe neighborhood and beyond. As Croatia works towards implementing the necessary reforms to obtain European Union membership and further advance its interoperability with international and NATO forces, U.S. programs help to enhance Croatia's military capabilities so that it can steadily increase its contributions to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and missions elsewhere. Croatia is a strong U.S. partner and an anchor of stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	309	500	-	500	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	595	500	-	500	450

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
1 Peace and Security	904	2,000	-	2,000	4,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	595	500	-	500	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	309	1,500	-	1,500	3,900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is needed to help secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, and combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Funding will also promote defense reform and military restructuring, which are essential for

establishing interoperability capabilities required both to participate in Coalition operations with the United States and to meet NATO’s performance-based membership criteria. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	309		1,500		3,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Croatian troops serving in international missions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	400	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The top two U.S. goals in Croatia are having Croatia be a capable and contributing NATO member and a global partner in advancing freedom and countering terrorism. U.S. security assistance programs are critical to the development of the professional capabilities and compatibility of the Croatian armed forces. Starting in FY 2009 and continuing in FY 2010, the U.S. will support expansion of Croatian participation in NATO and UN operations, including in Afghanistan and Kosovo. The U.S. will work to build Croatia’s capabilities so that it is increasingly independent in troop deployments to enable the government of Croatia to contribute even more effectively to the needs of NATO and UN missions. Indicator levels align with the plans of the Croatian Ministry of Defense. Increased funding in FY 2010 would be used to support the development of niche capabilities and to provide the necessary advanced equipment to operate successfully in coalition operations.

Cyprus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. goals in Cyprus include building regional stability through a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute, enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation, promoting economic prosperity and security, and disrupting criminal organizations, particularly networks of human traffickers. Foreign assistance focuses on creating conditions conducive to the resolution of the Cyprus dispute, supporting reunification of the island, promoting mutual understanding between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, addressing economic disparities between the two communities, and supporting initiatives that encourage a durable, comprehensive settlement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
1 Peace and Security	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	570	-	570	557
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	570	-	570	557

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Cyprus-specific challenges center on maintaining momentum for the United Nations-brokered negotiations, a widening social gap between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, and persistent economic disparity between the two groups. Trust between the two communities remains disturbingly low and the evidence of practical progress on issues of interest to ordinary citizens remains overshadowed by the political environment. There is concern that anti-settlement voices have gained ground due to a lack of interaction between the two communities, under-developed civil society, and differences in opportunity.

U.S. assistance addresses the factors impeding a political settlement, encourages the growth of political will to find a solution, and builds the capacity of civil society across the island to advocate for reconciliation and reunification. The United States is the main donor providing foreign assistance in Cyprus that promotes a settlement. The European Union's (EU) aid and trade assistance to the Turkish Cypriots following their reunification vote in 2004 focuses on infrastructure and harmonization with EU standards. It provides a more modest amount to promote reconciliation between the two communities and the funds have only

recently started to flow

U.S. assistance concentrates on encouraging Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together to resolve shared problems, creating economic opportunities and enhancing economic growth in the Turkish Cypriot community, and increasing Turkish Cypriot access to Greek Cypriot markets and services as well as to U.S. and international markets for trade and investment. U.S. assistance provides the primary resources for programs in critical areas such as banking reform, private sector-led growth, workforce development, vocational training, natural resource management, and the adoption of international norms that include anti-money laundering measures. Scholarships, training, and grant programs provide opportunities for individuals and civil society groups to network in areas of common interest, including peace building, and support projects bringing citizens closer to the peace process. Those projects include a community media center, the promotion of youth activism, evidence-based public discourse on the challenges and benefits of reconciliation, and continuation of work in areas of common concern. Among the latter are tolerance and education, the preservation of cultural heritage, the prevention of trafficking in persons, and the management of shared natural resources. These programs will be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State.

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Czech Republic, with its membership in NATO and the European Union and increasing activism in international affairs, has proven an important and reliable ally in promoting democracy, market reforms, anti-terrorism, missile defense, and non-proliferation. Despite the increasing political, material, and human cost of supporting and participating in Coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute among our strongest security partners. It has deployed, on average, four percent of its total forces overseas in support of U.S. and Allied security objectives. Continuing U.S. security assistance provides an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability for the region and to further support participation of the armed forces of the Czech Republic in Coalition operations alongside the United States in pursuit of mutual security interests and goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,845	3,000	-	3,000	7,000
International Military Education and Training	1,601	1,550	-	1,550	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
I Peace and Security	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,446	4,550	-	4,550	9,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Czech Republic is making important strides in modernizing its military to provide better-equipped and -trained forces to participate in international security operations in Kosovo and Afghanistan. U.S. assistance helps increase the Czech Republic's capability to enhance regional stability and contribute to Coalition operations around the globe. It demonstrates the importance to the United States of Czech participation in these operations and fosters a political base in the Czech Republic that is receptive to such missions. Funding will provide a range of training and equipment to fulfill NATO niche requirements as well as support English language training and professional military education, which will improve the interoperability of the Czech military with NATO and U.S. forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,446		4,550		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of flight hours of U.S.-supplied EDA C-130a used in operations that fight terrorism, and promote peace and stability in Kosovo and Afghanistan.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	250	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Government of the Czech Republic, including the small but effective Czech Army, has proven to be a stalwart partner in NATO and U.S.-led coalition operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo. In recent years, the Czechs have maintained an average monthly deployment level of close to 1,000 troops in support of these missions. However, a major handicap for the Czechs has been a lack of transport aircraft that would allow their troops to independently deploy to Afghanistan and Kosovo. The U.S. has provided strategic airlift for these deployments. To fill this void, the U.S. has offered to provide 4 EDA KC-130s as part of the increased funding that would also be used to provide training, logistical, and other support to the Czech Air Force. With the required training and assistance, the Czechs would be able to utilize the EDA C-130s to independently deploy their troops. Once the Czechs have this capacity, the U.S. would be able to use its own military transport aircraft to support U.S. or other coalition missions.

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is a strong European ally, deeply engaged in Afghanistan and other U.S. foreign policy priority areas around the world. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides an important signal to the Estonian public and parliament of the importance the United States places on such out-of-arena engagements and Estonia's contribution to them. It will shore up domestic Estonian support at a crucial juncture when the Estonian government wishes to do more in Afghanistan, contribute to improved NATO interoperability, sustain and expand Estonia's firm partnership with the United States, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kosovo. Beyond that, U.S. assistance will facilitate Estonia's role as an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and further afield.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,068	1,000	-	1,000	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
I Peace and Security	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,573	2,500	-	2,500	4,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance is important both substantively and symbolically to U.S. efforts to strengthen security ties with Estonia. Foreign assistance to Estonia provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for global Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. U.S. security assistance will promote increased NATO interoperability and improve Estonian defense capabilities and force readiness through training and the provision of military equipment. U.S. programs will bolster the capability of Estonia's armed forces to conduct peacekeeping operations and help develop Estonia's NATO niche capabilities to further contribute to global security and counter-terrorism goals. The programs will also allow Estonia to continue efforts to provide training and share NATO accession experience with its neighbors, such as Georgia and Ukraine.

These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,573		2,500		4,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Estonian Military Personnel Engaged in Overseas Operations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
90	250	250	250	250	250	275
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

While Estonia's numbers are small, the actual commitment with respect to size of defense forces, approximately 10 percent, is one of the largest amongst NATO members. Improving the force through the procurement, equipping and training of the Estonian Defense Force increases Estonia's ability to interact with NATO and coalition forces, and gives them the tools they need to deploy, putting them on a more equal footing as far as capability and interoperability. By acquiring the necessary equipment and training to meet internal force goals, they can posture their force to meet external force goals whether it be as part of NATO or Coalition Operations. Estonia has met these challenges in the past with commitments to Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq. Estonia has expressed a desire to continue operations with U.S. and other key allies.

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Georgia has achieved considerable progress on democratic and economic reform since the 2003 Rose Revolution, turning Georgia from a nearly failed state towards a more democratic, market-oriented country able to respond to the needs of its population and to be a responsible international partner. U.S. assistance has played a catalyzing role in Georgia's progress, but more remains to be done, and the August 2008 conflict with Russia threatened to derail gains made. In October 2008, the United States pledged to provide \$1 billion in economic and related assistance to Georgia over the next two years to assist internally displaced people (IDPs), rebuild damaged infrastructure, and help restore investor confidence in the Georgian economy. Funding was also allocated to provide urgently needed assistance to secure Georgia's land and sea borders and help rebuild the capacity of its police force to secure post-conflict areas and enable the safe and orderly return of IDPs. The \$1 billion assistance package augments ongoing U.S. assistance to Georgia by focusing on the following goals: strengthening checks and balances; developing a more vibrant civil society and political pluralism; bolstering independent media and access to information; improving respect for human rights; ensuring equitable treatment for ethnic and religious minorities; increasing economic prosperity for all echelons of society; increasing energy diversification; and providing for better health services and education. The FY 2010 budget request has been calibrated to take into account post-conflict needs and compliment the large influx of U.S. and other donor assistance funding provided to help Georgia recover from the conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	50,091	52,000	242,500	294,500	62,050
Economic Support Fund	315,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	11,000	-	11,000	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	850	-	850	850
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	799	1,150	-	1,150	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,210	2,200	-	2,200	2,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
1 Peace and Security	29,794	21,377	20,500	41,877	26,375
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	560	500	-	500	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,900	1,300	2,600	3,900	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,783	18,407	15,900	34,307	22,925
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	641	300	-	300	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	880	350	2,000	2,350	300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,850	67,200	242,500	309,700	83,050
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,030	520	-	520	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,980	14,629	20,000	34,629	20,371
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,865	3,329	6,500	9,829	4,675
2.2 Good Governance	5,738	4,587	7,000	11,587	5,350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,613	2,186	-	2,186	3,200
2.4 Civil Society	16,764	4,527	6,500	11,027	7,146
3 Investing in People	15,764	8,165	68,500	76,665	9,490
3.1 Health	12,101	5,950	5,500	11,450	7,475
3.2 Education	2,530	2,215	-	2,215	2,015
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,133	-	63,000	63,000	-
4 Economic Growth	284,822	20,829	133,500	154,329	25,314
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	254,741	1,500	3,000	4,500	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,963	2,432	-	2,432	3,070
4.3 Financial Sector	458	1,640	6,500	8,140	1,654
4.4 Infrastructure	13,575	4,110	113,000	117,110	3,800
4.5 Agriculture	3,695	3,524	7,000	10,524	6,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,773	7,623	4,000	11,623	4,890
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,545	-	-	-	850
4.8 Environment	72	-	-	-	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,000	2,200	-	2,200	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000	2,200	-	2,200	1,500
6 Program Support	4,490	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,290	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,200	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,042	5,472	-	5,472	5,016
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,042	927	-	927	1,090
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,545	-	4,545	3,926

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	83,050	26,375	20,371	9,490	25,314	1,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	62,050	6,225	20,371	8,640	25,314	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	-	-	850	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in Coalition operations. U.S. assistance will continue to support stabilization operations and security

sector reform. Programs will be designed, consistent with international legal considerations, to improve the professionalism, training, defensive operations, and peacekeeping capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable them to host future NATO exercises. Programs will also enhance Georgia's ability to secure its borders by detecting and deterring trafficking in persons, weapons of mass destruction, narcotics, and other illicit materials. Georgia has taken a number of steps to reform its Ministries of Interior and Defense and has made dramatic progress in reducing corruption and increasing the professionalism of its national police force. U.S. assistance will build on these gains and strengthen rule of law through management training and by equipping law enforcement authorities to better combat organized crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing. As a result of the August 2008 conflict, existing conflict resolution and confidence building programming between Abkhazia and South Ossetia and Georgia was halted. To the extent such programs are restarted, care will need to be taken to ensure that they do not undercut Georgia's territorial integrity.

Governing Justly and Democratically: While Georgia has made significant strides in some areas of governmental reform, recent events such as the August 2008 conflict have brought a further decline in confidence in public institutions. Challenges remain in key areas: free and fair elections, political pluralism, a robust civil society, good governance, media independence, and judicial independence. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to promote informed civic participation and public debate, advocate on behalf of citizen interests, and promote government accountability. U.S. assistance will improve checks and balances by building legislative oversight of the executive, promoting decentralization by strengthening municipal governance, improving judicial independence, and advancing implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a more adversarial justice system compliant with international standards. These reforms are central to ensuring Georgia realizes its aspiration of Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. efforts will bolster political pluralism and democratic parties, work with the government to implement anti-corruption measures and ensure free and fair electoral processes, and increase respect for human rights, including by law enforcement officials. Bolstering democracy and the rule of law in Georgia will serve to enhance regional stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		5,613		2,186		3,200
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Average of Freedom House Nations in Transit Index Scores for Democratic Governance, Independent Mass Media, Judicial Independence, Electoral Process, Civil Society, and Corruption				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
5	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Mass protests in late 2007, subsequently disbanded by the government, led to political crisis in Georgia. Public criticism following the government closure of two independent TV stations led to early presidential and parliamentary elections in 2008. During and after the conflict between Russia and Georgia, weaknesses in media freedom and government transparency led to a renewed sense that more efforts to promote democracy are necessary. Since the conflict, the Government has taken some steps to improve media

freedom (such as granting a license to Maestro TV). Freedom House reported that due to the unbalanced system of governance, TV closures, and violent and unconstitutional political competition, Georgia's scores for National Democratic Governance, Independent Mass Media, and the Electoral Process all fell.

An additional \$1,014,000 of FSA in Political Competition and Consensus Building will intensify U.S. efforts with political parties inside and outside government to help them reconnect parties with their electorate, expanding public outreach and consultation into the regions, and developing party platforms and constructive approaches to coalition building and developing policy alternatives. To build trust in the electoral system, the U.S. will work to clarify the legal framework of the electoral system and work to improve the creation of accurate voter lists. By expanding parties' understanding of the need to work constructively on policy-related approaches, as well as improving trust in the electoral system, a more varied representation of parties participating in Parliament and active political debate will expand the representation of various views in political processes in Georgia.

Investing in People: Despite improvements in this area, the technical, administrative, and financial capacity of the Georgian government to deliver health, education, and other social services to its people remains limited. As a result of the extraordinary demands placed on the Georgian government's budget to cope with the aftershocks of the August conflict, its capacity to provide these services has been further diminished. Funding through USAID will support ongoing policy reform, including public expenditure targeting mechanisms, to improve health, education, and social systems. Health programs will increase access to affordable quality health services by providing improved maternal and child health care to reverse backsliding in Georgia's under-five mortality rate and address Georgia's high burden of tuberculosis by expanding coverage of the universally-recognized Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) protocol, and supporting the development of health care financing mechanisms (insurance programs) and capacity in health care administration. Assistance to the education sector will strengthen the vocational education system, increase transparency and curriculum reform in higher education, enhance capacities in education administration, and strengthen local school board oversight and management functions.

Economic Growth: The global financial crisis and August 2008 conflict with Russia dramatically reduced foreign direct investment and capital inflows to finance growth and trade, the primary drivers behind Georgia's strong economic growth. U.S. assistance programs will help Georgia deepen reform and diversify its economic base in order to create a more stable, efficient economic environment that can attract foreign capital and weather financial shocks more readily. U.S. assistance will enhance private sector competitiveness through workforce development and support for market diversification. Funding will focus on building the systems required for a competitive labor market; expanding trade relations; enabling a broad and well regulated financial sector; building capacity for sound agricultural, economic, fiscal, and monetary policy making; and developing secure energy sources and markets. Programs will also help implement free market reforms to improve the trade and investment climate and develop micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. As a side benefit, these activities will strengthen the capacity of entrepreneurs and farmers, for example, to access Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), other donor, and private sector financing and infrastructure projects. U.S. programs will continue to support diversification of Georgia's energy imports.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	72		0		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	495,892	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID will assist the Ministry of Environment with its priority objective to conserve Georgia's natural resource base by building the capacity of the Department of Forestry and Agency for Protected Areas to manage and conserve Georgia's unique natural heritage. To build upon and expand previous assistance, new funding will be focused on the development of planning and strategic capacity to maximize revenues from tourism and sustainable natural resource extraction, and identify and develop new tracts of land for conservation. This assistance will reduce the impacts of unplanned logging on Georgia's natural resource base, an activity that has plagued Georgia since independence, and a matter of increased importance now that the entire displaced population of South Ossetia is dependent on new sources of fuel wood. FY 2010 resources will help the Agency for Protected Areas define and designate new areas as parks, and develop management plans for their sustainable management which is expected to result in a total of 805,378 hectares under improved natural resource management in FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States was able to respond rapidly to provide sustained humanitarian support to the Georgian people to assist conflict-affected populations by supplying emergency relief commodities, nutrition, water, and shelter solutions. The 2008 conflict is estimated to have left some 27,000 persons uprooted for the long term, in addition to the approximately 220,000 persons who remain uprooted by wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s. U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support Georgia's efforts to address their humanitarian needs by improving social services and protection for these and other vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, extreme poor, and institutionalized; by providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; responding to disasters; and by executing small reconstruction projects such as activities to increase water availability in villages and heating in centers for IDPs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Georgia has a \$295 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. In response to the needs that arose after the 2008 conflict, the MCC amended its compact to include an additional \$100 million for roads, regional infrastructure development and an energy activity. The economic growth programs described above are designed to underpin and reinforce the MCC compact investment without duplicating efforts.

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece occupies a strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean, which provides advantages for U.S. interests in promoting peace and stability from the Balkans to the Middle East and Afghanistan. U.S. assistance contributes toward the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helps focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and reinforces Greece's ability to support U.S. strategic interests in a broader context.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	443	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	443	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	443	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	443	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	443	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is focused on enhancing regional stability, building closer ties and mutual understanding, and assisting with the continued development of the Greek military. U.S. assistance substantially increases NATO interoperability through hands-on equipment training, facilitates understanding between the U.S. and Greek militaries, and augments sales of U.S. defense-related items that are crucial to NATO effectiveness. U.S. assistance also reinforces the involvement of the Greek armed forces in multinational peacekeeping in the Balkans and Afghanistan as well as cooperative programs with other Allies and Partnership for Peace members. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Hungary enjoy a strong relationship based on shared values of democratic and free-market principles. Since Hungary joined the European Union and NATO, the scope and depth of its relationship with the United States have broadened and matured. Hungary is a firm ally in Coalition operations, contributing troops to NATO missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans. The global economic crisis has pummeled Hungary, with large deficits, high debt, and sinking local currency values worsening the blow. Hungary has embarked on an aggressive economic reform package, which includes cutting back on defense-related expenditures. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to counteract these pressures and maintain the momentum of Hungary's development as a positive force in regional stability and global Coalition operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	940	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,202	1,100	-	1,100	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,142	2,100	-	2,100	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support for Coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. Funds will promote the development of a smaller, flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable military capable of meeting NATO commitments and participating in peacekeeping operations. Funds will also help Hungary develop niche capabilities and provide English language training and professional military education to ensure interoperability with NATO forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Kosovo declared independence on February 17, 2008. U.S. assistance to Kosovo promotes the goals of stability, economic and democratic development, and integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Assistance programs are designed to address Kosovo's major challenges including developing a sound market-based economy, combating unemployment, corruption, and crime, and addressing the need for continued protection of minority rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	146,301	120,900	-	120,900	100,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,500	-	1,500	3,500
International Military Education and Training	347	500	-	500	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	795	-	795	1,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
1 Peace and Security	53,534	40,854	-	40,854	45,270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	125	-	125	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	670	-	670	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44,847	35,065	-	35,065	36,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,640	910	-	910	1,750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,547	4,084	-	4,084	6,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	31,993	24,839	-	24,839	23,830
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,341	12,035	-	12,035	8,650
2.2 Good Governance	11,235	6,400	-	6,400	9,830
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,589	2,300	-	2,300	2,250
2.4 Civil Society	4,828	4,104	-	4,104	3,100
3 Investing in People	16,626	2,842	-	2,842	6,800
3.1 Health	5,718	1,000	-	1,000	3,300
3.2 Education	10,908	1,842	-	1,842	3,500
4 Economic Growth	43,495	54,600	-	54,600	28,870
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,686	30,375	-	30,375	5,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	715	-	715	3,050
4.3 Financial Sector	1,177	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	20,866	12,510	-	12,510	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,040	2,300	-	2,300	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,726	8,700	-	8,700	8,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	147,148	123,695	-	123,695	105,270
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	1,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	560	-	560	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,500	560	-	560	500
of which: 6 Program Support	3,229	6,915	-	6,915	5,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,229	520	-	520	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,395	-	6,395	4,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	105,270	45,270	23,830	6,800	28,870	500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	100,000	40,000	23,830	6,800	28,870	500
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,070	1,070	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Kosovo's domestic law enforcement bodies are performing well, the European Union's rule of law mission (EULEX) has deployed, and the NATO-led force KFOR remains in place. The security situation will continue to be monitored closely. The European Union leads the development of Kosovo's rule of law sector, which the United States will support by providing a contingent of civilian police, prosecutors, and judges. The Government of Kosovo lacks capacity in many sectors and will continue to need international assistance and capacity building support. In addition, the Government must deal with the tensions that still exist among some of Kosovo's ethnic communities, and particularly the situation of the Kosovo Serbs. Kosovo will require substantial assistance from the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Justice before its institutions can assume full responsibility for maintaining a safe and secure environment and administering justice. Support will be given to international bodies which provide oversight and guidance on the implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement Plan (CSP). Programs will continue to assist the Kosovo Police through training and capacity-building. Other programs targeting the development of Kosovo's security -- including the Kosovo Security Force -- and law enforcement sectors will work to build democratic institutions with international standards of professionalism and accountability. This will be achieved through skills training, technical advisors, English language training, and human rights and rule of law training. Additional programs will support improvements in Kosovo's response aimed at stopping trafficking in persons and continue to mitigate conflict by improving the quality of life for ethnic minorities and encouraging inter-ethnic reconciliation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,547		4,084		6,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-supported activities that demonstrate the positive impact of a peace process through the demonstration of tangible, practical benefits				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	43	42	30	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. conflict mitigation activities are largely focused on increasing engagement with minority communities most likely to feel disenfranchised by Kosovo independence and whose continued disengagement with Kosovo institutions is a barrier to governance. Building confidence of these communities, and helping integrate them into Kosovo affairs, is critical to mitigating conflict and advancing inter-ethnic reconciliation. This indicator captures the extent of U.S. efforts to demonstrate the positive role that the international community and, when possible, the Kosovo government can play in supporting local efforts to improve the quality of life. U.S. funds currently are largely focused on community mobilization and confidence-building within targeted communities. There are many signs, including from ongoing community mobilization efforts, that Kosovo's Serb community is increasingly willing to engage with Kosovo institutions. Capably delivering benefits to these communities, including through small infrastructure and income generation initiatives, will have a positive impact on stability. For FY 2010, the U.S. is increasing its targets to corresponding to the increased request.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State, Department of Justice, and USAID will build confidence in central and local government, increase respect for the rule of law, and increase capacity of the criminal justice system. Strengthening court administration and the skills of judges, prosecutors, and the defense bar will promote respect for rule of law and thereby contribute to stability and economic growth. U.S. programs will increasingly support local governments, where issues of ethnic reconciliation, the provision of basic services for social stability, and public safety come together. Programs in this area will include supporting more effective local government through decentralization. U.S. assistance in the areas of election administration and political party development will promote political competition and accountability. Additional efforts will help build a more vibrant civil society and independent media. Two institutions which assumed greater responsibilities after independence, the Kosovo Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will need capacity building support.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	11,235		6,400		9,830	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National executive oversight actions taken by legislature receiving USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	71	169	150	190	210	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With Kosovo’s recent independence, responsibilities for governance have only transferred to Kosovo institutions. This is especially true for oversight actions which had formerly been largely, if not entirely, the responsibility of the United Nations Administration in Kosovo. The U.S. views proper executive oversight as critical to establishing a proper foundation for democratic growth in Kosovo and, as such, proposes a more robust program in FY10. This will be achieved at both the central and local levels. At the central level, the U.S. will implement a significant program of technical assistance and training for the National Assembly. At the local level, U.S. will work to strengthen the role and relevance of municipal assemblies. Targets for this indicator, which includes 250 actions across a variety of governance issues, reflect U.S. goals to strengthen both these institutions in exercising their oversight functions and thwarting undue consolidation of powers.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance, implemented by agencies including the Department of State and USAID, will focus on health, basic education, and building capacity in government agencies. Programs aimed at higher education will help Kosovo’s people develop the skills and knowledge needed to create robust governance institutions and to support increased economic activity. Health programs will focus on improving maternal and child health services, and expanding access to clean water.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,678		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	6,149	23,000	40,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Kosovo population has the lowest accesses to drinking water in the region. Only 73 percent of Kosovo's population has access to drinking water. In the rural areas, the situation is even more critical with only 53 percent of the population with access to drinking water. USAID plans to expand the number of target

areas to be assisted with improved drinking water supply directly benefiting approximately additional 20,000 people per year in FY 2010 and FY 2011. No funds were programmed in this Program Area in FY 2009 as the U.S. continued to spend down FY 2008 funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,321	0		2,500		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of classrooms constructed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	50	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance focuses on increasing and improving learning space through rehabilitation and construction of schools. Currently, the shortage of school space means that most facilities run in three or four shifts. As a result, Kosovo students, especially in urban areas, have as little as three hours of class a day. The situation limits the effectiveness of other reforms focusing on curriculum and teacher training. No funds were programmed in this Program Area in FY 2009 as the U.S. continues to spend down FY 2008 level of \$6.30 million. FY 2010 funding of \$2.5 million would complete our assistance in this area. The indicator levels are adjusted to reflect this.

Economic Growth: Kosovo’s social stability will require building a solid foundation for economic growth. Poverty reduction and reduced unemployment will require not only government-level programs aimed at fiscal policy and legislation, but development of a robust private sector, especially the development of the energy sector, and infrastructure to support economic development. Improvements in the business enabling environment, trade policies and institutions, and quality of the workforce will also help encourage investment and job creation. Other assistance programs may be implemented by the Department of Treasury, USAID, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the Department of Commerce. The total contribution to economic growth will decline in FY 2010 as a result of the U.S. fulfilling its pledge in FY 2009 to support debt relief for Kosovo. Funding for programs will not change substantially.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		715		3,050	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Reduction in the number of days required to trade goods across borders as a result of USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Prior U.S. efforts in economic growth have been focused largely on enterprise development and building economic institutions. With Kosovo’s recent independence, there is a heightened interest to accelerate Kosovo’s economic integration in the Balkans. Furthermore, Kosovo has a massive trade imbalance. This indicator, which is new, expresses the U.S.’s intent to help remove barriers to trade. Note that the FY 2010 target is speculative; the World Bank has not yet completed a Doing Business report for Kosovo and data does not exist. However, this assessment is ongoing and it is anticipated that more accurate targets can be set prior to FY 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance: Humanitarian assistance programs implemented by USAID and the Department of State will continue U.S. efforts to provide durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including Roma. Assistance to affected populations may include provision of housing, social services, and livelihoods assistance to support their sustainable transition from relief.

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Latvia is playing a key role in Coalition operations, providing important public, diplomatic, and military support. It has troops deployed to two separate missions in Afghanistan and participates in peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. U.S. assistance to Latvia sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,040	1,050	-	1,050	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
1 Peace and Security	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,545	2,550	-	2,550	4,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Latvia provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. The priority for U.S. assistance to Latvia is continued support for the professional development of the Latvian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense, and border security forces. These efforts will ensure Latvia's continued participation in Coalition operations and strengthen the capabilities of its forces to counter terrorism. In FY 2010, U.S. training assistance will assist the Latvian Armed Forces to improve its professionalization, with emphasis on non-commissioned officer leadership, staff planning, and specialty skill training, along with advanced officer training in niche specialties. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,545		2,550		4,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of soldiers Latvia maintains in the Afghanistan theater.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	60	130	130	167	180
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

By helping Latvia reform its defense forces, the U.S. seeks to ensure that Latvia continues to support key Euro-Atlantic security goals that are in line with U.S. interests and which also strengthen Latvia's expeditionary capability. U.S. assistance promotes professionalism, particularly among the Non-Commissioned Officer Corps, which allows Latvia to deploy troops possessing the skills necessary for coalition warfare. Latvia has demonstrated tremendous potential and willingness in this regard, rotating more than 10 percent of the active-duty Land Forces through deployments to Iraq and with a joint Latvian-U.S. Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team in Afghanistan, and participating in peacekeeping missions in Kosovo and Bosnia. Latvia deployed 20 soldiers in support of Kosovo Forces (KFOR) operations and 130 soldiers in support of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. The Afghanistan deployment included the first deployment of a combined Latvian and Michigan National Guard Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT). Additional funding will aid Latvian continued support for its OMLT and coalition operations in Afghanistan, and for Latvia to successfully meet NRF 14 Baltic Battalion commitments.

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and long-term stability in Northern Europe depend on the integration of stable, secure Baltic states into Euro-Atlantic security and economic structures. By supporting Lithuania's development of a credible modern military force that is fully deployable and interoperable with NATO forces, the United States fosters stability and dialogue in the region. U.S. assistance to Lithuania sustains and expands the strong partnership the United States has formed with Lithuania, supports its commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan and Iraq, and works with the Lithuanian military to help it develop niche capabilities needed by NATO. In addition, the transformation of the Lithuanian military into a modern force allows it to cooperate with Ukrainian, Georgian, and other militaries and serve as a positive influence for stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
Foreign Military Financing	1,505	1,700	-	1,700	3,300
International Military Education and Training	1,131	1,050	-	1,050	1,150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
I Peace and Security	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,636	2,750	-	2,750	4,450

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Lithuania provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. Funds will provide military equipment and training to assist the modernization of the Lithuanian military and ensure Lithuania's continued participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other U.S. and NATO stability operations. This transformation will allow Lithuania to coordinate, deploy, and sustain interoperable formations within NATO structures capable of dealing with changing security priorities. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security					
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	2,636		2,750		4,450		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Lithuanian Participation in International Security Operations					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	244	235	250	284	250	250	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The increased funding will have a direct impact on the capability of the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) to conduct and sustain international stability and support operations abroad. The funding will be used to create an additional Water Purification Platoon, equip a Tactical Air Control Party, and secure spare parts to ensure critical tactical vehicles are Fully-Mission-Capable. Additionally, the funds will provide pre-deployment training support to soldiers deploying to Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq as well as equipment such as night vision goggles and secure tactical communications that will make them more interoperable. The funded initiatives will improve the Lithuanian Provincial Reconstruction Team’s ability to secure and sustain their base and allow them to provide more humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan’s Ghor Province. The funds will also significantly increase the capability of the Lithuanian Special Operations Forces located in the Helmand province. These funds will create capabilities that will enable the LAF to prepare formations to fulfill NATO Rapid Reaction Force and EU Battle Group requirements in 2010 and beyond. The funds will also help to mitigate cuts in the Lithuanian defense budget caused by the ongoing financial crisis, and will help to avoid deeper reductions in its peacekeeping troops. (Note that the targets given refer to numbers of Lithuanian troops.)

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Macedonia focuses on the key goal of facilitating Macedonia's continued development on the path toward full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. The United States does this by assisting the Macedonian Government's efforts to sustain economic and democratic reforms that will help it consolidate the strong, stable, political, and market economic institutions required for NATO and European Union (EU) membership. In addition, assistance in advancing military reforms will enhance its capacity as a strong partner in Coalition efforts. NATO's postponement of an invitation to Macedonia at the Bucharest summit and the problematic June 2008 election have highlighted the complexity of Macedonia's situation and the vulnerability of progress made to date. Rule of law is a particular concern looking forward. There are incremental signs of progress such as the March and April 2009 rounds of Presidential and local elections, which monitors characterized as generally meeting international standards. However, more work needs to be done to reinforce and expand gains. Ensuring that Macedonia completes the Euro-Atlantic integration process will require expanded near-term and extended long-term U.S. engagement on a range of fronts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	21,822	19,000	-	19,000	23,065
Foreign Military Financing	2,822	2,800	-	2,800	6,000
International Military Education and Training	552	500	-	500	1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	932	895	-	895	1,295

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
1 Peace and Security	5,306	5,195	-	5,195	10,245
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	375	-	375	775
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	535	520	-	520	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,374	4,300	-	4,300	8,950
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,931	7,104	-	7,104	7,996
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,731	2,930	-	2,930	3,100
2.2 Good Governance	2,187	2,730	-	2,730	2,350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	570	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,443	1,444	-	1,444	2,546
3 Investing in People	4,174	4,000	-	4,000	4,100
3.2 Education	4,174	4,000	-	4,000	4,100
4 Economic Growth	8,717	6,896	-	6,896	9,269
4.4 Infrastructure	518	557	-	557	475

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,128	23,195	-	23,195	31,610
4.5 Agriculture	845	1,195	-	1,195	870
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,354	5,144	-	5,144	7,924
of which: 6 Program Support	688	1,855	-	1,855	1,836
6.1 Program Design and Learning	688	257	-	257	70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,598	-	1,598	1,766

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	31,610	10,245	7,996	4,100	9,269	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	23,065	1,700	7,996	4,100	9,269	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,295	1,295	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Expanded U.S. assistance will help this important security partner in reforming and modernizing its military in line with NATO standards and increasing its capacity for participation in international security operations. Law enforcement programs will ensure that Macedonia's police have the tools and techniques needed to effectively combat both transnational and domestic crime in the context of major ongoing reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. To improve the government's capabilities to fight terrorism and secure its borders, U.S. funding will assist in raising police skills and managing an effective border control system. Assistance will also help Macedonia contribute to international efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), delivery systems, and related materials. Increased U.S. funding will enhance the impact of Macedonia's contributions to peacekeeping operations and efforts to combat terrorism, directly impacting regional security. It is anticipated that the Departments of Defense, State, and Justice will manage programs under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,374		4,300		8,950	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of units equipped in accordance with the Strategic Defense Review and NATO Partnership Goals				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	5	5	7
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With proposed increases in U.S. assistance resources, Macedonia will be able to increase proportionately its trained units and be able to contribute to regional and global security efforts including the NATO mission in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will support Macedonian integration into NATO and other regional security institutions and will help maintain Macedonian participation in peacekeeping operations as well as improving the country’s ability to contribute to future missions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will seek to advance the rule of law and to promote good governance through expanded engagement of civil society in public policy. Planned support includes improved court case management, reducing case backlogs as well as improved enforcement of court decisions and contracts, thus strengthening the investment environment in Macedonia. U.S. assistance will also better equip criminal justice sector actors to handle organized crime and other complex crimes. Political competition and consensus building will be furthered by assistance to make the parliament more independent and responsive to citizen input, improve the conduct of elections, and strengthen political processes and political parties. Assistance in decentralization will foster good governance by stressing municipal accountability and greater participation by citizens in the decision making process. In turn, this will increase local political competition and transparency and spur greater economic development. Programs to strengthen civil society’s capacity to influence policy making and act as a democratic check on the powers and actions of government will empower local organizations to represent citizens’ interests to government in such areas as reforms necessary for EU accession. Media programs will focus on increasing professionalism among journalists and creating a stronger association of journalists to make them less susceptible to pressure from government or business interests. Assistance will be provided to selected institutions to enhance anti-corruption activities. It is anticipated that the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement activities falling under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,443		1,444		2,546	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	13	24	15	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. support will facilitate greater citizen participation in decision making. Support to civil society organizations (CSOs) will enable local organizations to represent citizens' interests, monitor central and local government decisions, and promote effective social and political reforms. The effective input of CSOs will ultimately help Macedonia to better achieve the reforms necessary for EU accession.

Investing in People: As Macedonia undertakes the first steps of the EU accession process, it must focus on the quality of its education system to ensure that its schools produce students who are ready to compete with European counterparts in the 21st century marketplace. Basic education assistance will result in increased, equitable access to information technology, improved math and science teaching, renovated schools that are more conducive to learning, and greater access by minority students (with a special emphasis on Roma education). In particular, school renovations will focus on energy conservation. Support for higher education will focus on improving English language training and expand access to information about U.S. colleges. Targeted assistance to educational institutions is aimed at streamlining processes and systems in order to foster an educational system that will provide quality education and result in improved education policies. USAID and Department of State will implement activities under this objective.

Economic Growth: Increased U.S. assistance will help strengthen the business environment to encourage business formation; improve private sector productivity to assist growing industries to compete in global markets; increase value added exports; and attract foreign investment. Support to reduce burdensome regulations and address inefficient processes for business via e-applications will help Macedonia develop an open economy that is fully integrated into European and international trading systems, leading to increased and sustained foreign direct investment. Agricultural productivity will be expanded through adoption of global standards and certifications, improved agricultural policies, integration of advanced and emerging technologies, and enhanced linkages among producers, processors, and traders and with new export markets. The low youth employment rate will be mitigated through expanded workforce development assistance, ensuring Macedonia's job-seekers are prepared for the 21st century marketplace with computer technology, analytical, and cooperative working skills. Strong linkages between schools and the business sector will be created and sustained to improve curriculum relevancy and multiply employment opportunities for youth. Targeted assistance to government institutions will streamline processes and systems established to guarantee transparency in use of public funds. Energy reforms, including access to alternative energy sources, will be supported to improve Macedonia's energy security and thus promote regional energy stability, through assistance in establishing a rational, transparent electricity market and tariff structure. USAID will administer the activities under this objective.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,354		5,144		7,924	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	12,495	13,015	4,810	6,250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. supported workforce development programming is being reconfigured with FY 2009 assistance. Although the new program is still in the process of being redesigned, these target figures represent an anticipated move toward a program focused on more extended training and support for a smaller number of participants. The pace of program implementation is expected to accelerate over the course of 2009-2010. U.S. support will help lower the youth unemployment rate through workforce development assistance, ensuring students are prepared for the marketplace with computer technology, analytical, and cooperative working skills. Strong linkages between schools and the business sector will be created and sustained to improve curriculum relevancy and multiply employment opportunities for youth.

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta deepened its cooperation with NATO by rejoining the Partnership for Peace in 2008, and its location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes makes it an important partner of the United States in addressing regional security concerns. In 2008, the United States concluded several important agreements with Malta related to countering proliferation and enhancing Mediterranean security. U.S. assistance is intended to improve the effectiveness of Malta's efforts to combat transnational threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	54	275	-	275	550
Foreign Military Financing	-	100	-	100	-
International Military Education and Training	54	50	-	50	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	125	-	125	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	54	275	-	275	550
1 Peace and Security	54	275	-	275	550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	125	-	125	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54	150	-	150	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	550	550	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Increased U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of Malta's small Armed Forces to maintain maritime security. Funding will be used to provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps as well as maritime interdiction training. This assistance will provide the Maltese access to the U.S. military training system, promote defense reform and modernization of the military, and foster a stronger military-to-military relationship between the United States and Malta. Malta is strategically located in the midst of illicit trafficking routes, and funds will enhance the Maltese Customs agency's counterproliferation and counterterrorism efforts. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of State.

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports Moldova's development as a prosperous, democratic country that is secure within its internationally recognized borders and free to become a full partner in the Euro-Atlantic community. Moldova is one of the poorest countries in Europe, and faces considerable challenges. The unresolved separatist conflict in the region of Transnistria, limited access to export markets and energy sources, limited capacity and independence in the justice system, and increasing political interference in the media remain considerable barriers to Moldova's development. The United States continues to work for a negotiated settlement to the protracted conflict in the Transnistria Region of Moldova through multilateral discussions (the so-called "5+2 Talks"). U.S. assistance aims to strengthen Moldova's economy – and decrease its vulnerability – through diversification and integration with European markets, promote ongoing democratic development, and reaffirm Moldova's Euro-Atlantic trajectory. Programs also sustain cooperative efforts to combat corruption and transnational crimes such as trafficking in persons. The United States will work to expand assistance activities in Transnistria to build civil society, promote free economic development and the rule of law, and underscore U.S. commitment to promoting reintegration and addressing the region's immense developmental needs after resolution of the conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,184	14,500	-	14,500	20,300
Economic Support Fund	4,500	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	470	500	-	500	1,500
International Military Education and Training	642	550	-	550	750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
1 Peace and Security	2,442	1,719	-	1,719	4,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,312	1,050	-	1,050	3,400
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,130	669	-	669	1,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,825	7,397	-	7,397	10,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,466	1,105	-	1,105	2,008
2.2 Good Governance	-	910	-	910	1,642
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,596	1,523	-	1,523	1,487
2.4 Civil Society	6,763	3,859	-	3,859	5,363
4 Economic Growth	7,009	6,034	-	6,034	7,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	241	100	-	100	-
4.3 Financial Sector	1,149	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,380	150	-	150	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,239	5,084	-	5,084	5,790
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	700	-	700	1,210

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,796	15,550	-	15,550	22,550
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	400	-	400	400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	400	-	400	400
6 Program Support	220	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	220	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	480	1,375	-	1,375	2,918
6.1 Program Design and Learning	480	558	-	558	860
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	817	-	817	2,058

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	22,550	4,650	10,500	-	7,000	400
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	20,300	2,400	10,500	-	7,000	400
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Assistance programs through the Departments of State, Justice, and Homeland Security and through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons, money laundering, and smuggling. Efforts in these areas include support for the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons as well as measures to provide services for at-risk youth and returned trafficking victims. Assistance through the Department of Defense helps the Moldovan armed forces reform, restructure, and modernize to support NATO interoperability and facilitate participation in international security operations. Moldova, a strong supporter of the fight against terrorism, has sent personnel to support Coalition operations in Iraq.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,312		1,050		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement facilities built, refurbished, equipped with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

The entities that will receive this assistance fall under the Ministry of Interior, the Customs Service and the Border Guards Service. A small portion of the funds will also be used for training, through which we

anticipate reaching 300 people. We anticipate that this activity will receive initial funding late FY 2009 and substantial incremental funding from the FY 2010 funds approved by the Secretary, and so we don't anticipate being able to report results until FY 2010. This funding augments and complements the support provided through the Law Enforcement Capacity Development Projects implemented by International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Program. As reflected by the choice of this new indicator, the U.S. is planning to allocate the additional funds, in large part, to assist in the modernization of customs and border related law enforcement units by providing equipment and some training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Departments of State and Justice and USAID support the Government of Moldova's democratic reform efforts and build institutional capacity to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. U.S. assistance strengthens Moldovan civil society by improving the professionalism, internal capacity, and financial viability of non-governmental organizations and media outlets; raising awareness and promoting citizen participation and activism regarding public policy; and supporting oversight of governance. Following Moldova's 2009 parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance will strengthen governance by developing local government capacity and increasing citizen participation in decision-making. U.S. assistance strengthens the rule of law by improving the integrity and efficiency of the legal system and improving Moldovans' confidence in the institutions and actors that create, adjudicate, and enforce the law. Other programs enhance the ability of Moldovan political parties to build constituencies, develop platforms, and compete in electoral campaigns. Special attention will be given to supporting the groundwork for the peaceful resolution of the Transnistria conflict by exposing Transnistrians to objective information and democratic values and by building links between Transnistrians and those in the rest of Moldova.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,763	3,859		5,363		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of civil society organizations using USG Assistance to improve internal organizational capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	18	25	20	25	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The additional funds will in large part support USAID's first targeted NGO development program in Moldova, to be awarded in late FY 2009. As a result, the sole contributor to this indicator in FY 2009 remains the Small Project Assistance Program implemented by Peace Corps. The FY 2010 target, however, reflects both programs, but is an estimate only and will be finalized when the three-year program is awarded and the timing of anticipated grants to support capacity development of civil society organizations is determined. This new civil society program will work with Moldovan civil society organizations, lawmakers, and others to improve legislation, regulations and policies that encourage the development of a vibrant civil society sector. Expected long-term results include the passage and implementation of key laws and regulations necessary for the sustainability of civil society, a wider pool of civil society organizations benefiting from multiple funding sources, and an increased number of civil society organizations demonstrating the ability to respond to the needs of citizens and earn the support of individuals, businesses, and the government.

Economic Growth: USAID and Department of Commerce programs focus on relieving external economic pressure by promoting economic reform, diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. This includes work to increase competitiveness, reduce the shadow economy, and support reforms necessary to promote growth, permit European and regional integration, encourage foreign investment, and improve access to international financial institution resources. Assistance focuses on creating a business and investment environment that is conducive to private-sector led growth and that rewards the performance of competitive enterprises. Programs support the development of business and industry clusters, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory framework, including business regulatory and tax administration reform and efforts to streamline requirements for business start-up and operation. Assistance to foster enterprise competitiveness improves businesses' ability to integrate into European markets through increases in labor productivity, improved business skills and marketing practices, and better access to financing and investment. Assistance also helps increase economic opportunity and reduce unemployment among vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. humanitarian projects, designed to alleviate suffering of the neediest population groups in Moldova, focus on elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects. This assistance builds on \$21.7 million in donated medical equipment and supplies delivered in 2008 through the State Department-administered Operation Provide Hope.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Moldova's MCA Threshold Country Program dedicated \$24.7 million over two years focused on combating corruption, strengthening judicial capacity, and enhancing the monitoring and advocacy capacity of civil society and the media. The Government of Moldova submitted its MCC Compact proposal in 2008; the MCC is working with stakeholders to develop projects under the Compact for rehabilitation of the road network and transition to high value agriculture.

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance is to help Montenegro, which achieved independence in 2006, consolidate its democratic institutions, become a force for stability in the Balkans, and advance its integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions. Job creation and economic revitalization, particularly in the impoverished and ethnically diverse north, are important to maintaining harmony among ethnic communities. U.S. engagement in Montenegro will continue to focus on supporting democratic institutions, reducing corruption, increasing economic growth, and fostering regional economic integration and political cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,307	8,500	-	8,500	12,350
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,435	7,000	-	7,000	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	2,200
International Military Education and Training	95	150	-	150	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	777	550	-	550	650

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,307	8,500	-	8,500	12,350
1 Peace and Security	872	1,500	-	1,500	3,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	550	-	550	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	572	950	-	950	2,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,930	2,849	-	2,849	3,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,495	1,120	-	1,120	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	889	-	-	-	900
2.4 Civil Society	1,546	1,729	-	1,729	1,000
3 Investing in People	400	-	-	-	-
3.2 Education	400	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,105	4,151	-	4,151	5,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,105	4,151	-	4,151	5,100
of which: 6 Program Support	500	964	-	964	1,068
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	964	-	964	1,068

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,350	3,350	3,900	-	5,100	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and	9,000	-	3,900	-	5,100	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,350	3,350	3,900	-	5,100	-
Central Asia						
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: To realize its goal of integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions, Montenegro must improve control of its borders and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement. Its fledgling military forces, working to become interoperable with NATO, will receive U.S. assistance to support professional military education, exchanges, and English language training, and to help provide modern military equipment. Additional support will assist Montenegro in meeting the challenges posed by organized crime and corruption, notably through the establishment of multi-agency task forces as well as training in new legal codes that mandate prosecutor-led criminal investigations in lieu of the previous system of judicial magistrates. Border and export control funding will help Montenegro detect illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, narcotics and human beings. This assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	572		950		2,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Montenegro's successful integration into NATO (as a percentage estimate)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funds will be allocated to help the Government of Montenegro improve its capability to participate in peacekeeping operations. Through quality military education, U.S. programs will improve professionalism in the military and encourage civilian control, respect for human rights, military justice reform, and improved management of defense resources. Performance supporting the targeted Indicator include: all Ministry of Defense (MoD) civilian and military positions are filled; MoD executes its first multi-year budget; Government of Macedonia invited to join NATO's Membership Action Plan (MAP); MoD/Macedonian Government continues with NATO Communications Strategy; support for NATO membership increases from 40 percent to 50 percent; MoD completes two full iterations of fixed-site security deployments to ISAF (2 platoons total); MoD completes preparations for an additional deployment to conduct peacekeeping operations beyond fixed site security; and State/PM/WRA Program is complete, resulting in 4,000 tons of ammunition and weaponry destroyed or demilitarized.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance aims to strengthen the rule of law and build capacity for combating corruption by enhancing the legislative, oversight, and representative functions of parliament while simultaneously strengthening the role of civil society. As Montenegro moves toward increased integration with the European Union, it must focus on increasing the exposure to Western democratic values of its next generation of leaders. Additional U.S. programs promote targeted educational exchanges to help young Montenegrins develop the skills necessary to sustain effective democratic and market-oriented institutions. This assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies, including USAID and the Department of State.

Economic Growth: Long-term stability in Montenegro is impossible without sustained economic development and job creation. Most legislation supporting private sector growth is expected to be in place by 2010, but there remains a critical need for economic stimulus in northern Montenegro, where poverty is twice as high as in the central and southern regions of the country. To ensure sustainable growth and social stability, Montenegro must aggressively tackle its North-South development gap. U.S. programs will focus on developing linkages between private sector opportunities in the North and the economically more robust central and coastal regions of Montenegro. U.S. assistance will be implemented by a variety of U.S. agencies including USAID and the Department of State.

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key ally in Central Europe and one of the United States' strongest partners on the continent. In 2008, the United States and Poland issued the Declaration on Strategic Cooperation in the belief that the development of durable and long-term strategic cooperation will increase the security of the United States and Poland. Following the October 2008 departure of Polish troops from Iraq, Poland is increasing its already significant role in Afghanistan and will take over command of NATO operations in the province of Ghazni in the near future. Poland also plays an active role in European Union, NATO, and UN peacekeeping missions in the Balkans, Lebanon, the Sinai, Sudan, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The United States remains committed to assisting Poland with the modernization of its Armed Forces. U.S. assistance helps to maintain political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives and increases Poland's capability to deploy and sustain professional forces in effective support of U.S. deployments, its contributions to NATO, and other multilateral operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
Foreign Military Financing	26,980	27,000	-	27,000	47,000
International Military Education and Training	2,073	2,200	-	2,200	2,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
I Peace and Security	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,053	29,200	-	29,200	49,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	47,000	47,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Foreign assistance to Poland contributes to regional stability, strong political support for Coalition operations, and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. In concert with Poland's democratically-elected leadership, U.S. assistance helps modernize the Polish military and thereby increases its expeditionary capability in support of shared foreign policy objectives. U.S. assistance does this by financing assets that directly facilitate Polish deployments and support the transformation of Poland's military into a more effective NATO-integrated force. Security assistance will provide Poland with the equipment and training to continue its Coalition contributions and its

military modernization and reform. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	29,053		29,200		49,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of Partnership Capacity Building Efforts Achieved between the USG and Poland				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	70	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Mission to Poland employs foreign assistance dollars to modernize the Polish military and thereby increase its expeditionary capability in support of shared foreign policy objectives. After concluding its participation in Operation Iraqi Freedom in October 2008, Poland increased its total force in Afghanistan to 1600 and assumed independent command of Ghazni province. Poland will increase to 2000 soldiers in May 2009 despite substantial budget shortfalls in the wake of the global financial crisis. In fulfillment of NATO responsibilities, Polish F-16s have patrolled Baltic airspace, and in the aftermath of Russian activity in Georgia, joint NATO-Polish contingency planning and operations will only increase. In this context, the U.S. has a variety of programs designed to grow partnership capacity by building on Poland’s competencies. In terms of overall performance of these initiative, the U.S. judges Poland to have achieved 100 percent of its assistance objectives for building partnership capacity. Specifically, Poland enhanced its capability in a number of material areas related to coalition counter-terror operations; Poland met its goal of having 87 personnel at national leadership level receive U.S. training; and Poland achieved its target of 50 percent NATO air operability by completing its F-16 acquisition program. In FY 2009, Post judges that Poland will achieve 70 percent of its assistance objectives for building partnership capacity, in part due to growing pains with F-16 pilot training that will keep Polish air forces below the target for 60 percent NATO air interoperability. In 2010, Post judges that Poland will achieve 100 percent of the assistance objectives for building partnership capacity -- specifically, Polish training on the multi-mission capability of the Block 52 F-16 will allow it to reach its target of 85 percent NATO air interoperability; Poland will have completed its receipt of and training on C-130's, allowing enhanced expeditionary capability related to coalition counter-terror operations; and Poland will have begun acquisition of air and missile defense hardware, and will have received training on U.S. equipment as was agreed to in the Declaration of Strategic Cooperation.

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal, a founding member of NATO, suffers from poor economic performance and faces budgetary challenges in meeting its NATO transformation goals, despite being a member of the European Union since 1986. While Portugal has made NATO compliance a priority, limited resources continue to hamper efforts to ensure that its military forces are trained to the level of other NATO members.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	439	100	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	439	100	-	100	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	439	100	-	100	100
I Peace and Security	439	100	-	100	100
I.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	439	100	-	100	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is focused on military training to strengthen Portugal's ability to play an active role in collective defense and international peacekeeping efforts. Portugal's continued participation in both NATO and other international peacekeeping operations directly benefits U.S. security goals. U.S. assistance continues to be an essential component of Portugal's military force modernization program, its internal reorganization of service and joint headquarters staffing, as well as the overall professional military education of Portugal's armed forces. This program will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania has remained steadfast as a strategic partner in NATO and Coalition operations, including significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Balkans. Romania continues to improve its capabilities for NATO and multinational operations and has repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to volunteer its forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romanian agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania – particularly along the Black Sea coast – provides for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratization complement U.S. goals to enhance stability in this sensitive and important region. However, with Romania facing severe budget pressure from the global economic downturn, additional U.S. assistance will be required to support Romania in completing its military modernization, improving its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increasing its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and Coalition operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
Foreign Military Financing	11,097	12,000	-	12,000	16,500
International Military Education and Training	1,711	1,600	-	1,600	1,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
1 Peace and Security	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,808	13,600	-	13,600	18,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance facilitates Romania's continued integration into NATO, expands its capabilities, and directly supports continued contributions to NATO and Coalition operations, including in Iraq and Afghanistan. Assistance in defense, military, and security sector restructuring will be

used to provide the Romanian military with needed defense articles, services, and training tailored toward meeting mutual security interests and goals. U.S. assistance will contribute to Romania's base modernization, key communications and information technology, and the training of the country's military personnel. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,808		13,600		18,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Special Operations Forces preparing for or already deployed for NATO's collective defense and out of theater operations and greater GOR self-sufficiency				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	30	60	90	90	120	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As an active member of NATO, Romania is supporting U.S. and NATO goals through its contributions to the allied military presence in the Western Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq. A model NATO member, Romania has over 1,600 troops deployed in operations alongside U.S. forces. The United States will continue to provide the Romanian military with needed defense articles, services, and training: our assistance converts into real-time military operational improvements on the ground with U.S., NATO, and coalition forces. The funding increase is needed to improve the quality and quantity of the Romanians' pre-deployment training. Additional force protection training and equipment (e.g. Counter Improvised Explosive Devices) before kinetic operations are vital to lower battlefield casualty rates. In addition to these force protection measures, this request will specifically fund an increase in the deployable strength of a nascent Special Operations Battalion, which currently keeps 90 soldiers deployed downrange or preparing for deployment without appreciable caveats. Command and Control gear and Staff training are needed to graduate them to Company and finally Battalion size operations.

Russia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance reflects both the importance of the United States' strategic relationship with Russia as well as the continuing need to support U.S. interests. Programs build on areas of shared interests with Russia, including combating terrorism, violent extremism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other illicit trafficking. It also is in the interest of the United States that Russia become a more democratic and stable geopolitical partner with the capacity to cooperate effectively in areas of common interest and more fully integrated into the international community. Despite its growing economic wealth, Russia has lagged in other areas: political freedoms have regressed, power has become increasingly centralized, and the country continues to face demographic and health crises. These factors have the potential to compromise U.S. interests in both Russia and the region. U.S. assistance will support engagement and partnership with the Russian Government in areas where it supports U.S. interests, such as the judiciary, law enforcement, public health institutions, and the scientific community. The majority of funding requested will support democracy programs, the focus of which is assistance to strengthen non-governmental organizations, helping Russians address negative trends such as the weakening of civil society, rule of law, and free media, and corruption in their government and economy. U.S. programs will also address Russia's declining population and health problems, demonstrated in the disparity between quality of life in Russia's major cities and its regions. In addition, U.S. assistance will work to address the ethnic tensions and poverty that have fueled conflict in the North Caucasus region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	71,640	60,000	-	60,000	56,100
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,500	5,000	-	5,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,296	4,296	-	4,296	6,500
International Military Education and Training	94	350	-	350	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	850	-	850	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
1 Peace and Security	10,640	10,734	-	10,734	10,520
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,117	2,170	-	2,170	2,560
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	869	350	-	350	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	330	355	-	355	370
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,480	1,374	-	1,374	1,490
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,844	6,485	-	6,485	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,134	33,854	-	33,854	35,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,703	10,143	-	10,143	10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	81,030	70,496	-	70,496	64,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,369	5,343	-	5,343	5,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,689	3,682	-	3,682	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	24,373	14,686	-	14,686	17,000
3 Investing in People	29,758	25,408	-	25,408	18,280
3.1 Health	26,182	21,117	-	21,117	15,280
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,576	4,291	-	4,291	3,000
4 Economic Growth	498	500	-	500	-
4.8 Environment	498	500	-	500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,400	8,281	-	8,281	8,229
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,400	1,013	-	1,013	633
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,268	-	7,268	7,596

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	64,700	10,520	35,900	18,280	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	56,100	9,420	35,900	10,780	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The primary U.S. assistance goal under this objective is assisting Russia in consolidating, securing, and/or dismantling and destroying Russia's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and securing the materials and expertise that could be used to create such weapons. While not funded through the Foreign Operations appropriation, the Department of Defense (DOD) Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction programs and Department of Energy (DOE) activities play the lead role in this effort by helping Russia to destroy its strategic missiles and delivery systems, secure facilities, and secure and dispose of nuclear and radiological material. Given the scale of other DOD and DOE programs, State Department programming focuses on complementary efforts to prevent WMD proliferation such as integrating former weapon scientists into the civilian scientific community and strengthening Russia's export control system.

The United States, through Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs, supports joint efforts with Russia to combat organized and transnational crime and promote law enforcement and criminal justice sector reform. Assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and reconciliation to stem the spread of violence and instability. U.S. programs will foster recovery and reintegration in the region through activities that promote economic opportunities and youth employment, health, sanitation, and community development, and that stem the spread of extremist ideologies.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Programs under this objective comprise the majority of the FY 2010 request for Russia. Though U.S. programs will work with targeted government institutions, over half of requested resources for democracy promotion will work to support civil society and other non-governmental organizations and initiatives. These programs will improve the capacity of organizations to promote civic participation, advocate on behalf of public interests, work to protect the operating space of non-governmental organizations, develop policy alternatives, and implement activities in areas such as anti-corruption, tolerance and human rights, and civic education. U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media by increasing the professionalism, ethical standards, and business management of outlets and journalists as well as by fostering associations and networks within Russia and with peers in the West. In addition, U.S. programs will encourage democratic political processes by strengthening the capacity of civic advocacy organizations and domestic election monitoring networks. In support of President Medvedev's stated commitment to fight corruption and bolster the rule of law, U.S. assistance will aim to increase the independence and capacity of the justice system, help to develop jury trials and a fair and effective system of criminal justice, strengthen judicial self-regulation, and increase access to justice. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote citizen-focused local government through programs that help to implement decentralization reforms, create transparency and accountability mechanisms, and increase collaboration between civil society and local governments. These programs will be administered by USAID and the Departments of State and Justice.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	24,373		14,686		17,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2,000	900	2,200	2,000	1,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The indicator was chosen because it is part of the Mission's annual Operational Plan for which data is available and because this standard foreign assistance indicator is generally representative of the impact that funding will have on program results. Civil society development activities develop the organizational capacity of a variety of civil society and advocacy organizations and increase citizen participation in decision-making and demand for government transparency and effectiveness. The increased number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) using U.S. assistance to improve internal organizational capacity is a critical indicator to monitor the progress of CSOs as they become better-positioned and capable to influence Russian government to improve the quality of public decision-making through improved financial independence. However, note that the requested funding in FY 2010 will only likely be received late in FY2010, so any additional program results will only accrue in FY2011 – reaching about 1,700 CSOs. These results in FY2010 will be substantially lower than in FY2008 and FY2009 due to the reduced funding in FY 2009. The increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for expansion of current Civic Participation programs to strengthening the ability of youth organizations by helping them to be more effective, professional advocates before national, regional, and local authorities in Russia as well as support youth participation in community development and volunteer actions. A reduction in funding would also have a similar negative effect on strengthening NGO networks development process in Russia.

Investing in People: Demographic trends project that Russia's population will decline by an alarming 30 percent by 2050. Such a precipitous drop would threaten the viability of Russia's workforce. This issue, combined with serious health challenges, will present a significant threat to Russia's stability and already undermines Russia's ability to act as a strong and effective partner. Challenges in Russia's health sector also pose a transnational threat to the region and beyond: Russia's HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to grow – the number of people registered with HIV exceeds 400,000, while UNAIDS estimates that 940,000 are living with HIV/AIDS nationwide. An increasing number of HIV-infected Russians are infected with tuberculosis (TB) and the rapid growth of multi-drug resistant TB cases is troubling. Russia ranks twelfth worldwide among high-TB burden countries, and multi-drug resistant TB cases account for more than ten percent of all new cases. U.S.-funded programs implemented by the Department of State and USAID are helping Russia find and disseminate effective models to measure and deal with its evolving and growing epidemic and to promote the ability of Russia's local and national governments to respond effectively to the epidemic. In addition, the United States will provide significant assistance to improve public health standards and health education in Russia. Collaborative U.S. assistance will focus on improving the reproductive health of mothers and children's welfare and the use of joint Russian-U.S. laboratory capacity in third countries. U.S. programs, many of which are administered by Russian non-governmental organizations, also contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Russia.

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports the goal of a fully democratic and prosperous Serbia, stable internally and contributing to the peaceful development of the region. The focus of U.S. programs is to support mutually reinforcing economic, democratic, and security sector reforms, and in doing so help keep Serbia on track toward membership in Euro-Atlantic institutions, particularly in the wake of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state. While a government committed to European integration was elected in 2008, hard work is needed to overcome past ethnic divisions and economic decline and to build good relationships with neighbors. Given Serbia's still-developing democracy, increased funding would be used to strengthen the rule of law and civil society. Progress toward long-term recovery and reconciliation within and among the states of the region requires a comprehensive approach to assisting with Serbia's reforms, with special attention to vulnerable groups and the multi-ethnic areas of Sandzak, Vojvodina, and Southern Serbia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	51,563	46,500	-	46,500	51,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	1,500
International Military Education and Training	269	900	-	900	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	855	1,750	-	1,750	1,175

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
1 Peace and Security	4,170	4,484	-	4,484	7,075
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	150	-	150	175
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	855	850	-	850	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,315	3,484	-	3,484	6,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	18,178	19,765	-	19,765	27,192
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,988	4,410	-	4,410	7,756
2.2 Good Governance	1,004	884	-	884	2,544
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,870	2,180	-	2,180	2,738
2.4 Civil Society	11,316	12,291	-	12,291	14,154
3 Investing in People	200	200	-	200	176
3.2 Education	200	200	-	200	176
4 Economic Growth	30,139	25,501	-	25,501	20,132
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,726	1,806	-	1,806	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,576	2,709	-	2,709	5,150
4.5 Agriculture	8,042	7,692	-	7,692	6,771
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,755	11,659	-	11,659	6,212

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	52,687	49,950	-	49,950	54,575
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,040	1,635	-	1,635	1,999
of which: 6 Program Support	2,025	3,858	-	3,858	3,842
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,025	500	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,358	-	3,358	3,342

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	54,575	7,075	27,192	176	20,132	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	51,000	3,500	27,192	176	20,132	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,175	1,175	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: An increase in funding will help to improve the capacity of Serbia's security services to counter illicit trafficking of conventional weapons and institute safeguards to help control and counter weapons proliferation. U.S. assistance will contribute to military reorganization and training while also helping Serbia to reprioritize its security posture, emphasizing protection of its borders and tasks such as disaster preparedness and international peacekeeping. U.S. security assistance will also encourage greater engagement with NATO and facilitate participation in the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) program, including through professional military education and exchanges as well as English language training. Funding will also build law enforcement capacity to fight organized crime and corruption. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by the Departments of State and Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective	Peace and Security					
Program Area	1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,315		3,484		6,250	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in Anti-terrorism by USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	100	100	170	230

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

The State Department's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance program will be expanded to help Serbia to combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by providing additional training, equipment and support to enhance its strategic trade control system and border control capabilities. This

assistance will help prevent the proliferation of WMD, related materials, delivery systems, dual use items and conventional weapons across Serbia’s borders.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Following Kosovo’s emergence as an independent state, increased funding is requested to strengthen Serbia’s democratic institutions and accelerate progress on reform. U.S. assistance will support programs to strengthen the rule of law and the justice sector, fight corruption, hold public officials more accountable, foster independent media, and increase the participation of ordinary citizens in the local decision-making process. U.S. assistance will also continue to focus on improving the administration and transparency of the courts and parliament, and improve functions and capabilities to prosecute crimes, including organized crime and war crimes. An increase in funding for innovative youth exchange programs will continue to provide Serbians of all backgrounds exposure to democratic U.S. practices and systems. This assistance will be implemented by a number of agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,988		4,410		7,756	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	120	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The new Separation of Powers program under this program area started in FY 2008. The mission has developed a custom indicator – “Score on Good Governance Matrix” – to measure how close specific national and/or local public institutions are to reaching a set of legal and accountability standards. These standards are articulated in five statements, one for each standard dimension of good governance. The matrix allows comparisons based on multiple criteria, including: (i) aggregates for different government branches; (ii) aggregates for central vs. local level institutions; (iii) individual institution vs. average. The Mission is reviewing the recent draft report for scores pertaining to CY2006, the baseline year for the matrix. The FY2008 Target is 0 as the program has just started. This custom indicator will be used to track overall progress toward the shared, long-term objective of strengthening governance in Serbia and will be reported against in future years. In addition to this indicator, the U.S. tracks shorter term, annual indicators for U.S. funded programs that contribute to this broader objective. One such indicator which is representative of efforts underway to improve governance and rule of law is highlighted above. During FY2009 120 individuals will be trained with U.S. resources. The increased funding in FY2010 will allow USAID to work more broadly on judicial reform through increased participation of judicial officials at the national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,004		884		2,544	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training or Educational Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	[Select From Drop Down]		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	110	135
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The same custom indicator discussed under the program area rule of law and human rights to track longer-term improvements in governance will also be tracked for this program area. A representative annual indicator that is illustrative of the work being done in good governance and contributes to overall improvement in governance is provided above. During FY2009 110 individuals will be trained with U.S. resources. The increased funding in FY2010 will allow USAID to work more broadly on judicial reform through increased participation of judicial officials at the national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	11,316		12,291		14,154	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	40	40	60	80
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A new civil society/anti-corruption activity will be launched during FY 2010 to increase the number of civil society and non-governmental organizations advocating for increased transparency and accountability. Funds will provide targeted technical assistance and capacity building to select civil society organizations.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance through the Department of State will support programming to build the capacity of the Serbian educational system in English language instruction and student advising. Among the benefits will be to facilitate study abroad for the youth of Serbia, particularly in the United States.

Economic Growth: Serbia has made important progress in economic reforms, but in order ultimately to realize its goals of European Union membership it must step up the pace of reforms in a number of areas, such as improving competition policy, reducing external debt, decreasing its large trade deficit, cutting bureaucratic red tape, and moving forward with privatization. The remnants of non-performing state-owned

enterprises distort overall economic performance. Though economic growth assistance will decline somewhat in keeping with changing needs and priorities, U.S.-funded programs will continue to improve the climate for investment and growth by promoting reform of financial and business sector environments. These programs will work in tandem with measures to elevate private sector productivity, including in agriculture. While strengthening financial markets and raising microenterprise productivity, U.S. assistance will increase economic opportunities in vulnerable areas and address core issues of job creation and social inclusion, thereby reducing the risk of instability and conflict. It is expected that this assistance will be implemented by a number of agencies, including USAID and the Departments of State and Agriculture.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,576		2,709		5,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of financial sector supervisors trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	120	260	130	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During FY 2010 USAID will launch a new economic policy program to increase the capacity of the Serbian Government to improve the business environment, increase investor confidence and strengthen the financial sector. Earlier projected targets set under the current program were low which requires a modification of the Performance Monitoring Plan for the programs that contribute to this indicator. However, USAID manages three activities that contribute to this target. One activity ended in FY 2008 and the other two activities will end in FY 2010. The FY 2010 target is an estimated target until USAID conducts an assessment and designs a new approach which may very well result in revised indicators and targets for this new program.

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support continued defense reform and further Slovakia's continuing contribution to NATO operations and regional stability. The Slovak government disagrees with some U.S. foreign policy objectives and is pursuing a more Eurocentric foreign policy. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to encourage Slovakia to continue to modernize its armed forces, avoid scaling back its cooperation with NATO- or U.S.-led peacekeeping efforts, increase the number of its forces in Afghanistan, and to moderate caveats on the use of its troops there. The continuation of U.S. assistance towards the achievement of peace and security objectives at this time will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its development as a positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,035	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,077	1,000	-	1,000	900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
I Peace and Security	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,112	2,000	-	2,000	2,400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance promotes NATO interoperability and capabilities within the Slovak Armed Forces. Funds will be used to support the development of niche capabilities for NATO, strengthen Slovakia's ability to contribute to NATO peacekeeping missions, and foster a better prepared and more interoperable combat force at tactical and operational levels. Additionally, funding will provide equipment and training to further defense reform and promote modernization. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Lebanon, and Syria. Future efforts by Slovenia to provide peacekeeping troops and contribute to international operations will help bolster stability in the Western Balkans and strengthen our common defense against terrorism. Slovenia must also fulfill its obligations as a NATO member by meeting NATO Force Goals and ensure its border and customs officials are able to secure the country's borders. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
Foreign Military Financing	376	400	-	400	750
International Military Education and Training	843	700	-	700	700

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
1 Peace and Security	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,219	1,100	-	1,100	1,450

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will promote NATO interoperability and assist in the modernization and reform of Slovenia's military, as well as increase its ability to participate in international missions. Military assistance will help develop Slovenia's niche capabilities, provide English language training, continue to promote non-commissioned officer professional development, and promote the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Technical training will also be provided to Slovenia's deployable combat forces and support elements. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A democratic, market-oriented U.S. and NATO ally in a volatile region, Turkey is a front-line state in fighting terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). As a victim of both domestic and international terrorism, Turkey finds itself in need of improved counter-terrorism capabilities and finance controls. Turkey has also seen an increase in nuclear smuggling and WMD-related incidents, which underscores the need for training in illicit weapons detection, licensing, and enhanced border controls. Turkey continues to face a transshipment drug problem from Afghanistan to Europe through Eastern Turkey. U.S. assistance will build capacity in Turkey's law enforcement agencies and maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,437	15,410	-	15,410	12,495
Economic Support Fund	-	7,500	-	7,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,817	1,000	-	1,000	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,879	3,200	-	3,200	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	298	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,443	3,410	-	3,410	2,995

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	12,437	15,410	-	15,410	12,495
1 Peace and Security	12,437	7,910	-	7,910	12,495
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,843	2,660	-	2,660	2,145
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	750	-	750	850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,696	4,200	-	4,200	9,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	298	300	-	300	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	-	400	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	-	400	-
3 Investing in People	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
3.2 Education	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	-	6,100	-	6,100	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	-	500	-
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,500	-	3,500	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	500	-	500	-
4.5 Agriculture	-	600	-	600	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,155	-	1,155	30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	750	-	750	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	405	-	405	30

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,495	12,495	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,995	2,995	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The bulk of U.S. assistance to Turkey focuses on the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces and improving interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. Professional military education at U.S. military schools is a key component of this modernization effort. Such assistance is essential to enable the Turkish military to participate in the reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, and to meet the challenges of regional instability, international terrorism, and long-term peacekeeping. U.S. assistance also focuses on efforts to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational crime, terrorism, and the spread of WMD. U.S. assistance supports cooperation between Turkish and Afghan law enforcement officials and helps Turkish authorities target regional criminal organizations. The United States seeks to develop Turkey as a base for regional leadership on organized crime, counternarcotics, nonproliferation, and counter-terrorism. U.S. assistance supports outreach programs to encourage greater Turkish commitment to fight al Qaeda and other extremist Islamist groups as well as efforts to counter the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) terrorist group in Turkey and develop trilateral U.S.-Iraqi-Turkish counter-terrorism cooperation. To prevent WMD proliferation, U.S. assistance supports activities to enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system, training for licensing officers and border guards, and provision of equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities. These programs will be implemented through the Department of Defense and Department State.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,696		4,200		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Turkish troops in Afghanistan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	600	600	1,000	2,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will help Turkey to increase its commitment to Afghanistan during the critical election period, including presidential and provincial elections in 2009 and parliamentary elections expected in 2010. The Government of Turkey seeks to take command of NATO's Regional Command in Kabul in early FY 2010, which is a significant commitment for Turkey's forces considering their commitments in counter-

terrorism operations in Turkey's southeast. This commitment will require deployment of additional Turkish soldiers and civilian experts. The programs allow the U.S. to modernize the training, doctrines and procedures used by the Turkish military, resulting in more efficient military cooperation. Besides improving interoperability, exposure to U.S. military structure will help support the balance between civil and military authority in Turkey and strengthen democratic institutions.

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is intended to foster a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. The United States will continue to promote a legacy of sustainable institutions that advance democratic reform, rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. Ukraine faces additional, serious economic problems as a result of the global financial crisis. Endemic corruption remains a serious obstacle to progress, and a factionalized political environment has also slowed the legislative, judicial, and market reforms necessary for closer integration with the European Union, and greater integration into the world economy. Increased political will from the Government of Ukraine will also be required to ensure transparency, security, and diversification of the energy sector and to curb one of Europe's fastest growing HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis epidemics.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	72,409	71,500	-	71,500	90,125
Economic Support Fund	34,500	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,036	7,000	-	7,000	16,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	4,178	-	4,178	4,178
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,891	3,191	-	3,191	4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,874	1,750	-	1,750	2,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	1,800	-	1,800	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
1 Peace and Security	35,452	35,293	-	35,293	44,504
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	21,635	20,750	-	20,750	20,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,184	12,920	-	12,920	22,770
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,633	1,623	-	1,623	1,134
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	24,773	25,427	-	25,427	31,683
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,058	5,822	-	5,822	6,508
2.2 Good Governance	5,974	7,374	-	7,374	12,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,299	1,941	-	1,941	1,819
2.4 Civil Society	13,442	10,290	-	10,290	10,521
3 Investing in People	13,983	10,857	-	10,857	15,549
3.1 Health	13,833	10,857	-	10,857	15,549
3.2 Education	150	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	42,474	16,642	-	16,642	26,017
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	-	-	-	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	119,310	89,419	-	89,419	118,953
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,602	1,498	-	1,498	3,904
4.3 Financial Sector	13,702	4,531	-	4,531	3,394
4.4 Infrastructure	12,489	5,329	-	5,329	8,087
4.5 Agriculture	1,466	1,832	-	1,832	2,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,715	3,452	-	3,452	5,695
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,687
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
6 Program Support	1,428	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	170	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,258	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,750	5,722	-	5,722	4,532
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,750	342	-	342	301
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,380	-	5,380	4,231

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	118,953	44,504	31,683	15,549	26,017	1,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	90,125	23,854	31,683	7,371	26,017	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	4,178	-	-	4,178	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: A key priority of U.S. assistance under this objective will be to support the necessary restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Ukrainian armed forces to further interoperability with, and possible accession, to NATO. U.S. assistance will also support the development of Ukrainian forces deployable for international missions. In addition, the reorganization of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies to comport with European norms is essential to the country's Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance will also focus on promoting law enforcement reform; countering weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons proliferation; nuclear safety; reintegration of weapons scientists in civilian pursuits; strengthening export control and border security; and combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons. Ukraine has been a strong participant in peacekeeping and other international missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Africa and has been a key partner in tackling the challenge of weapons proliferation. By far the largest funding requirement under this objective is for nuclear safety as it includes funding for the Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Project and Nuclear Safety Fund. This reflects, in part, the international commitment to contribute to the construction of a shelter over the sarcophagus of the destroyed Chernobyl nuclear reactor. Programs under this objective will be implemented through a number of U.S. agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of

State, and the Department of Defense.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,184		12,920		22,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Units that complete scheduled NATO OCC Evaluations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	6	6	10	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Successful certification of designated Ukrainian units through the NATO Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) is at the centerpiece of U.S. multilateral efforts to assist Ukraine in developing NATO-standard military capabilities - a key factor in fostering Ukraine's continued integration into NATO and a key contributor to Ukraine being the only NATO-PfP state to participate in every NATO-flagged operation. Ukraine continued to expand its participation in NATO OCC, leveraging its bilateral exercises with the U.S. and its pre-deployment training for OPERATION ACTIVE ENDEAVOR, to provide venues for internal and external evaluations for high priority Naval, Air, and Land Forces Units.

Increasing available funds in FY2010 will be critical in sustaining support for these units as they move from the "Interoperability" assessment phase of the OCC process into the much more onerous and costly "Capability" phase. Additional funds will allow for the acceleration in the fielding of: additional interoperable communications equipment for Land and Naval Forces (efforts that have lagged due to large shortfalls in the FY2008 and 2009 budgets); key navigation and damage control equipment for the Navy; enhanced training programs and training aids for the Land Forces; and funding of Mobile Training Teams to train these select units in mission-critical tasks. Although the FY 2010 target for the number of units that complete scheduled NATO OCC Evaluations remains at 10, reaching this target will require significantly more resources than provided in FY2009, as the standards and requirements for each successive evaluation become higher.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The political environment in Ukraine remains factionalized. U.S. assistance programs administered by USAID and the Department of State will work to consolidate and build upon the democratic progress made since the Orange Revolution, strengthen the rule of law, and promote justice system reform. These programs will improve governance by building parliamentary capacity and cohesiveness, promoting decentralization, and strengthening the capacity and strategic planning of local entities. In order to increase access to objective information, assistance programs will promote an environment in which independent media can flourish, build the capacity of media outlets, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism. U.S. programs will work to improve the operating environment for civil society, bolster the management and financial sustainability of non-governmental organizations, and strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, increase civic activism, and perform a watchdog role on government behavior. U.S. assistance will bolster political competition and strengthen democratic processes by building the capacity of political parties in areas such as constituency development, effective campaigning, and building governing coalitions. A special focus will be placed on strengthening democratic actors and institutions in Eastern and Southern Ukraine. Democratization assistance will build on Ukraine's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold

Program and fund activities complementary to and supportive of its anti-corruption focus.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,974		7,374		12,835	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Sub-national government entities receiving USG assistance to improve their performance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	144	149	80	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The global economic recession has exacerbated the need for local governments to attract domestic and foreign investment to increase the level of discretionary revenues and to learn to manage budgets effectively with transparency and accountability to their citizenry. USAID will have three activities that will work with sub-national government entities, increasing their ability to provide citizens, businesses and other organizations with basic services through 2010. Two of the three programs began over the last 12 months, and the next related activity is scheduled to begin in late FY 2009. In FY 2009, work will begin with 80 sub-national entities. USAID will increase the number of sub-national government entities receiving assistance from 80 in 2009 to 140 in 2010. With the proposed levels of funding the U.S. anticipates significantly exceeding the 2010 level in 2011. In addition to increased investment and discretionary revenue for local governments, activities under this indicator will lead to local governments that are better prepared for greater fiscal autonomy.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance implemented by USAID will combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) as well as support programs in family planning and reproductive health. Ukraine has one of the world's fastest rates of increase in pre-epidemic HIV and TB infection. Assistance programs to arrest the spread of HIV/AIDS will also help prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, address the spread of multi-drug-resistant TB strains, and stem the potential long-term disruption HIV/AIDS poses to Ukraine's economic growth.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,149		2,491		5,233	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	215	600	1,153	1,000	1,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts in Tuberculosis (TB) control support National TB Program efforts to rapidly expand World Health Organization-endorsed Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) services nationwide. DOTS coverage is currently estimated at 35 percent of the population. With continued rapid increases in TB cases and growing incidence of multi-drug resistant TB and TB-HIV co-infection, there is urgent need to increase the quality and availability of DOTS services. It is particularly essential to intensify efforts to contain multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and prevent extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB). In assisting Ukraine to expand high quality DOTS to 50 percent of the population by 2011, U.S. programs are also introducing DOTS-based programs to control drug resistant TB and increase access to TB-HIV co-infection services, and building a regulatory environment that supports TB care in line with international standards. Additional funds in 2010 will accelerate DOTS rollout to additional regions to reach 60 percent of the population. In addition, 2010 resources will support improvements in laboratory systems and diagnostics which lead to improved quality of both TB and MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment in USG supported regions.

Economic Growth: U.S. economic growth assistance focuses on the energy sector, developing financial services, and building enabling environments (trade and investment, financial, business, and agricultural) to promote growth, facilitate European integration, fortify Ukraine against external economic and energy pressure, and implement World Trade Organization (WTO) accession. Activities will also focus on improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector’s ability to compete nationally and internationally. Ukraine’s long-term political stability is closely linked to its economic prosperity, security, and transparency and to the rise of a broad entrepreneurial middle class. Assistance in the energy sector will focus on promoting energy efficiency, transparency, security, and diversification and encouraging energy policy reform. Assistance under this objective will include legislative reform and anti-corruption components. Funding will also support business internships and exchanges to build human capital. Programs under the economic growth objective will be administered by a number of U.S. agencies, including USAID, and the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and the Treasury.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,602		1,498		3,904	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade & investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	15	15	10	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With increased FY 2009 funds, U.S. assistance efforts will build on Ukraine’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and move toward a new, landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union. The U.S. will help Ukraine fulfill WTO commitments by advancing effective implementation and enforcement with new regulations Ukraine must continue to improve its trade regime in areas such as government procurement systems sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property rights protection, and WTO notifications. Progress in these areas, and others, will similarly advance Ukraine’s meeting requirements for the EU FTA. USAID’s flagship trade program ended in April 2008, and consequently there is a lower target in 2009, as the new trade activity is underway.

However, increasing funds will enable the mission to double the legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements from 2009 to 2010. These increased funds, in combination with stronger political will as Ukraine moves closer toward the EU FTA accession date of 2012, could also dramatically increase the number of legal, regulatory and institutional actions further in 2011. In addition, the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program will continue its trade-related technical assistance and, with increased funding, intends to launch a new project to promote economic growth in Crimea through increased trade and investment. The Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) program will also continue its efforts to expand trade and investment by exposing Ukrainian entrepreneurs to business practices in the United States, although SABIT's work will not contribute to this particular indicator.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		9,715		3,452		5,695
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of institutions/organizations undertaking capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	20	65
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the deepening recession, hundreds of thousands of jobs are already being shed in steelmaking and related industries. Yet, the regulatory environment is a central barrier to increasing productivity and investment. With increased FY 2010 funding, USAID will work with more institutions and organizations undertaking capacity and competency strengthening as a result of USAID assistance. USAID will assist municipalities to alleviate administrative and regulatory barriers with particular emphasis on property and land markets. USAID will provide support to the development of local One-Stop-Shops to streamline permitting and reduce business transaction costs in partner municipalities/localities. USAID will also work with industry organizations and businesses to increase the competitiveness of targeted economic sectors. With increased funding, and as projects mature, the number of institutions and organizations undertaking capacity and competency strengthening as a result of USAID assistance is expected to rise over three-fold from 2009 to 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support humanitarian projects that are designed to alleviate the suffering of the most needy population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of Eastern Ukraine, focusing on the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ukraine's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program, approved in 2006, will dedicate approximately \$45 million over a two-year period to anti-corruption activities in judicial reform; the

Government of Ukraine's ethical and administrative standards; higher education; streamlining and enforcement of government regulations; and monitoring and advocacy by civil society and the media. Assistance will address the Governing Justly and Democratically objective by funding activities, such as strengthening Ukraine's ability to investigate and prosecute corruption, that underpin the Threshold Country Program and maximize its impact. Ukraine's MCC Threshold Program is due to be completed at the end of 2009.

Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Eurasian countries are continuing to have difficulty transitioning from systems of Soviet-style political, economic, and social control to stable, free-market democracies capable of addressing the 21st century's transnational threats. While these countries continued to implement policy reforms to liberalize and strengthen their economies in 2008, democracy indicators worsened across the region, notably in Russia, Belarus, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. In several countries, health, education, and other social systems are in disarray and lack capacity to meet the needs of their citizens. Festering border disputes, persistent tension between minority groups, problems in achieving sustainable levels of economic growth, and regional political pressures have all worked together to thwart the regional cooperation that could provide the momentum for (and demonstrate the benefits of) reform, counter transnational threats, and facilitate these countries' integration into international and Euro-Atlantic institutions. Regionally-budgeted assistance boosts the effectiveness of bilateral programs by fostering regional cooperation; provides a rapid response mechanism for political or humanitarian emergencies; contributes to the work of key regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that promote the security and development of the region; and supports regionally- and Washington-based personnel and platforms to implement regional foreign policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	18,559	24,032	-	24,032	49,293
Economic Support Fund	14,125	3,000	-	3,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,033	2,037	-	2,037	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	496	700	-	700	3,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
1 Peace and Security	7,806	12,752	-	12,752	28,718
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	496	700	-	700	3,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	120	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,527	-	2,527	2,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	15	-	15	21
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,190	9,510	-	9,510	23,397
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,784	4,661	-	4,661	6,756
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	306	-	306	498
2.2 Good Governance	52	309	-	309	417
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,051	2,724	-	2,724	4,208
2.4 Civil Society	3,681	1,322	-	1,322	1,633
3 Investing in People	7,201	6,120	-	6,120	1,613

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	35,213	29,769	-	29,769	52,843
3.1 Health	3,866	2,548	-	2,548	1,037
3.2 Education	3,125	3,000	-	3,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	210	572	-	572	576
4 Economic Growth	8,980	4,163	-	4,163	14,486
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	116	36	-	36	42
4.2 Trade and Investment	800	920	-	920	2,136
4.3 Financial Sector	380	1,148	-	1,148	1,183
4.4 Infrastructure	6,925	1,706	-	1,706	1,687
4.5 Agriculture	-	34	-	34	48
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	732	151	-	151	239
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	18	-	18	25
4.8 Environment	27	150	-	150	9,126
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,142	2,073	-	2,073	1,270
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,142	2,073	-	2,073	1,270
6 Program Support	300	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	2,166	5,513	-	5,513	6,793
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,166	1,051	-	1,051	847
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,462	-	4,462	5,946

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	52,843	28,718	6,756	1,613	14,486	1,270
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	49,293	25,618	6,756	1,163	14,486	1,270
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	-	-	450	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Borders throughout the Eurasian region are porous, and regional law enforcement cooperation is weak. Through the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs improve regional law enforcement capabilities and regional cooperation with U.S. law enforcement to combat trans-border drug trafficking and organized crime. Funding will be used to support important multilateral programs such as multi-country training at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. Increased funding is requested for regional programming to strengthen weak Eurasian money-laundering and counterterrorism capacities, thereby limiting the threat of terrorism in, through, and from the region. Support for the GUAM organization (comprised of the governments of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) will help to combat trans-border criminal activities by creating a coordination mechanism for law enforcement officials from these countries.

Festering regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Eurasia. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational

threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism, and promote reform, good governance, and institutional development. The OSCE's work on democratization and elections, human rights, the rule of law, tolerance, economic development, security sector reform, and related efforts reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest. The increase in funding requested under this objective for FY 2010 is principally devoted to ensuring that the United States is able to provide sufficient resources to the OSCE and meet U.S. commitments to the organization. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Europe Regional section of the budget justification.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		700		3,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security and law enforcement officers trained at ILEA in Budapest				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200	220	250	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to our national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the Eurasia region, SSP will focus on building our partner countries' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counterterrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. Funding for the SSP will become available in FY 2010. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented. The goal of this initiative is to improve the professionalism and capacity of law enforcement officials in the Eurasia region, including the ability of these countries to work together and with U.S. officials in the fights against terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and trafficking in people.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Overall, democratic institutions in Eurasia remain weak, with even those countries at the forefront of democratization having difficulty sustaining the momentum of reform. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs boost bilateral efforts by promoting regional information-sharing and by nurturing cross-border links and cooperation, enabling governmental and non-governmental entities to share best practices and experience. Funding will support programs and advisors who work with their counterparts in the field to advance bilateral efforts to develop sustainable civil society institutions, free and fair elections and effective political parties, better governance, the rule of law, and independent media. Networks of non-governmental organizations can help build a groundswell of democratic reformers who can push autocratic or unresponsive governments to take citizen's concerns into account. Funding will support independent media development to increase access to objective information and promote regional knowledge and understanding of current events. Regional funding will also support analytical tools that capture Eurasia's progress in moving toward democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,051		2,724		4,208	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of international election observers missions deployed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	4	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In general, the Eurasia region has seen some recent backsliding in the progress toward democracy, as evidenced in problematic election practices. For example, in Azerbaijan, recent elections not judged “free and fair” by international observers, eliminated term limits for the President. In Kyrgyz Republic, protesters have already held rallies demanding that the upcoming July 2009 presidential election be fair, and threatening to start “permanent protest actions” unless the government in power met five demands, including inviting international observers to monitor the election. There has been backsliding throughout Eurasia, from Russia to the Caucasus to Ukraine to Central Asia, and it will be important to continue to let leaders know that the United States continues to prioritize free and fair elections as a foreign policy goal. In anticipation of an increase in the number of elections in 2009-2010 in the Eurasia region, we have requested increased support for election monitoring missions by non-governmental organizations in the 12-country region. The requested increase in FY 2010 will help to increase the level of accountability of governments in the region to hold fair and free elections. This is a new indicator and it is expected that at least one observer mission per country preparing for or holding elections will be supported during the funding period.

Investing in People: Many Eurasian countries continue to face pervasive poverty, significant health and education problems, and other social issues. Life expectancy in the Eurasian region is lower now than it was in 1989. Through USAID, U.S. assistance promotes regional public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthens countries' ability to prevent the spread of disease, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, and improves living standards. In many countries of the region, failure to develop and sustain market-oriented social services undermines public support for economic and democratic reform. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice, analytical tools, and programming that supplement bilateral efforts to improve policies, regulations, and systems.

Economic Growth: Most Eurasian countries do not benefit from robust regional trade or investment. While a number of countries continued to make measurable improvements on aspects of economic reform in 2008, progress overall remains uneven. The recent global financial crisis will make it more difficult for those countries that were dependent on remittances from workers abroad or on foreign currency-denominated loans to advance in the near term. Through USAID, U.S. regional assistance funds technical assistance to advance economic development and private sector competitiveness, open opportunities for U.S. business, and promote regional integration of energy markets, energy security, and supply diversification. U.S. financial sector reform programs make internal fiscal reform efforts more successful, contribute to economic growth, and both inform and influence governments to align their procedures with international agreements and practices. Regional assistance improves regional energy security by helping governments to create regional energy networks. These networks help the countries of the region to diversify their imports, develop indigenous alternatives, and integrate them with Western European grids and markets in order to insulate them from the effects of periodic energy crises. Regional programming also supports country and regional

offices in conducting environmental assessments, complying with environmental regulations, and working to address the global climate change crisis through projects to investigate the effects of climate change on areas such as water resources, human health, emergency services, infrastructure and biodiversity.

For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		27		150		9,126
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Dollars (annually) saved from prevention, mitigation or reduction of pollution, including GHG as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	700,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Europe and Eurasia region is a significant energy producing and consuming region, with important implications for the energy and environmental systems affecting global climate change. Prior U.S. assistance to the region has focused on both systemic reform and institution building, as well as projects that promote more efficient technologies and private investment. For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution. A sizeable portion of this increase would be used to fund up to 14 clean energy projects in Macedonia, Albania, BiH, Serbia, Moldova and Georgia. It is estimated that each project will realize saving of \$50,000 per year, totaling approximately \$700,000 in savings in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	27		150		9,126	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

For FY 2010, the Eurasia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution. Of the total FY 2010 request, approximately \$3 million would be used to encourage the creation, adoption, and/or implementation of laws, policies, agreements or regulations that address climate change within the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	800		920		2,136	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trade and investment diagnostics conducted				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of this increase is destined for implementation by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA). The projects implemented as a result of these feasibility studies will increase U.S. exports and improve the economic viability and stability of the country or area being assisted. USTDA's feasibility studies can be in any sector -- electricity, port infrastructure, transportation (road, rail, marine) -- and the purpose of the feasibility study is to assess the future profitability and collateral benefits of the project under review,. This indicator counts outputs as a proxy indicator to outcomes because it may take years to complete a large-scale construction projects, and an indefinite period of time after it has been completed to assess the economic benefits of such a project.

Humanitarian Assistance: Many of the countries of Eurasia are not able to maintain emergency response capabilities or provide for vulnerable populations, including the hundreds of thousands of internally

displaced persons and refugees produced by territorial disputes. U.S. regional humanitarian assistance, implemented by the Department of State, stocks disaster and relief supplies in the region, allowing the United States to respond to emergencies quickly. Funding in this budget also covers operational costs and provides a rapid response mechanism to address unanticipated humanitarian needs.

Europe Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. regional foreign assistance to the countries of Southeast Europe focuses on the following key goals: supporting cross-border knowledge transfer and cooperative programs; promoting reforms necessary for increased stability, prosperity and greater integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; supporting efforts at reconciliation to overcome persistent post-conflict tensions and mutual mistrust; supporting regionally-based and Washington-based experts and platforms that contribute to achieving regional foreign policy objectives; and contributing to the work of key regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) that promote the security and development of the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,942	28,081	-	28,081	39,195
Economic Support Fund	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
1 Peace and Security	7,756	18,537	-	18,537	29,937
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	851	925	-	925	925
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,885	1,117	-	1,117	1,125
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,020	16,495	-	16,495	27,887
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,382	5,736	-	5,736	4,759
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	62	445	-	445	545
2.2 Good Governance	714	398	-	398	448
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	110	24	-	24	35
2.4 Civil Society	6,496	4,869	-	4,869	3,731
3 Investing in People	2,987	2,747	-	2,747	894
3.1 Health	825	164	-	164	242
3.2 Education	1,835	2,102	-	2,102	116
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	327	481	-	481	536
4 Economic Growth	3,652	3,061	-	3,061	3,605
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	137	226	-	226	252
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	452	874	-	874	1,026
4.4 Infrastructure	1,204	1,140	-	1,140	1,285
4.5 Agriculture	-	132	-	132	163
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,323	488	-	488	630
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	51	-	51	75
4.8 Environment	36	150	-	150	174
of which: 6 Program Support	2,036	4,210	-	4,210	5,067

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,777	30,081	-	30,081	39,195
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,036	887	-	887	812
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,323	-	3,323	4,255

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	39,195	29,937	4,759	894	3,605	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,195	29,937	4,759	894	3,605	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Many of the countries of Southeastern Europe have weak border controls and law enforcement bodies that are still not adequate to meet the challenge of transnational organized crime. U.S. regional assistance programs play a critical role in building capable and professional law enforcement bodies, including effective border services, to meet the growing challenge of transnational organized crime and terrorism. U.S.-supported programs will continue to increase the competence of law enforcement authorities and develop cross-border cooperation activities, including effective investigations and prosecutions coordinated at the regional level. These assistance activities have already demonstrated success in countering the threat posed by increasingly sophisticated international criminal networks. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be implemented by a number of U.S. agencies including the Departments of State and Justice.

Ongoing regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Europe. The OSCE directly supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism, and promote reform, good governance, and institutional development. The OSCE's work on democratization and elections, economic development, security sector reform, and related efforts reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest while promoting human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. The increase in funding requested under this objective for FY 2010 is principally devoted to ensuring that the United States is able to provide sufficient resources to the OSCE and meet U.S. commitments to the organization. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Eurasia Regional section of the budget justification.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The successful democratic transition of the region depends on the consolidation of democratic institutions and the rule of law. Success in achieving these goals is fostered by the desire of countries in the region to fulfill the criteria for NATO and European Union membership. Programs are structured to increase regional ownership of cooperative activities over time and reduce the role of foreign donors. U.S. assistance will foster progress in the justice sector, free speech, professional journalism, plurality of news sources, and independent media. Funding will also support analytical tools that assess Southeastern Europe's progress in building democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions. Grants to the alumni of U.S. exchange, training, and other programs support their efforts to advance reform and build strong relationships between the United States and the countries of the region. It is anticipated that these programs will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State and Justice.

Investing in People: Health and social indicators for Southeastern Europe, including infant mortality and life expectancy, continue to show improvement, but significant parts of the population of the region do not benefit sufficiently from the general progress. U.S. regional assistance supplements bilateral programs and promotes public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthening the ability of countries in the region to prevent the spread of disease. In many countries of the region, failure to develop and sustain market-oriented social services undermines public support for economic and democratic reform. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice, analytical tools, and programming that supplement bilateral efforts to improve policies, regulations, and systems. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be implemented by USAID.

Economic Growth: Establishing a reliable and affordable energy supply is vital to Southeastern Europe's continued economic growth and is best done at the regional level. U.S. assistance, which aims to bring the region into larger energy networks while averting dependence on a single supplier, spurs economic growth and contributes to stability. Some countries are still unable to participate fully in the international trading system or take advantage of trade opportunities within the region, which reduces their ability to attract foreign investment and create employment. U.S. regional assistance strengthens private sector competitiveness. Regional finance sector reform programs bring laws and practices into line with international agreements and help integrate the region into international financial markets. Regional programming also supports country and regional offices in conducting environmental assessments and complying with environmental regulations. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be administered by USAID.

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the Near East region, U.S. assistance fosters the peace, stability, security and economic prosperity of allies and mitigates the influence of extremists. The proposed assistance level is essential to U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Near East region that include: promoting the Middle East Peace Process; sustaining the security of Israel; enhancing the defensive capabilities of our other partners in the region; supporting a strategy of principled engagement with Iran; expanding counter-terrorism cooperation with the states of North Africa; supporting Lebanese sovereignty; and maintaining stability in Yemen. FY 2010 will be a critical time for Iraq, where the assistance request will help the U.S. transition out of a military and reconstruction focus towards a civilian and capacity building focus. Funds are requested to help strengthen Iraq's democracy, build capacity in Iraqi institutions, help displaced Iraqis reintegrate into their communities, promote economic growth and diversification, and improve security. In the West Bank and Gaza, U.S. assistance will help foster the conditions in which a Palestinian state can be realized and advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, while continuing to meet humanitarian needs. Expansion of the Near East Regional Democracy program will support democratic initiatives while promoting good governance and greater respect for fundamental freedoms. In addition, the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) will continue to promote long term efforts to support peaceful solutions to regional problems, advance political progress, strengthen civil society, empower women and youth, create educational opportunities, and advance economic reform. The region will also receive support in building economic and private investment opportunities, negotiating and implementing trade agreements, and taking advantage of resulting economic opportunities that help counter terrorist influence. Funding requests for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Middle East Regional Program will target the effects of an exploding youth population and regional water issues. In addition, the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) funding will address the spread of al-Qaeda and other extremist groups through a combination of bilateral and regional civilian programs to provide a counterweight to extremist ideology and reach at-risk populations that are susceptible to their rhetoric.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,336,427	5,590,267	1,295,400	6,885,667	6,608,610
Democracy Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,914	34,633	-	34,633	71,400
Economic Support Fund	1,933,261	1,061,114	1,005,000	2,066,114	1,677,100
Foreign Military Financing	4,049,955	4,309,155	98,400	4,407,555	4,545,370
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
International Military Education and Training	12,801	14,265	2,000	16,265	18,760
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115,356	85,000	129,000	214,000	180,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,648	58,100	61,000	119,100	84,680
Peacekeeping Operations	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	46,811	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	6,336,427	5,590,267	1,295,400	6,885,667	6,608,610
1 Peace and Security	4,374,050	4,566,425	320,400	4,886,825	4,863,760
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	42,104	36,445	6,500	42,945	96,355
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,655	3,460	54,500	57,960	9,515
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,296,452	4,495,520	214,400	4,709,920	4,684,140
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	3,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,581	1,000	-	1,000	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,258	30,000	45,000	75,000	67,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	538,344	174,342	325,000	499,342	545,467
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	121,026	37,650	28,000	65,650	131,254
2.2 Good Governance	217,377	27,503	165,000	192,503	216,563
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	16,600	18,796	35,000	53,796	65,000
2.4 Civil Society	183,341	90,393	97,000	187,393	132,650
3 Investing in People	616,480	489,708	355,500	845,208	551,921
3.1 Health	170,965	136,357	99,500	235,857	158,921
3.2 Education	218,228	184,008	26,500	210,508	202,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	227,287	169,343	229,500	398,843	190,400
4 Economic Growth	666,215	337,795	200,500	538,295	600,562
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	297,457	211,093	50,000	261,093	225,594
4.2 Trade and Investment	59,075	31,578	16,000	47,578	87,734
4.3 Financial Sector	152,470	3,200	-	3,200	6,300
4.4 Infrastructure	48,921	20,500	50,000	70,500	60,000
4.5 Agriculture	22,864	11,106	47,000	58,106	52,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	43,066	36,462	35,500	71,962	128,166
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,810	13,250	2,000	15,250	11,000
4.8 Environment	23,552	10,606	-	10,606	29,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	131,338	21,997	73,000	94,997	46,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	131,338	21,997	73,000	94,997	46,900
6 Program Support	10,000	-	21,000	21,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,000	-	21,000	21,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	8,770	24,933	-	24,933	44,822
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,500	7,572	-	7,572	26,942
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,270	17,361	-	17,361	17,880

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,608,610	4,863,760	545,467	551,921	600,562	46,900
Development Assistance	71,400	6,000	21,400	24,500	19,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,677,100	50,500	476,017	522,621	581,062	46,900
Foreign Military Financing	4,545,370	4,545,370	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	18,760	18,760	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,608,610	4,863,760	545,467	551,921	600,562	46,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	180,500	132,450	48,050	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	84,680	84,680	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In the area of Peace and Security U.S. assistance will support programs that advance the Middle East Peace Process and build efforts to strengthen and promote peace and security in the region. Military-to-military cooperation remains a high priority and an important tool to achieve U.S. national security objectives. Such cooperation bolsters local capabilities to contain conflict, protect national territory, and pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, while enhancing civilian oversight of the military. The Gulf Security Dialogue will enhance the security capabilities and coordination of U.S. partners in the Gulf. U.S. assistance will continue robust, cooperative efforts with regional governments to prevent terrorist attacks, disrupt terrorist finance, and bring terrorists to justice. A principal concern in the region is the potential exploitation by terrorist organizations of weak governmental controls along the border areas in the Trans-Sahara region. Overall, the United States is helping friendly governments in the region to build their regulatory, enforcement, financial oversight, and operational counter-terrorism capabilities, including strengthening regional military and law enforcement forces.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will be devoted to governance and political reform throughout the region, especially with activities in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Through bilateral assistance and regional programs, the United States will support institutional reforms that strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions and expand opportunities for effective public participation in the political process. The U.S. will work with, and help build, the capacity of civil society to promote democratic, economic, and educational reform and to fully empower women. Finally, the United States remains committed to work in cooperation with international organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote adherence to universally accepted standards of respect for human rights and civil liberties in the region. In particular, U.S. assistance will enhance efforts to combat trafficking in persons, as well as to promote concepts of religious, racial, and ethnic tolerance.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will continue to support reforms that will improve the quality of health care and education, with an emphasis on expanding women's access to these services. Investments in education will pay off in higher rates of school attendance, attainment, and completion, particularly for women, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and the political arena. Funding will continue to support good performance on reforms in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, and improved access to health care in Yemen.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support reforms that professionalize the financial sector, encourage private sector development, and further open economies to trade and investment. The United States will strengthen bilateral economic ties through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFA) designed to promote economic reform. U.S. assistance will facilitate expanded regional engagement on trade and investment, as well as promote World Trade Organization accession and compliance. Progress in these areas will help countries expand their economic base and participate more fully in the global economy, while helping to weaken support for extremists. In a number of countries some economic reforms have taken root, which have contributed to positive gross domestic product growth rates.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will be targeted at alleviating hardships where crises, forced migration, and natural disasters, generate serious humanitarian challenges for vulnerable populations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The cornerstone of Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding in the region includes an MCC Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture and rural development.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to help stabilize a country still recovering from a civil war and to counter potential extremist recruitment. In addition, U.S. assistance bolsters Algeria's ongoing fight against Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and supports Algerian political and economic reforms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,427	1,700	-	1,700	3,770
Development Assistance	-	400	-	400	900
Economic Support Fund	400	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	696	800	-	800	950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	-	-	-	970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	317	500	-	500	950
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,816	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	8,427	1,700	-	1,700	3,770
1 Peace and Security	1,611	1,300	-	1,300	2,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	717	400	-	400	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	-	100	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	696	800	-	800	1,520
1.5 Transnational Crime	198	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	400
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	400
4 Economic Growth	-	400	-	400	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	200
4.3 Financial Sector	-	200	-	200	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	200	-	200	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,816	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,816	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,770	2,470	800	-	500	-
Development Assistance	900	-	400	-	500	-
International Military Education and Training	950	950	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,770	2,470	800	-	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	970	570	400	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	950	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The merger of Algeria’s domestic terrorist group with Al-Qaeda at the end of 2006, and the subsequent adaptation of suicide bombings and similar tactics in Algeria, gave strong additional impetus to the U.S. Government to continue to expand its partnership with Algeria in fighting global terrorism. Counter-terrorism programming will continue to be focused on those areas where Algeria’s capabilities are less fully developed; for example, in developing anti-bomb capacity, strengthening export control systems, and stopping the flow of terrorism financing. U.S. military training enhances the Algerian military’s awareness of international norms of human rights, civilian control of the military, technical training, and English language training. The military training program in Algeria has provided substantial results using modest outlays of funds, while strengthening U.S. ties to a major regional power as it continues to expand its influence in North Africa. The U.S. will continue to expand a new Anti-Terrorist Assistance (ATA) program to provide training to improve the ability of Algerian law enforcement to interdict and prosecute terrorists.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Targeted assistance aimed at strengthening the rule of law, civil society, respect for human rights, capacity among political parties, good governance, and the media will help build a democratic Algeria with strong civic and political institutions. U.S. programs will help provide the political space to demonstrate to Algerians that change is possible without violence. The keystone of this assistance will be a university counter-radicalization program designed to foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors and to improve curricula and develop job-related skills in Algerian universities in areas of the country at risk of radicalization. Assistance may also go to capacity building in Algeria’s judicial system, designed to enhance the technical abilities and independence of that branch of government.

Economic Growth: The United States continues to encourage Algerian efforts to open and integrate Algeria’s economy into global and regional economies in order to improve economic growth. Priority is given to reform of Algeria’s financial sector environment through technical assistance focused on reform of Algeria’s taxation policy and its banking system. The program also seeks to encourage development of a local constituency for Algerian accession to the World Trade Organization. Continued activities reflect a broadening of the overall bilateral relationship.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth Fleet is headquartered, contributes directly to the U.S. Government's effort to maintain security in the Persian Gulf. Bahrain is the only Arab state to have led one of the Coalition Task Forces that patrol the Gulf, and has offered to sail its flagship in support of the coalition counter-piracy mission. U.S. assistance helps Bahrain, which lacks the oil wealth of its neighbors, obtain the equipment and training it needs to operate alongside U.S. air and naval forces. U.S. military access to Bahrain also supports operations in Iraq, and this access has made Bahrain a primary option for relocating support for operations in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also contribute to counterterrorism and other security cooperation with Bahrain, which is a Major Non-NATO Ally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
Foreign Military Financing	3,968	8,000	-	8,000	19,500
International Military Education and Training	622	650	-	650	700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	744	500	-	500	1,100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
1 Peace and Security	5,334	9,150	-	9,150	21,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	744	500	-	500	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,590	8,650	-	8,650	20,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	21,300	21,300	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assistance to Bahrain will continue to sustain U.S.-origin equipment that Bahrain's forces use in coalition operations and support Bahrain's effort to upgrade its F-16 fleet and maintain its flagship in mission-ready status. Bahrain's ability to fulfill its offer to sail its flagship in support of counter-piracy operations is directly linked to financial support for its Navy. Military training efforts will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, keeping Bahrain's F-16s sufficiently updated to operate effectively

alongside U.S. warplanes. Training will also promote military professionalism, and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States among the Bahraini officer corps. In addition, U.S.-based courses will provide instruction in the democratic principles of civilian control of the military and help to encourage the political reforms already underway in Bahrain. This training provides military personnel with the skills necessary to maintain the stocks of U.S.-furnished equipment, and enhance Bahrain's value as a training and coalition partner. Finally, counter-terrorism training programs will continue to sustain Bahrain's capabilities and promote multilateral cooperation by conducting regional training courses.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,590		8,650		20,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of existing Bahrain military forces that are fully capable of integrating into a U.S.-led coalition				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
60	55	50	Target	Results	50	55
			45	45		
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the major goals of U.S. assistance to Bahrain is to ensure that Bahraini forces are capable of operating in tandem with U.S. military forces. At the same time, U.S. assistance and programs have the effect of showing Bahrain's leadership that there are tangible benefits to military cooperation, even when such cooperation may sometimes be unpopular on the street and in Parliament. To maintain important military-to-military relations, U.S. funding should increase over time to a level that will enable Bahrain to begin making its air and naval forces sustainable and fully interoperable with U.S. forces. These are large investments of foreign assistance, but the programs they support require high levels of funding to produce and sustain the necessary incremental steps in performance. Additionally, U.S. assistance levels in recent years have not been adequate to address the various maintenance and equipping needs of Bahrain, and therefore the targets for FY2009 and FY2010 reflect the need to carry out servicing of legacy systems while at the same time achieving progress on modernizing force capabilities.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt is an important U.S. partner in the pursuit of Middle East peace, and regional stability. U.S. assistance to Egypt has long played, and continues to play, a central role in Egypt's political, economic, social, and military transformation. Egypt has begun a substantive economic reform process which has seen some meaningful results; however, more must be done. To expand the scope of what has already begun, the United States will support programs to expand civil liberties, introduce transparency and accountability in government, and foster more democratic institutions. Despite some progress, achieving meaningful reform will continue to present challenges.

The U.S. will remain closely engaged with the Government of Egypt (GOE) on political and economic reforms, while encouraging Egypt's strong support for U.S. regional policies and efforts to combat terrorism. The U.S. Government supports the enactment of the political reforms outlined by President Mubarak during the 2005 Presidential campaign. Egypt has, however, been slow to implement these reforms. U.S. assistance program will work with the Egyptians to advance these reforms apace. The United States also supports Prime Minister Nazif's economic reform package and remains committed to promoting trade and investment between the U.S. and Egypt. Furthermore, U.S. assistance programs will support reforms in basic education in accordance with Egypt's National Education Strategic Plan, as well as to improve Maternal and Child Health indicators, thus moving Egypt closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
Economic Support Fund	411,639	200,000	-	200,000	250,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,289,470	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,237	1,300	-	1,300	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	895	1,100	50,000	51,100	2,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
1 Peace and Security	1,293,586	1,302,400	50,000	1,352,400	1,305,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	565	1,100	-	1,100	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330	-	50,000	50,000	170
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,292,691	1,301,300	-	1,301,300	1,301,130
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	54,800	22,000	-	22,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,050	12,200	-	12,200	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	2,500	-	2,500	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,705,225	1,504,400	50,000	1,554,400	1,555,200
2.4 Civil Society	31,750	7,300	-	7,300	7,000
3 Investing in People	170,640	119,901	-	119,901	82,900
3.1 Health	18,618	40,317	-	40,317	15,000
3.2 Education	96,929	79,584	-	79,584	67,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	55,093	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	186,199	60,099	-	60,099	147,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	18,887	40,093	-	40,093	24,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	7,400	-	7,400	34,000
4.3 Financial Sector	145,710	1,100	-	1,100	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,500	1,506	-	1,506	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,000	4,250	-	4,250	60,100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,102	3,500	-	3,500	5,000
4.8 Environment	-	2,250	-	2,250	20,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,050	-	2,050	1,850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,050	-	2,050	850

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,555,200	1,305,200	20,000	82,900	147,100	-
Economic Support Fund	250,000	-	20,000	82,900	147,100	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. benefits from its strategic relationship with Egypt and through the GOE's support for U.S. efforts to deter and counter threats to regional security. From providing logistical support and security to U.S. forces transiting the Suez Canal and Egyptian airspace in support of Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom, to maintaining a field hospital in Bagram, Afghanistan, to vocally and publicly supporting U.S. policies in the region and efforts to stabilize Iraq, Egypt continues to be an important U.S. regional partner. Military assistance supports Egypt's efforts to enhance its border security and combat smuggling, while expanding the base of Egypt's U.S. equipment and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Assistance also provides technical development and training for the Egyptian military while building mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt. Continuing programs in police training to promote respect for human rights and effective community policing practices are necessary steps in the transformation of Egypt's law enforcement. Finally, security assistance gives Egypt the tools it needs to participate in peacekeeping operations in countries that include Sudan, Liberia, and Afghanistan. These areas of cooperation highlight the United States and Egypt's shared interests in a secure Middle East and strong coalition operations. Support for counter-terrorism activities will assist the GOE in further enhancing the operational and tactical capabilities required to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Assistance will contribute to anti-terrorism efforts by providing training, enabling equipment, and

operational planning for the implementation of an Anti-Terrorism Unit (ATU). This program concentrates on building the investigative capabilities of a dedicated group of investigators to specialize in terrorist investigations. Training will culminate in the ATU's ability to develop and sustain terrorist interdiction programs, react to a terrorist incident, conduct multi-disciplinary investigations and manage mass casualty critical incidents.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	565		1,100		3,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people trained in anti-terrorism by USG programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	200	53	120	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The plan for FY 2010 is to train additional working level officers to expand the professional corps of investigators and response-capable personnel. In addition, the U.S. will train mid-level officers as program managers to supervise and train (train-the-trainer concept) a sustainable investigative and response capability. The U.S. will also support training for explosives detection K-9 teams (both dogs and handlers), as well as providing dogs and equipment to maintain capable working dog units. Due to the tailored nature of these trainings, the cost per participant is higher than in FY 2008. Therefore, although the funding requests for FYs 2009 and 2010 has increased, the target number for trainees is lower.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the efforts of non-governmental organizations to increase public participation in governance and political life, and promote human rights, social justice and civic education. It will also improve administration of and access to justice, while strengthening government accountability. Assistance will increase grassroots support for democratic and political reform, and support a professionalized and restructured state-owned and independent media. Grants will be made to grassroots Egyptian organizations that conduct educational and advocacy work on democracy, human rights, and further greater institutional transparency and accountability with organizations that partner with and train Egyptian counterparts.

To promote human rights and decrease violence against women and children, the U.S. will continue to strengthen the capacity of the National Council on Human Rights, the National Council of Women, and the Ministry of Family and Population. Working in partnership with the GOE, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on improving access to justice in the areas of criminal justice and family justice. In criminal justice, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Prosecutor General's Office to provide training on human rights, strengthen the right to publicly-appointed defense counsel, increase public access to information, automate selected offices and make defendants' files available to counsel earlier in the process to ensure that justice is properly served. In family justice, USAID will work closely with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Family and Population to strengthen the capacity of the family justice system to mediate family disputes and increase access to and information about family legal services. In the Rule of Law area, USAID plans to develop community-based dispute resolution centers for the poor and provide legal aid where litigation is deemed necessary.

U.S. assistance will develop local media by continuing to promote free expression and improve centers for training press and broadcast journalists in technical and management skills. In addition, U.S. assistance will support an improved enabling environment through the restructuring of state-owned press and broadcast services. To promote increased citizen participation in decision-making, the U.S. will maintain its support for the decentralization of fiscal, political, and administrative authorities to governorates and districts through supporting policy reform at the national level. At the local level, training and technical assistance will continue for local stakeholders to enable them to become more effective partners in the development of their communities. Assistance will also be directed toward enhancing political competition and consensus building and will provide training and technical assistance to improve election administration at polling stations nationwide. In the areas of political party building, assistance will improve parties' internal election processes and improve their responsiveness to constituents. Additional training resources will be provided to aspiring political candidates, as well as to support voter education and domestic observation of elections. Programs will work to build an understanding of and respect for U.S. policies and values through broad public outreach to the Egyptian public, including web-chats and media events, expanded English scholarships, cultural and outreach programming in Alexandria, and support for private people-to-people initiatives.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		2,500		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws or amendments promoting decentralization drafted with USG assistance (unit of measure: no. of laws)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Government of Egypt is moving toward implementing decentralization, which includes the development of a national strategy on decentralization and legislative reforms. The U.S. is providing assistance in three governorates to implement sectoral decentralization on a pilot basis over the next two years. Concurrently, U.S. assistance is being provided to Egypt to develop the national strategy, draft new laws and amend existing laws relevant to decentralization. Throughout this process the U.S. provides an array of support on the national and the local level to improve skills and enhance citizen involvement in local decision-making and in advocating for legislative reform. In FY 2010, a new law on local administration will be drafted and finalized with U.S. assistance. A new uniform budget system law will also be drafted with U.S. technical assistance.

Investing in People: Despite laudable economic growth rates, Egypt lacks developed and effective social safety nets to assist the poor, especially in rural Upper Egypt and the urban slums of Cairo and Alexandria. Poverty rates remain high, malnutrition has increased, and 40 percent of adult women are illiterate. U.S. assistance will be targeted to these pockets of poverty and other vulnerable populations, providing quality sustainable models of primary health care and education delivery based on active community engagement and informed choice. In FY 2010, USAID will support the Ministry of Health to emphasize policies and programs that improve coverage of underserved population groups with the greatest health needs, and to strengthen technical and managerial skills in the health sector to sustain the impressive gains in health

achieved in recent decades. The preliminary 2008 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey demonstrates continued, sharp downward trends in infant and child mortality, and an increase in coverage of immunization, pre-natal and delivery care, and child health services. The overall impact of past assistance efforts in family planning has been dramatic: the average Egyptian woman now has approximately three children, down from about six in the 1980s. Effective family planning has lengthened the interval between births, positively affecting child survival and maternal health. Nevertheless a number of concerns persist. Almost 50 percent of the population is under the age of 25. Family planning usage has stagnated over the last six years and is contributing to overpopulation. The associated demands of additional resources for these citizens will stretch fragile public services and scarce natural resources, which could have a significant impact on country-level stability. Child malnutrition and growth stunting have risen sharply, with rural, urban poor, and low-income groups bearing the greatest burden of these trends. Female circumcision, a form of gender-based-violence and a threat to women's health, continues at high levels across all segments of Egyptian society. Funding through USAID will address these problems by strengthening the coverage and quality of maternal and child health and family planning/reproductive health services, as well as supporting behavior change communications to reach the lower income and most vulnerable groups with least access to services.

Contributing to the GOE's health sector reforms, USAID will support the continued development of management and leadership skills throughout the health system. With the highest prevalence of hepatitis C in the world, U.S. support will intensify infection prevention and control efforts throughout the country. Given the rise of other chronic diseases, the adoption of healthy behaviors will be encouraged throughout the country via mass media and interpersonal communication and will be built into key health service programs.

U.S. assistance will support changing the Egyptian educational system from one that rewards rote memorization and passive knowledge to one that promotes critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Funding requested will continue Egypt's drive towards sustained school-based reform as part of its basic education program and will also provide opportunities for higher education training. Specifically, in basic education, funds will support the development of sustainable systems for teacher and administrator training and professional development, the introduction of educational technology in schools, improved student assessment practices, and pilot projects in the decentralization of finances and administration. Improving access to and quality of education for girls in poor remote areas of Egypt will continue to be a priority focus. USAID will also seek public-private partnerships for the use of information technology in improving student learning. USAID will continue to employ two standardized studies to monitor performance in the education sector. To date, these studies have demonstrated notable impacts on teacher and school management performance. The Standards-based, Classroom Observation Protocol for Egypt (SCOPE) study showed that teachers in USAID-supported schools used more active learning methodologies (a 20 percent increase annually). The Management Assessment Protocol (MAP) survey revealed that school management improved (also a 20 percent increase annually).

To advance public diplomacy goals, provide professional certifications in technical skills, and deepen the leadership pool, USAID, in partnership with the private sector, will continue to finance scholarship programs for disadvantaged Egyptians to attend higher education institutions. In addition, USAID will encourage sustainable partnership activities between the U.S. and Egyptian scientific and technical communities.

Economic Growth: In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue its assistance to support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy, improving the business environment and generating more productive jobs. Since 2003, the GOE has eliminated the black market for hard currency by liberalizing the exchange rate regime; cut tariffs across the board by 40 percent and simplified the tariff code; reduced corporate and personal income tax by 50 percent; reduced and simplified sales taxes; consolidated offices within the Egyptian Tax Authority to streamline the assessment and collection processes; raised fuel prices to cut subsidies; and implemented extensive financial sector reforms. Recent U.S. assistance directly supported

the creation of a Single Regulatory Agency, a Consumer Protection Agency, and a Food Safety Agency. U.S. assistance also played a prominent role in the GOE's ongoing efforts to improve customs administration, tax administration, and intellectual property protection, as well as improving Egyptian participation in World Trade Organization processes.

Assistance provided through USAID will improve the overall business environment and benefit the Egyptian consumers. Efforts will target a new tax regime for small and micro-businesses, a new comprehensive budget law that meets international best practices, reduced real estate tax rates, and a new customs law consistent with most World Customs Organization and Kyoto Convention standards. USAID will also support a major trade capacity-building initiative with the Egyptian Customs Authority, as well as a modernization of the inspection system for traded goods. In addition, USAID will support GOE business-oriented initiatives including a major reform of industrial estates, creation of small business facilitation centers, and the reform of licensing and inspection regimes. These USAID-supported efforts have contributed to improving Egypt's ranking from 165 in 2007 to 114 in the 2009 Doing Business Report, placing Egypt among the top 10 reformers for 2009. Finally, USAID will initiate a program that will strengthen human resources development to improve and sustain Egypt's competitiveness in the market place.

In the area of environment, USAID will reengage the GOE and the Egyptian private sector on energy issues, and continue successful efforts in natural resource conservation. A new program will support energy efficiency and the expanded production of clean energy using Egypt's abundant solar and wind resources. USAID will encourage further liberalization of energy markets, thus reducing the current significant drain on budget resources, limiting harmful greenhouse gas emissions, and freeing up hydrocarbon-based energy for export to neighboring countries. U.S. assistance goals promote energy efficiency policies and practices in collaboration with both public and private sectors in industry, residential and commercial property, and transport. In addition, USAID will support Egyptian entrepreneurs in their efforts to expand locally-based energy conservation and renewable energy industries that will create new jobs and increase incomes. A second new environmental program will promote sustainable natural resources policies and practices that are critical to the long-term future of Egypt's vibrant tourism industry. This program will build on USAID's successful efforts in creating a nature protectorate along the Southern Red Sea and in improving conservation management practices within that area. Working with public officials responsible for Egypt's protectorates, non-profit environmental groups, and entrepreneurs, the program will attempt to leverage private capital for investment in environmentally responsible tourism that respects Egypt's rich cultural and natural heritages while creating jobs and income for local inhabitants of tourism destinations. USAID will continue funding a program to assist poor Bedouin communities in the Sinai, through a comprehensive development approach aimed at improving water resource availability and distribution; upgrading basic community services such as health, education, and utilities; providing increased employment and business opportunities; and, building community institutional capacities.

In the agricultural sector, USAID will initiate a new program to expand smallholder, high-value agriculture in disadvantaged rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt. This effort will increase rural incomes, improve food security for resource-poor farmers, and conserve Egypt's increasingly scarce water supplies. The program will expand linkages and distribution channels between small farmers and consumers in urban and export markets, building on the lessons learned from ongoing public-private agribusiness partnerships between USAID and U.S.-based multinationals. Support will focus on farmer education, high-value crops with low water requirements, and the promotion of water-saving irrigation methods.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,250		20,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent change in energy and material savings due to improved practices as a percentage of targeted sector or regional consumption				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Sustainable natural resources conservation policies and practices are critical to the long-term future of a vibrant tourism industry in Egypt. The FY 2010 funding will be divided equally between two new programs: an Energy program, under the program element “Clean Productive Environment”, to support energy efficiency policies and expanded production of clean energy; and a Natural Resource Management program under the “Natural Resource and Biodiversity” program element. The two programs are currently in the assessment phase. Therefore, performance results for FY 2010 funds are not expected before FY 2012, and the custom indicator provided is tentative and only relates to the Energy program. By the end of FY 2012, it is anticipated that energy efficiency will increase in targeted sectors, such as construction and energy intensive industry, and that government and civil society organizations responsible for managing natural resources will have improved management practices.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,000		7,400		34,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reform benchmarks achieved by the Government of Egypt				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The \$400 million Human and Economic Development Cash Transfer Program, which ceases September of 2010, targets reforms in the program areas of education, health, macroeconomic foundations for growth, trade and investment and private sector competitiveness. Of the FY 2010 request for the Trade and Investment area, \$30 million is requested for a cash transfer disbursement for achievement of two policy reform benchmarks: 1) the enactment of a new customs law consistent with most World Customs Organization and Kyoto Convention standards, enabling a modern streamlined customs system characterized by risk management conditional release, post-clearance audit, international cooperation with other customs and enforcement agencies, adequate enforcement tools, and transparency, and; 2) the reduction of clearance

time from 14 days to 9 days, in ports that cover at least 50 percent of Egypt's imports.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,000		4,250		60,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reform benchmarks achieved by the Government of Egypt				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Of the FY 2010 request for the Private Sector Competitiveness area, \$30 million is requested for a cash transfer disbursement for achievement of two policy reform benchmarks: 1) the enactment of an amendment of the Companies Law that eliminates minimum capital requirements and restrictions on the transfer of founder's shares, relaxes rules governing the issuance of preferred shares, streamlines procedures for opening branches of foreign companies in Egypt, and streamlines procedures for voluntary liquidation, and; 2) the implementation of bankruptcy reform to ensure that debtor rehabilitation is the primary goal, priority is given to secured creditors in debt resolution cases, and civil rights of insolvent debtors are protected. The remaining FY2010 request is slated to accommodate a newly designed bilateral Economic Support Fund program currently being negotiated by the U.S. Government and the Government of Egypt, the specific elements of which are still under discussion.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Iraqi government is continuing to assume full responsibility for its citizens and its future. To assist with this critically important process, the President's FY 2010 budget request focuses on those key areas that will help the Iraqis lay a foundation for lasting peace, stability, and self-reliance. Key events such as national elections (early 2010) and critical reforms such as improving governance, increasing accountability, and strengthening the rule of law will determine the sustainability of hard-won gains. The Iraqi government faces a number of challenges – lower oil revenue, political and economic management of still-new institutions, political reconciliation, the return and reintegration of millions of displaced persons, and subsidy reforms – that could undermine Iraq's stability without targeted foreign assistance from the United States.

U.S. foreign assistance is now focused on providing targeted technical and humanitarian assistance to help the Iraqi government and its people consolidate political and security gains, broaden the base of economic growth, and improve the effectiveness and transparency of government institutions. The FY 2010 budget request proposes the following essential components: (a) working with the Iraqi people and the United Nations (UN) to support upcoming elections, strengthen civil society, and support democratic institution building; (b) helping national, provincial, and local government institutions strengthen their capacity to protect and expand the rule of law, confront corruption, and deliver basic services; (c) helping displaced Iraqis by working directly with the Iraqi government, the UN, and other international agencies to resettle refugees and displaced Iraqis, supporting neighboring countries already hosting refugees, and cooperating with other countries to resettle Iraqis facing great personal risk; and (d) helping the Iraqi government establish economic policies that engender private sector growth, regional and international economic integration, and sound use of public resources. Although the FY 2010 budget request represents an overall decrease from FY2009 and prior year funding levels, it will support programs for the full fiscal year, regularizing foreign assistance requests for Iraq and setting aside the need for supplemental funding.

Targeted U.S. assistance will help the Iraqis strengthen political and civil society institutions; expand economic reforms and bolster the private sector economy; implement key measures to diminish sectarian and ethnic violence; strengthen the foundations for the rule of law and human rights; develop sustainability in the delivery of essential services; and support the development of good governance and greater accountability in regions, provinces, and local municipalities. It is imperative that the United States continue to build on earlier successes in order to help the Iraqi government and its people take full responsibility for Iraq's future stability and growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	633,116	127,000	482,000	609,000	500,000
Democracy Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	428,960	102,500	449,000	551,500	415,700
International Military Education and Training	31	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	85,000	-	20,000	20,000	52,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,363	24,500	11,000	35,500	30,300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	23,762	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	633,116	127,000	482,000	609,000	500,000
1 Peace and Security	205,554	92,000	63,000	155,000	79,800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,291	4,000	6,500	10,500	6,985
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	4,500	4,500	3,315
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	203,263	88,000	7,000	95,000	30,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	45,000	45,000	38,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	368,800	35,000	274,000	309,000	328,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	78,630	-	20,000	20,000	73,000
2.2 Good Governance	184,210	-	149,000	149,000	166,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	35,000	35,000	32,000
2.4 Civil Society	105,960	35,000	70,000	105,000	57,000
3 Investing in People	-	-	8,500	8,500	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	8,500	8,500	-
4 Economic Growth	35,000	-	120,500	120,500	72,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,500	-	50,000	50,000	23,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,000	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	6,500	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	43,000	43,000	27,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	27,500	27,500	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	23,762	-	-	-	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,762	-	-	-	20,000
6 Program Support	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	23,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	23,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500,000	79,800	328,200	-	72,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	415,700	38,500	285,200	-	72,000	20,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	52,000	9,000	43,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	30,300	30,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: FY 2010 funds will enable Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) to promote: improved local government performance, enhanced social stability, economic growth, and civil society development through quick impact projects and small grants to individuals and organizations. During

FY2010, the Department of State will prepare for deeper engagement on Iraq police development, working with the Multi-National Force-Iraq to ensure continuity of civilian security force development efforts. Within that transitional framework, the Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance will conduct an interagency assessment of the Iraqi government's counter-terrorism capabilities and commence a traditional broad-based training program that will begin with crisis management seminars for senior executives. Additionally, support for international military education and training will further develop the professionalism and capacity of Iraq's military and strengthen the critical military partnership between the United States and Iraq. FY 2010 funds will also enable the U.S. Government to continue to support demining and weapons destruction operations. These efforts are successfully clearing important areas of Iraq, which is one of the most severely mine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) afflicted nations in the world. Other programs will focus on building the capacity of the Iraqi government to protect foreign diplomats; control the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and WMD-applicable technology, expertise, and materials; properly dismantle and dispose their former nuclear facilities; counter narcotics trafficking; undermine terrorist financing; and improve border security.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent completion of a GOI counternarcotics strategic plan				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	75
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A Department of State-commissioned assessment by the Justice Department's National Drug Intelligence Center completed in March 2009, identified numerous drug threats in Iraq including trafficking and abuse. Effectively dealing with these problems before they become more severe will require engagement across Ministries and in various geographic areas of the country. FY10 funds will be used to deploy advisors to work with appropriate elements of the Government of Iraq (GOI) and as appropriate the NGO community and international partners to develop and, to the extent funds allow, help the GOI to implement, a comprehensive counterdrug strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 funding will continue to support programs, including through PRTs, that help Iraqi citizens, civil society, and democratic institutions work together to reduce violence and build a sustainable, just, accountable, and responsive system of governance. Programs will also continue to focus on improving the capability and effectiveness of Iraq's government at the local, provincial, and national levels. This is particularly important for newly-elected provincial governments. For example, the Community Action Program empowers community boards and neighborhood councils by giving community members the tools and training to develop and implement community improvement projects. National ministry capacity building programs will continue critical civil service reform at the national level by bringing core public sector functions, including financial management, effective public budgeting, and procurement, into Iraq's national ministries. The continued inclusion of and support for programs that focus on women's social, economic, and political advancement are critical to a democratic and stable future in Iraq. Training programs supporting women's political participation will be integrated at

each level, encouraging effective leadership participation in political parties, networking, coalition building, policy making, and advocacy skills. Supporting widows, victims of coalition warfare and their affected families, and victims of gender based violence will be another important part of community development.

The FY 2010 budget request also includes funds for programs that will focus on developing and strengthening the underlying foundations of a democratic system of government. Programs will support national reconciliation, promote transparent and inclusive elections, strengthen issue-based political discourse between government and citizens, and foster Iraq’s civil society and independent media. These funds will also support programs that build the capacity of political parties and the Council of Representatives in areas including policy analysis, bill drafting, budgeting, constituent relations, administration, and improved oversight of executive branch agencies.

Reform and capacity building within Iraq’s criminal justice sector are critical parts of FY 2010 activities. This includes training and advisory assistance to expand and further professionalize the Iraqi Corrections Service; build the skills of judges and investigators; improve coordination and case management; and enhance court and judicial security. Improving accountability and anti-corruption measures will be a primary theme throughout all FY 2010 programs.

Programming for human rights and rule of law will continue to be a priority in FY2010. These programs will assist Iraq’s legal, democratic, and non-governmental institutions to support and protect human rights, including women’s rights; foster national reconciliation and unity; integrate human rights and rule of law education; ensure accountability for abuses; and further democratic change in the Middle East region. Additionally, FY 2010 programs will continue to support national reconciliation efforts by responding to concerns about missing persons issues through training for mass graves excavation, forensic and DNA analysis, and the development of legislation on this issue.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	78,630		20,000		73,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of US-funded prisons turned over to and activated by the Iraqi Corrections Service				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating: Target	On Target Results		
0	0	0	0	0	80	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. ongoing corrections advisory presence already has, and will continue to draw down in response to increasing Iraqi capabilities (as evidenced by joint U.S.-Iraq performance audits). The first U.S.-constructed prison was turned over to the Government of Iraq in March 2009 and the last is due to be handed over by January 2010. With U.S. advisory help the Iraqi Corrections Service should be able to activate these prisons within three to four months of turnover. Providing these advisors helps to ensure full and effective use of our substantial infrastructure investment. The Department of State is also funding projects to improve the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of Iraq's criminal courts. Its three major initiatives (the Judicial Education and Development Institute for continuing legal education, a court administration system overhaul, and a formal judicial/court protection capacity) should largely transition to

full Iraqi ownership by the end of calendar 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	184,210		149,000		166,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of central and provincial level executive/ministry personnel trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	2,968	20,000	25,984	58,000	80,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Tatweer program builds the capacity of key Iraqi ministries to develop the public management skills of ministerial staff and institutionalize training activities at the GOI National Training Center at the central and provincial levels. The program aims to improve and reform the GOI institutions’ internal systems and processes and to introduce international best practices. The main GOI counterparts are the Prime Minister’s Office, two Deputy Prime Ministers’ Offices, Presidency Council and the Council of Ministers Secretariat and ten key ministry staff at the central and provincial level. The program assists the Prime Minister Advisory Committee hosting the Civil Service Committee in introducing legislative and operational reforms. Tatweer training addresses core administrative and essential management skills that contribute to a better performance and efficient delivery of services. The skills include project management, strategic planning, procurement, budget, and human resource management. The Tatweer training-of-trainers component allows the GOI to assume more of the training responsibilities through their central and regional training centers. The program was recently extended until January 2011 and the additional funds have made it possible to expand the program into the provinces in a more robust way and train additional staff.

Economic Growth: FY 2010 programs will promote stability by reinforcing broad-based, sustainable economic growth through technical assistance to the Iraqi government in key areas of policy reform that will stimulate medium-term job creation and long-term job development in the private sector. The most effective way to stimulate broad job growth across Iraq is to expand the private sector – particularly in the area of agriculture, which is the largest non-government source of employment in Iraq. Programs will facilitate a shift to a market-based, regionally- and globally-integrated economy by encouraging key economic policy, legal, and regulatory reforms and building the capacity of government agencies and private sector economic institutions (including the Central Bank, ministries, private banks, and business associations). For example, programs will assist the Iraqi government in its efforts to join the World Trade Organization, draft and implement banking and investment regulations that help attract investors, and establish a comprehensive tariff schedule. Additionally, FY 2010 programs will stimulate private sector development by providing services such as access to micro-credit and training to develop business and human capacity. FY 2010 programs will also promote more effective and transparent management of government financial resources at the national and local levels of government through technical advisors who will provide advice and assistance directly to ministries and provincial governments. Similarly, Treasury Department technical advisors will work to help the Iraqis strengthen the Central Bank and the commercial banking sector.

Humanitarian Assistance: As Iraq becomes more secure, a major priority is the need to develop stable

communities for the resettlement and reintegration of Iraq's returnees and vulnerable communities. To address this priority, assistance will target the needs of local communities in order to create successful reintegration and resettlement conditions. This assistance will be broad-based and help with community mobilization and cooperation, social and economic small scale infrastructure development, and employment and income generation. In addition, funding will include specific community development activities determined by the needs identified within the vulnerable communities. The Administration also plans to provide robust and predictable assistance to Iraqi refugees and IDPs through its core humanitarian accounts in a manner consistent with President Obama's pledges to these groups.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Humanitarian Assistance				
Program Area		5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	23,762		0		20,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Provinces where assistance to communities is provided				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Agency for International Development's support to communities with populations of returning Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) will fulfill three U.S. goals for Iraq: 1) provide humanitarian assistance to those most in need in vulnerable communities; 2) continue to help stabilize Iraq through reducing potential threats of violence and conflict in IDP returnee communities; and 3) support Iraq's post conflict economic recovery through providing economic opportunities in IDP returnee communities. As this program is implemented, it will help with mitigating the stress on communities of refugees and IDPs. The vast majority of IDP and refugee returnees will likely return to three Provinces in particular: Baghdad, Diyala, and Ninewa. This is a new program and the indicator selected attempts to measure the impact of U.S. programs on displaced Iraqis returning to their communities or reintegrating into new ones.

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Commitment to Israel's security and well-being has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. Continuing U.S. security assistance acknowledges U.S. ties and signals U.S. commitment to Israel. The broad issues of Arab-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. U.S. efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 have been based on the premise that as Israel takes risks calculated to promote peace, the United States will help minimize those risks.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
1 Peace and Security	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Israel is a critical player in U.S. regional efforts to expand security and stability. Helping Israel maintain its qualitative military advantage enhances security by preventing regional conflict and builds the confidence necessary for Israel to take calculated risks for peace. The annual military assistance that Israel receives constitutes an important part of U.S. support for these objectives. Israel uses this assistance both to procure U.S.-origin defense articles, ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training, and to develop and support its own defense industry. A cornerstone of our Israel assistance package is guaranteeing Israel's qualitative military edge (QME). The increased funding for 2010 helps to safeguard the QME and fulfills U.S. commitments under the second year of the 10-year \$30 billion security arrangement with the Government of Israel.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States-Jordan relationship is a critical alliance that continues to further a myriad of U.S. global, regional, and bilateral objectives. For example, Jordan plays a key role in counter-terrorism efforts; provides political and logistical support for U.S. Government goals in Iraq; promotes regional peacemaking; contributes to the struggle against violent extremism; and maintains stability through increasing economic and political reforms. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) hosts a significant number of Iraqi refugees and has led regional outreach efforts to Iraqi Sunnis. An important driver of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, Jordan has closely coordinated with the U.S. to stimulate serious movement toward resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and is a close ally that consistently supports U.S. foreign policy goals in a region where many governments are reluctant to publicly support the United States. Jordan's leaders seek to show Jordan's people that partnership with the U.S. brings relevant benefits to Jordanians, especially during a time of economic hardship. Jordan also remains a major proponent of religious reconciliation by promoting worldwide the "Amman Message" that seeks to counter terrorist ideology, and advocates moderation and tolerance within Islam. The 2010 request level meets U.S. commitments under a new five year assistance agreement with the GOJ.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
Economic Support Fund	561,412	363,547	-	363,547	363,000
Foreign Military Financing	348,380	335,000	-	335,000	300,000
International Military Education and Training	2,941	3,100	-	3,100	3,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,488	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,571	19,150	-	19,150	24,650

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
1 Peace and Security	376,380	358,250	-	358,250	329,950
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	22,571	18,150	-	18,150	43,150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352,809	338,600	-	338,600	284,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,700	20,800	-	20,800	16,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,750	-	5,750	5,700
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,800	-	4,800	3,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,950	4,500	-	4,500	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,750	5,750	-	5,750	3,250
3 Investing in People	171,464	121,856	-	121,856	129,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	937,792	721,797	-	721,797	692,950
3.1 Health	99,964	64,200	-	64,200	65,000
3.2 Education	69,000	45,656	-	45,656	49,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	12,000	-	12,000	15,000
4 Economic Growth	330,248	220,891	-	220,891	218,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	272,070	166,000	-	166,000	168,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	17,885	15,223	-	15,223	17,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	8,000	-	8,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,500	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	20,641	23,812	-	23,812	18,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	17,052	7,856	-	7,856	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,000	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	4,711	-	4,711	3,926
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	980	-	980	1,326
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,731	-	3,731	2,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	692,950	329,950	16,000	129,000	218,000	-
Economic Support Fund	363,000	-	16,000	129,000	218,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,650	24,650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Jordan remains a strong, responsible and reliable partner in the struggle against extremism. U.S. assistance to Jordan addresses a broad array of issues including counter-terrorism, border security, counter-proliferation, promoting stability in Iraq, advancing Israeli-Palestinian talks, countering the financing of terrorism, and supporting democracy and stability. Jordan plays an important role in efforts to bolster Palestinian Authority President Abbas and to strengthen, reform and train the legitimate security forces of the Palestinian Authority. Funds allow the United States to provide key training and equipment that enhance Jordanian capability to strengthen security and stability at home and throughout the region. The robust U.S. military assistance program pays invaluable dividends in the form of interoperability, access, provision of time-sensitive support to regional allies, coordination, and mutual understanding.

Foreign assistance programs strengthen Jordan's counter-terrorism, border and internal security capabilities. U.S. funded programs provide training and equipment grants to improve border security with a focus on non-proliferation and strengthening Jordan's export control regime. Military assistance supports the modernization, readiness, and enhanced interoperability of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) with U.S. and NATO forces. These capabilities are increasingly important as Jordan is a partner in the struggle against extremism, participates in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations, and maintains

close operational and logistical ties to the U.S. military, including continued provision of field hospitals and other support for coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. Military financing programs also enhance the JAF's capability to secure its borders with Iraq and Syria, thereby reducing the flow of foreign fighters across boarders and increasingly preventing attacks in Israel. These and other Jordanian contributions to international efforts allow economy of force for U.S. forces. Further, the JAF supports U.S. efforts throughout the region by training national forces (Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Yemen), and providing logistical support upon request. Jordan is currently the single largest provider of civilian police personnel and the fourth-largest provider of military personnel to UN peacekeeping operations. Assistance also improves the professionalism of the JAF and reinforces among the Jordanian officer corps the importance of a strong, cooperative political/military relationship with the United States.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	22,571		18,150		43,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers and educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	360
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Jordan is a close ally of the U.S. in counter-terrorism efforts in the region, with Jordan providing a base of operations for the U.S. to carry out a number of counter-terrorism training programs for regional partners. Jordan itself faces a serious threat from terrorist organizations, and the Government of Jordan has responded with a plan to boost its capabilities to meet that challenge. U.S. assistance for FY2010 in the form of Anti-Terrorism Assistance will address critical needs as defined in the June 2006 assessment of Jordan's counter-terrorism capabilities as well as in Jordan's 2006 Strategic Defense Review. An FY2009 budget shortfall for continued work on the Jordan Call Center project will be addressed with FY10 funding, and the U.S. will continue to provide assistance and training to security services for national police projects and counter-terrorism training. Jordan has recently established a separate 14,000-person Special Operations unit, which will require additional tactical training. To this end, the U.S. intends to provide 17 courses in relevant disciplines, training 360 students.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The King and the GOJ are committed to political reform and to continuing to work to transform Jordan's tribal-based politics into a modern political system. The National Agenda, a ten-year roadmap for economic and political reform commissioned by the King in 2005, and the "We are All Jordan" convention, which met in July 2006, have opened up new areas of dialogue among elites. Legislative measures, such as the municipal elections law of April 2007, the press and publication law of May 2007, and the anti-corruption law of November 2006 and the March 2009 law against trafficking in persons are examples of legislation which constitute steps toward greater political reform. The Legislature is working on a number of important reform issues in 2009, which include an amendment to the Associations Law, increased penalties for honor crimes, and provisions to implement the new Decentralization Policy. While the GOJ has made important progress in some areas, progress in other areas has been constrained by multiple internal and external factors, including the global financial crisis. Economic assistance supports U.S. programs that strengthen GOJ reform efforts through increasing public participation and engagement in

democratic processes. Programs implemented through local organizations focus on building civil society; empowering women; promoting political party development; strengthening the technical capacity of local and national government and the judiciary; and providing journalist training and independent media programs.

Investing in People: With no oil and few natural resources to trade, Jordan is rightly focused on developing a knowledge-based economy, investing more than 25 percent of GDP in education, health, pensions, and welfare. U.S. assistance supports these Jordanian efforts, with a focus on education, building schools, training teachers, and helping to transition students from the classroom to the workplace with a strong emphasis on introducing technology into schools. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programming also strives to improve access to and quality of healthcare, particularly with respect to enhancing maternal and neonatal health. Significant water and sanitation programs have and will increase the ability of the GOJ to improve the standard of living to its people. In a cooperative United States-Jordanian effort, Jordan’s Royal Water Committee, helped shape a new water strategy that will be launched in 2009 and will focus on infrastructure development, while also emphasizing water conservation and water-use efficiency. In FY 2010, assistance through USAID will continue to support improvements in basic education, health, youth and water, and sanitation services in Jordan communities. These programs complement broader U.S. humanitarian assistance efforts by enabling key Jordanian institutions to cope with increased demand for vital services, addressing both refugee needs and domestic socio-political concerns stemming from regional population movements. U.S. assistance will improve the employability skills of youth, providing them with concrete employment and educational opportunities. Recognizing that Jordan faces intense social, economic, and political pressures arising from a youth demographic bulge, the U.S. will continue to support a cross-sectoral program that addresses the needs of youth and their communities in underprivileged, poor, and overcrowded geographic areas, as these populations are the most vulnerable to extremist recruitment and rhetoric.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	2,500	12,000		15,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth who participated in community based youth led projects				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	240	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested additional funding will be channeled towards grants to fund community-based youth-led projects under the Youth:Work Jordan Program. With the FY 2009 funding, the program will work with 20 youth in six communities to complete two to three priority projects in each community. Project ideas will be determined by the youth themselves based on the needs and demand of their specific community. Projects can range from simply painting and cleaning a public service facility (school, clinic, etc.) to upgrading a community center facility or refurbishing their neighborhood playground. The projects will provide youth the opportunity to apply the skills and knowledge acquired from employability training course to the process of planning, implementation and evaluation of the projects. Moreover, the youth-led projects will elevate youth's sense of belonging to their community and promote civic engagement and empowerment. With the additional funding in FY 2010, the program will double its impact, reaching approximately 500

youth who will implement an average of four projects per community.

Economic Growth: Jordan's greatest domestic challenges remain poverty and unemployment. Official poverty and unemployment rates hover around 15 percent each, with youth unemployment at more than 60 percent. These twin economic challenges, coupled with a lack of natural resources and need to import both food and fuel, threaten Jordan's stability and economic growth, and constrain the government's ability to advance important political and economic reforms. The GOJ has a mandate from the King to address these priority issues. A major component of U.S. assistance in Jordan aims to complement GOJ efforts by creating jobs, promoting economic growth, enhancing private sector competitiveness, and developing the tourism sector. Economic Growth programs also advance structural reforms, including transparency in the budget process, promoting a more effective system of taxation, and capitalizing on bilateral agreements such as the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement and the Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) agreement. The Global Climate Change Initiative will provide resources to advance energy conservation and efficiency and policies to promote renewable technologies. USAID's efforts will advance energy efficiency, regulatory reform, public-private partnerships, and access to credit to meet energy needs. Promoting economic growth in Jordan will ultimately permit a gradual decrease in U.S. foreign assistance while creating new opportunities for U.S. investments and export sales. Approximately 45 percent of Jordan's economic assistance each year goes towards a cash transfer to the GOJ for budgetary support. The cash transfer program supports a strengthening of GOJ's monetary policy initiatives, which provide a bulwark against the effects of the global financial crisis and aims to contribute to the U.S. and Jordan's economic growth objectives. The policy conditions associated with the cash transfer enhance the effectiveness of on-going U.S. assistance programs in all sectors. The cash transfer program will continue to assist Jordan to maintain political and economic stability, as all cash transfer funds will be used to support Jordan's efforts to pay down external non-military debt that will help strengthen Jordan's foreign exchange position and enhance its stability.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth					
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	17,885		15,223		17,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of participants in USG-supported trade and capacity building training events					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	632	300	797	275	555	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

The requested increase in funding for trade and investment will continue to educate and assist members of the Jordanian private sector, non-governmental organizations, and relevant public officials to take advantage of market liberalization and free trade agreements. This assistance will consist of training to educate participants about export opportunities, marketing, market intelligence, packaging, standards, and other related topics. During FY 2008, the target was set conservatively because the number of participants was expected to decrease. However, the interest in topics related to trade capacity building grew beyond expectations, which accounts for the exceeded target. It is expected that the global economic crisis may result in fewer participants for FY 2009. The U.S. is more optimistic for FY 2010 because it is expected that the economy will begin to recover at that time, and tariffs will be almost completely eliminated under the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement in January 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		8,000		10,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in technical energy fields				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	50	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. programs in the Jordanian energy sector are new, and they reflect the GOJ's priorities in the sector, as defined in the National Agenda that has been prepared by the GOJ to guide development. U.S. assistance will be sharply focused to increase energy use efficiency in the built environment, and to increase efficiency in generation and supply of electricity to customers. Achieving these two goals will deliver significant impact on a broad front that is best described with illustrative results: the legal and regulatory framework encourages private sector investments in energy efficient technology and services; Jordanians have the skills enabling them to compete locally and regionally for energy sector jobs; and the Jordan energy sector is attractive to U.S. energy firms. All results derive from the actions of people; therefore, building human capacity is the foundation of the program and the most important contributor to continuing growth and change in the sector.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Government of Jordan and the Millennium Challenge Corporation have moved ahead with a proposed program which, depending on MCC funding levels and progress in negotiations, should lead to a Compact signing during FY 2010. The program will focus on four main activities in the water sector all in and around the city of Zarqa. Activities include the expansion of the USAID-supported As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's distribution network to reduce water losses and a transmission pipeline for treated effluent use in the northern Jordan Valley.

Kuwait

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Kuwait supports diplomatic efforts and a strategic political-military arrangement designed to counter threats likely to emerge in the volatile Persian Gulf region by funding training opportunities for key Kuwaiti military leaders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	15	-	15	15
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	15	-	15	15
1 Peace and Security	-	15	-	15	15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: This foreign assistance funding request supports English language and other U.S. military training for Kuwaiti military officials and builds a foundation for major increases in future U.S. training for the Kuwait Ministry of Defense. It will permit the Kuwaiti Government to maximize the number of officers it sends to training, providing Kuwaiti officers with a sophisticated level of military expertise to facilitate increased interoperability with U.S. forces. Furthermore, these funds will permit the Government of Kuwait to purchase military training in the United States at a cost that is considerably lower than what is charged countries not eligible for military education and training funds.

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. leadership is essential for preserving Lebanese freedom and strengthening the key institutions of government that have been disrupted for years by political opposition forces supported by Syria and Iran. Lebanon's security and political stability are closely linked to U.S. strategic interests in the region including Middle East peace. Terrorist groups such as Hizballah continue to promote domestic and regional instability. With continued U.S. assistance, Lebanon can emerge as a credible, democratic state earning the respect of its citizens and playing a constructive regional role as a model of multiculturalism and tolerance that rejects the extremism that Hizballah and others promote.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
Economic Support Fund	44,636	67,500	-	67,500	109,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,943	90,700	98,400	189,100	100,000
International Military Education and Training	1,477	2,130	-	2,130	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	6,000	-	6,000	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,745	4,600	-	4,600	6,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
1 Peace and Security	13,165	103,430	98,400	201,830	129,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,745	3,700	-	3,700	7,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	400	-	400	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,420	99,330	98,400	197,730	119,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,032	18,327	-	18,327	27,317
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	996	7,500	-	7,500	14,154
2.2 Good Governance	3,600	4,500	-	4,500	7,163
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,900	2,500	-	2,500	500
2.4 Civil Society	536	3,827	-	3,827	5,500
3 Investing in People	9,000	27,568	-	27,568	48,221
3.1 Health	2,500	8,000	-	8,000	11,121
3.2 Education	6,200	19,568	-	19,568	36,700
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	300	-	-	-	400
4 Economic Growth	16,100	16,605	-	16,605	30,462
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	-	5,000	8,594
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	3,505	-	3,505	3,034

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	58,297	170,930	98,400	269,330	238,300
4.5 Agriculture	5,600	3,000	-	3,000	6,268
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000	-	-	-	6,066
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,600	-	4,600	4,000
4.8 Environment	6,500	500	-	500	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,000	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	500	-	500	937
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	566
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	-	500	371

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	238,300	129,300	27,317	48,221	30,462	3,000
Economic Support Fund	109,000	-	27,317	48,221	30,462	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Lebanon supports the government's ability to exercise sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. To accomplish this, the U.S. will work to enhance and professionalize the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) into the credible sources of security throughout the country. As part of a multi-year effort to strengthen these security institutions, the U.S. Government is supporting a comprehensive training and equipping program to counteract Hizballah, a foreign terrorist organization that continues to undermine the credibility of Lebanon's elected government and threatens to draw Lebanon into conflict with Israel. U.S. security assistance will also promote Lebanese control over southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, to prevent their use as bases to attack Israel. To professionalize the LAF and ISF, the U.S. Government will continue to enhance basic and advanced training programs inaugurated following the conflict with Israel in the summer of 2006. Funding will be used to introduce a community policing program model for the ISF in the Palestinian refugee camps, including a pilot program in Nahr al-Barid. Building on prior support for the ISF, select officers will receive specialized additional training in the United States and other regional training centers in counter-terrorism training related to crime scene investigation techniques, Very Important Person (VIP) protection courses, as well as crisis response and explosive incident countermeasures training. Funding will also be used to continue a comprehensive training program designed to provide basic and advanced skills to all levels of the LAF and to shape it into a leaner, more efficient force targeted toward border protection, internal security, and counterterrorism. Assistance will also continue to meet equipment needs, filling gaps in the LAF's close air support, fire support, surveillance, mobility, and communications capabilities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support Lebanon's sovereignty by strengthening democratic and judicial institutions, making them more transparent and credible. More resilient and effective institutions will repel Syrian interference and decrease Hizballah's ability to undermine the political process. Funding will work to overcome Lebanese public skepticism about the

democratic process, promote the implementation of the new election law, and support the nationwide municipal elections in 2010. Assistance to sustain local government modernization and reform achievements will continue by transforming municipalities into effective agents to lead local socio-economic development through democratic engagement with the private sector and citizenry. Assistance will work to strengthen the legitimacy of the judiciary by increasing its independence and improving the efficacy with which laws are applied in the courts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote transparency, accountability and good governance in both private and public sectors. Support for active engagement of CSOs in elections, legislative process and more functional local government has been and will continue to be a hallmark of U.S. assistance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	996		7,500		14,154	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of judges trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	5	40	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The independence of the judiciary in Lebanon has been historically limited by the tremendous power vested in the executive branch. The overwhelming backlog in the number of cases in the judicial system and the pressing need for more and better-trained judges also undermines the legitimacy of the justice system. The overall objectives of U.S. assistance are: to increase the effectiveness and independence of the Lebanese judicial system with better educated judges; more efficient and transparent courts and legal processes; and enabling frameworks that support judicial independence and impartiality. U.S. assistance will, in part, develop greater public awareness on Rule of Law issues and continue the modernization of court administration through targeting more courts and training more judges. The ultimate goal is to develop a culture of respect for the rule of law and enhance judicial accountability and transparency in Lebanon.

Investing in People: The U.S. supports three critical sectors in Lebanon: education, professional training, and water supply and sanitation. All of these activities are key elements of the U.S. efforts to support legitimate governance institutions superseding services currently being provided by Hizballah in depressed areas of the South, the Bekaa and North Lebanon, which are potential recruitment areas for extremists. To address extremism and its root causes, USAID will support programs for young people to prepare for lives of productive employment and civic engagement. U.S. education assistance will improve teacher performance in the public school system, enhance educational learning environments in public schools by providing repairs and equipment, and strengthen the engagement of parents and community members in school governance. In addition, the U.S. will continue scholarship support to educational institutions that promote sustainable linkages between Lebanese and U.S. scholars and institutions to improve Lebanese higher education and create a more favorable environment for bilateral cooperation. Moreover, professional training will be provided to a broad audience from all sectors and regions of Lebanese society to improve their institutional capacity.

USAID will continue its assistance aimed at improving health conditions in rural areas by rehabilitating community waste water treatment facilities to reduce pollution of surface and underground water. These facilities will provide cost-effective, environmentally sound solutions to wastewater disposal problems. Funds will also be used to assist water/wastewater utilities to improve service delivery and operations through strengthened management procedures and increased efficiency. Small and medium infrastructure activities such as rehabilitation of water/wastewater networks and installation of water meters will complement institutional strengthening efforts, improving water supply, and providing better services to the population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,500		8,000		11,121	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	12,000	53,900	78,600	53,900	15,000	32,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will provide funding to expand water and wastewater utilities. This includes working with as many as possible of the four Water Authorities and the Litani River authority to improve their service delivery, operations and management procedures. USAID will seek to implement a number of small to medium-size water infrastructure projects that improve supply, storage and treatment of water through construction and rehabilitation of potable water, irrigation and sewage networks, as well as wastewater treatment facilities. The ultimate goal is improved water services and increased water benefits for all Lebanese people. Results for FY2008 reflect the number of people benefiting from a healthier environment as a result of construction and operation of 24 wastewater treatment plants; two plants will commence operation in FY2009.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.2 Higher Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,400		11,200		19,715	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host-country individuals receiving USG-funded scholarships to attend higher education institutions.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	2,660	750	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will provide access to American-style education for Lebanese students who come from disadvantaged economic backgrounds throughout Lebanon. Expanding the horizons of these students will provide a voice for moderates within the society and promote democratic principles. The proposed scholarship and participant training programs support students to continue their education in American educational institutions in Lebanon and, if possible, in the United States. In 2008, U.S. assistance provided 2,660 students with scholarships through three American universities in Lebanon: the American University of Beirut, the Lebanese American University and Haigazian University. Activities will also include physical and managerial improvements through capacity development of teachers, strengthening administrative foundations, rehabilitation of facilities, and providing critical equipment. New programs will be designed in FY 2009, and therefore target numbers are conservative, but are expected to be higher in future years.

Economic Growth: Support will continue to small and medium enterprises in the agribusiness and tourism sectors and for product value chain development. Both tourism and agribusiness offer significant opportunities for growth in domestic and export niche markets, including opportunities to link expanding urban economies with poor rural areas. In addition to small and medium size enterprises, U.S. assistance will support the country of Lebanon’s efforts to ascend into the World Trade Organization and study the feasibility of establishing a Tripoli economic zone. The injection of funds within local communities will provide opportunities to establish and enhance businesses, create jobs, and increase income levels. U.S. programs will actively target women and youth and be provided to local governments in rural areas to support economic opportunities and increase private investment. Funds will also be provided to support irrigation and forest management activities which are an integral part of agriculture and farming and which have a direct impact on economic prosperity in rural areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	6,500	500		2,500		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	250	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance focuses on activities that include developing local capacities for sustainable forest management, which would provide support to forest conservation efforts and increase economic benefits. FY 2008 results reflect training conducted in the US and in Lebanon on emergency response and crisis management related to forest fires. This effort comes in response to the deteriorating state of forests that, forty years ago, used to cover 35 percent, whereas now they cover only 13 percent due to forest fires and lack of proper urban planning. Other activities will provide the necessary equipment and training for proper monitoring of water quality and water conservation at the Qaraoun Lake. The increased funding will improve the capabilities of local organizations to respond to forest fire emergencies and to promote awareness of forest conservation and fire prevention.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,000		0		6,066	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to improve their management practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	36	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increased funding under private sector competitiveness will target job creation and increased incomes, primarily in the agribusiness and tourism sectors located in peri-urban and rural areas. Both sectors are labor intensive, and offer significant opportunities for growth in domestic and export niche markets, including opportunities to link expanding urban with depressed rural economies. Activities will focus on improving value chain efficiency of agricultural, tourism, and other export-oriented sectors through improving their access to markets; developing business linkages between farmers and agribusiness input suppliers, processors, and marketing firms; improving the business enabling environment through advocacy capacity of private sector organizations, civil society including youth, and local governments; and increasing access to capital and credit for small and medium enterprises (SME), and increasing liquidity of micro-finance institutions. FY 2009 and 2010 results reflect achievements under the "Lebanon Business Linkages Initiative" activity using FY 2007 funds. FY 2008 actual results reflect activities initiated from 2005 to 2008 which have closed in 2008. Funds requested for FY 2010 will not reflect results before FY 2011.

Humanitarian Assistance: Assistance will be provided to complete the Mudeirej Bridge reconstruction project. The bridge once completed will restore vital commercial links within the country.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance to Libya focuses on bolstering Libya's commitments to renouncing weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the rapidly growing terrorist threat posed by Al-Qaeda in Libya and the region, and promoting professional, effective law enforcement and military services that respect international norms and practices.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,000	3,900	-	3,900	1,100
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	250
International Military Education and Training	-	350	-	350	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,050	-	1,050	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,000	3,900	-	3,900	1,100
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,400	-	1,400	1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	500	-	500	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	250	-	250	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	650	-	650	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	-	2,500	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	250	250	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assistance in export control and border security will support the Government of Libya in drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law, or modifying existing laws, and in developing a comprehensive strategic trade control list. Also, FY 2010 funding will provide technical assistance and training to more effectively tailor Libya's licensing system to its needs and capabilities, to train enforcement

officers to identify WMD-related technologies, and to provide inspection/detection equipment. Military assistance will support the development of a fully operational and safe Libyan Air Force transport fleet, to help Libya play a more responsible role on the African continent. It is expected that Libya can play a greater role in supporting peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, freeing up U.S. military resources for other uses. Military financing will also help Libya develop a more capable Coast Guard to better control its territorial waters to address key issues such as illegal migration and smuggling. Over 12,000 illegal migrants departed Libyan shores last year in an attempt to make landfall in Europe. Because Libya's current search and rescue capability is limited, military assistance will support training programs to develop Libyan officers' ability to interdict illegal migrants and effectively perform rescue operations of migrants in distress. Funding will support education and training of Libyan security forces, creating vital linkages with Libyan officers after a 35-year break in contact. U.S. Government representatives in-country will seek to identify candidates for specific courses on civil-military relations, border security, and counter-terrorism, with the goal of bringing Libyan officers to the United States and exposing them to democratic practices and promoting respect for human rights. Additional funding will be sought through the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership initiative, focusing primarily on anti-terrorism assistance, counter-terrorism finance, terrorist interdiction, and de-legitimizing terrorist ideology through educational, cultural, and information programming.

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to maintain its strong relationship with Morocco, a key ally and partner. The top three U.S. foreign policy goals are promoting economic growth, countering terrorism, and promoting democratic reforms. Morocco has made impressive economic and political strides in recent years, including liberalization of its trade relations with the United States and other countries, and significant political and social reforms, including the 2004 family law. Nevertheless, Morocco continues to face serious challenges. Illiteracy and joblessness, especially among the urban youth, remain high. While economic growth has accelerated, it has not yet reached the point where it can effectively absorb new entrants to the labor force and reduce poverty. Frustration with unemployment, unmet educational and health needs, and endemic corruption has broadened the appeal of non-secular parties and non-governmental organizations. Of greatest concern is the continued growth of a dangerous terrorist fringe, as reflected in the number of terrorist cells identified and disrupted since the summer of 2006. A strong level of engagement in support of Morocco's reforms, and maintaining the close U.S.-Morocco partnership, remain central to achieving U.S. goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
Development Assistance	4,136	18,000	-	18,000	24,500
Economic Support Fund	15,374	-	-	-	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,625	3,655	-	3,655	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,713	1,725	-	1,725	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	1,000	-	1,000	2,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,119	625	-	625	1,200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
1 Peace and Security	6,953	7,005	-	7,005	16,480
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	694	425	-	425	3,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	425	200	-	200	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,834	6,380	-	6,380	11,530
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,596	5,000	-	5,000	10,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,646	2,800	-	2,800	3,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	950	1,200	-	1,200	2,000
3 Investing in People	4,789	6,500	-	6,500	6,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,463	25,005	-	25,005	41,630
3.2 Education	4,789	6,500	-	6,500	6,500
4 Economic Growth	10,125	6,500	-	6,500	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,190	1,900	-	1,900	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	260	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	3,750	2,600	-	2,600	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,925	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,078	-	2,078	3,074
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,928	-	1,928	2,524

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	41,630	16,480	10,650	6,500	8,000	-
Development Assistance	24,500	-	10,000	6,500	8,000	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,030	1,380	650	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Assisting Morocco secure its porous borders and long coast line against terrorist threats, clandestine migration, and trafficking is critical to ensuring stability and safeguarding U.S. national interests. U.S. assistance will support Morocco's efforts to control its borders and to counter trafficking and smuggling, be it human, narcotics, cash, or conventional and unconventional weapons. Continued efforts to eliminate drug trafficking and patrol areas around the Strait of Gibraltar will be maintained. Countering radicalization is a serious challenge for Morocco. U.S. assistance will support capacity building activities that target specific causalities of youth radicalization, such as endemic corruption and lack of public services, which lead to outrage at social, economic, and political injustice. The realities of the terrorist threat and its impact on security and stability in Morocco have never been clearer than following the May 2003, and March and April 2007 suicide bombings in Casablanca. Among the key factors potentially breeding terrorist threats worldwide are marginalized youth populations (particularly males) that are particularly vulnerable to radicalization. Prisons are also potential areas for the recruitment, radicalization, and networking of extremist groups. To help alleviate the potential for youth radicalization, the U.S. Government has set a target for FY 2010 of 5,000 at-risk youth in targeted areas receiving services that empower them to make positive choices that will mitigate their receptivity to extremist ideology.

The Government of Morocco (GOM) has signed contracts for important U.S. air and ground military equipment, support vehicles, and training. These programs will provide the United States with access and interoperability with Moroccan military over the long term. The U.S. cooperation program in Morocco is a model for the region and is an important aspect of on-going regional multilateral security cooperation activities, including peacekeeping operations. Requested FY 2010 funding will allow the U.S. to meet a target of assisting Moroccan military personnel participation in 50 exercises with U.S. or coalition forces.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,834		6,380		11,530	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of exercises host country military personnel participate in with U.S. or coalition forces as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Morocco's Government has signed contracts for important U.S. air and ground military equipment, support vehicles, and training. These programs will provide the United States with access and interoperability with Moroccan military for the long term. U.S. cooperation program in Morocco is a model for the region and is an important aspect of on-going regional multilateral security cooperation activities, including peacekeeping operations. Requested FY 2010 funding will allow Morocco to improve its capacity to be a sustainable partner for the U.S. military interests in the region. To this end, the U.S. Government has set the target of assisting Moroccan military personnel participation in 50 exercises with U.S. or coalition forces by FY 2010. This is a new activity and does not represent the complete funding to this program element.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	694		425		3,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth receiving USAID-funded services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The realities of the terrorist threat and its impact on security and stability in Morocco has never been clearer than following the May 2003, and March and April 2007 suicide bombings in Casablanca. The international threat is equally clear given the involvement of Moroccan nationals in terrorist activity in Iraq, Afghanistan, the 2004 Madrid bombings, and even in the 9/11 attacks in the United States. Among the key factors which potentially breed terrorist threats worldwide, are marginalized youth populations (particularly males) that are particularly vulnerable to radicalization; prisons are also potential areas for the recruitment, radicalization, and networking of extremist groups for youth. The requested FY 2010 funds will allow the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to replicate successful youth empowerment programs focused on improving the employability of at-risk youth. To help alleviate the potential for youth radicalization, the U.S. Government has set a target of 5,000 at-risk youth in targeted areas receiving services

that empower them to make positive choices that will mitigate their receptivity to extremist ideology by FY 2010. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. to achieve this target.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The ability of the Moroccan people to directly influence public policy and ensure government responsiveness is critical to Morocco’s stability and capacity to confront terrorism. U.S. assistance will support GOM efforts to decentralize and strengthen public institutions at the regional and local levels. This will include working closely with locally elected councils to strengthen their ability to receive and respond to the concerns of their constituents. As a part of this effort, assistance will enhance the capacity of local government to address constituents’ needs by increasing local governments’ access to capital markets. U.S. programs will directly engage civil society, helping increase the capacity of citizen organizations to participate effectively in public policy dialogue at the local level and monitor government performance in the execution of public policies. Programs will particularly target civil society groups working toward public policies that address the needs of young people for jobs and skills relevant to the workplace and the global economy. U.S. assistance will increase accountability and transparency of key institutions within the judicial sector. Among other activities contributing to improved rule of law in Morocco, are assistance programs that will enhance the independence of judges. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the GOM in enacting priority legal reforms that promote citizen equality. This approach is based on the reform priorities of the Moroccan Government as well as lessons learned among U.S. agencies and other donors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, regulations and procedures related to judicial independence supported with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of justice sector institutions; enhance accountability and transparency within the justice system; and work to overcome the unequal application of laws. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco in enacting priority legal reforms that promote citizen equality. Civil society will play an important role in this process through provision of legal analysis, support for legal reforms, advocacy for citizen issues, and demand for accountability. This approach is based on the reform priorities of the Moroccan Government, a detailed rule of law assessment conducted in FY 2009, and lessons learned among U.S. agencies and other donors. Among other activities supporting an improved rule of law in Morocco, the FY 2010 requested amount will fund activities to enhance the independence of judges. USAID has set the target to support the identification, vetting and promulgation of five laws, regulations and procedures related to judicial independence by FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,000		1,000		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	16,300	17,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The 2007 parliamentary election turnout was only 38 percent and half of the votes cast were purposefully spoiled. This suggests that Moroccans have high levels of dissatisfaction with political party platforms and leadership, and that elections lack relevance to governance, thus depressing rates of participation. As the June 2009 local elections approach, USAID will provide technical assistance aimed at enabling political parties to re-position themselves to reverse this voter participation trend. USAID will also support political parties in implementing reforms to democratize internal party operations. As a result of USAID assistance, Moroccan political parties will better represent voters, build stronger, more democratic national organizations which will eventually use their newfound power base to bring policy solutions to the table. The results of activities will be measured by the number of people USAID is able to train in political party training sessions. For FY 2009, the previously set target of 16,300 people trained will likely not be met as the planned funding was cut in half. However, with funding restored to anticipated levels in FY 2010, it is anticipated that 17,000 people will be trained.

Investing in People: In FY 2010, the education program will build the skills of both in-school and out-of-school youth, thus reducing the likelihood of youth becoming a destabilizing force. Public education in Morocco is lacking in quality and relevance, resulting in a large population of undereducated and unemployed youth. U.S. assistance will improve national education policy and increase institutional capacity to decentralize policy decisions and sustain improvements. Civil society organizations and the private sector will be key partners in developing and implementing programs that build life skills, entrepreneurial skills, and civic responsibility.

Economic Growth: Agriculture is an important but non-competitive sector in the Moroccan economy. A combination of low agricultural productivity, inefficient use of productive resources (such as land and water), and protectionist government policies result in this sector providing only 12 to 17 percent of GDP, but employing about 40 percent of the population. Over two-thirds of Morocco's poor live in rural areas. Rural to urban migration, especially among youth, adds to the country's socioeconomic problems. Water is a major constraint to the development of agriculture, which uses 75-85 percent of water resources. U.S. assistance will build on progress to date in establishing a policy environment for agriculture that improves productivity and further develops competitive value chains. U.S. assistance will support policies that promote private sector development in rural areas to expand agribusiness and employment in non-agricultural businesses, especially for rural youth. U.S. assistance will also develop public and private institutional capacity to attract needed investment and create businesses. In addition to the programs carried out by USAID, U.S. assistance will actively support the implementation of a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact focused on poverty reduction through targeted investments in agriculture, artisanal crafts, fisheries, and enterprise creation.

Rapid population growth in Morocco – coupled with industrialization and urbanization – has resulted in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences on the environment. The U.S. will use the FY 2010 requested funds to support a participatory and holistic approach to water management and valuation. This process will serve as an example for other regions of a method that provides solutions and incentives to improve water management, while build the capacity of local experts and the legitimacy of river basin agencies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		2,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Rapid population growth in Morocco –coupled with industrialization and urbanization – has resulted in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences on the environment. Since 2006, the water availability per capita has fallen below 1,000 m3, the minimal requirement defined by the United Nations Program for Environment. In addition, competing demands from different sectors (agriculture, municipal uses, tourism and manufacturing) require drastic improvement in the management of an increasingly scarce resource. The U.S. Government will use the FY 2010 requested funds to support a holistic approach that will involve all agencies relevant to water management and valuation. This participatory process will serve as an example for other regions in Morocco and potentially other countries of a method to address a critical issue that transcends local and regional needs and authority, build the capacity of local experts and the legitimacy of river basin agencies, and help design solutions and incentives to improve water management. It is estimated that, by FY 2010, the economic benefits of U.S. assistance in improving water management will impact about 2,500 people.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The \$697.5 million Compact signed by Morocco in 2007 with the MCC entered into force in September 2008. The Compact will fund activities in agricultural production, small-scale coastal fishing, artisanal crafts and tourism, expansion of the microfinance sector and establishment of new enterprises. U.S.-sponsored activities will improve policies and organizational structures in the rural areas, as well as further develop agriculture-based value chains that will enhance the return on MCC’s investments.

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Oman, strategically located on a key naval chokepoint for more than 40 percent of the world's exported oil shipments, will help ensure that this critical sea lane remains open to naval vessels and commercial traffic. Assistance will also support operations in Afghanistan and Iraq by helping to retain vital access to Omani military facilities. Funding will further enhance Oman's ability to combat terrorism by strengthening its capability to monitor and enforce its land, sea and air borders, while also improving interoperability of the Omani military with U.S. forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
Foreign Military Financing	4,712	7,000	-	7,000	16,620
International Military Education and Training	1,428	1,450	-	1,450	1,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,593	950	-	950	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
1 Peace and Security	7,733	9,400	-	9,400	20,270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	893	500	-	500	5,620
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	450	-	450	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,140	8,450	-	8,450	13,650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,270	20,270	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	16,620	16,620	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will encourage continued cooperation in promoting regional stability while helping Oman maintain a credible defensive force able to operate with U.S. forces. Funds used for the acquisition of defense equipment and associated training will further increase Oman's ability to defend its sovereignty, participate effectively as part of a coalition, and combat transnational threats. Assistance will also support modernization of airbases and other military facilities to ensure their readiness

of use by U.S. forces in case of future contingencies in the region and Southwest Asia.

Funds will provide equipment and training to improve border and maritime surveillance, detection and interdiction, which will strengthen Oman’s ability to protect its long and porous land borders and its two thousand-kilometer coastline, against potential terrorists and other criminals. Anti-terrorism assistance will also provide senior police managers with advanced counter-terrorism investigative skills and abilities, while regional training courses will promote multilateral cooperation.

Programs in support of military education and training cover a broad range of areas including technical, maintenance, and logistics issues; English language instruction; and maritime operations. U.S.-funded training reinforces democratic principles of civilian control of the military, enhances interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces, increases Oman’s value as a military partner and moderate Arab state, and highlights the importance of a strong, cooperative relationship with the United States.

U.S. assistance will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons through a cooperative program to develop and strengthen an effective export control system in Oman. Funds will provide training and equipment for Omani police and customs to improve their enforcement and interdiction capabilities, assistance in developing a risk analysis center, and technical support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive export control list and related licensing regulations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,140		8,450		13,650	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of exercises/JCETs host country military participates in with U.S. or coalition forces as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	9	12
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2009, the U.S. conducted three inter-agency, bilateral Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) events and six inter-agency, multilateral or bilateral exercises. This engagement schedule was specifically designed to bolster Omani military capacity and capabilities while concurrently ensuring optimized levels of interoperability between Omani and U.S. military forces. Subject to approval at the 2009 U.S.-Oman Joint Military Commission, equipment and related training provided by U.S. foreign assistance will contribute to at least two additional JCETs/exercises in FY 2010 tailored to enhance capabilities in areas such as homeland defense, maritime domain awareness, counter-narcotics, and urban military operations. Requested U.S. assistance will increase the value of Oman as a sustainable partner in a region of vital importance to U.S. national interests.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	893		500		5,620	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of terrorist acts staged from or occurring in Oman				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Given its long coastline and extensive land borders, Oman has been fortunate to have prevented infiltration of its territory by foreign terrorists planning to stage or conduct violent acts. As terrorists seek new and softer targets to strike in the region and look to increase their presence in neighboring Yemen, Oman will need U.S. counter-terrorism assistance to help patrol its frontiers and intercept infiltrators in order to remain free from terrorist acts. U.S. assistance will enhance Oman's counter-terrorism capability by providing equipment and related training to bolster coastal patrol efforts, modernize Oman's coastal surveillance system, improve the capabilities of the Sultan's Special Force, and monitor remote inland border areas.

Qatar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Qatar -- a small country in a turbulent, yet strategically vital region -- seeks to enhance United States -Qatari bilateral security cooperation, promote regional stability, and bolster Qatar's counter-terrorism efforts – all strategic U.S. objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	268	15	-	15	15
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	268	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	268	15	-	15	15
I Peace and Security	268	15	-	15	15
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	268	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Funding will support U.S. military, education and training programs. This level of funding permits the Qatari government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for International Military Education and Training funds. Military relations between the U.S. and Qatar are extremely close, and Qatari support remains essential for U.S. Central Command operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa. Increasing the number of Qatari officers receiving U.S. military training improves military-to-military cooperation by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, promoting military professionalism, building Qatari defensive capacities, and reinforcing the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship between American and Qatari military officers.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U. S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia seeks to bolster United States-Saudi security cooperation, to support Saudi Arabia's counter-terrorism efforts, and to promote regional stability through funding military training and enhancing border controls to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and weapons smuggling.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	365	-	365	465
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	65
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	99	350	-	350	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99	365	-	365	465
1 Peace and Security	99	365	-	365	465
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	99	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	350	-	350	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	465	465	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	65	65	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will encourage Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military, education and training programs. This level of funding permits the Saudi government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for military, education and training funds. Military training enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights. It also builds Saudi defensive capacities, and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship between American and Saudi military officers.

Nonproliferation funding will assist the Saudi Government to develop an effective national export control

system to combat WMD proliferation and interdiction of conventional weapons smuggling. The Department of State will provide training and equipment to relevant Saudi Government agencies. These efforts will help Saudi Arabia meet its United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations and increase the capacity of Saudi security services to interdict WMD related items, small arms, light weapons and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports, especially at the land borders with Yemen and Iraq.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will assist the Tunisian military in enhancing its capabilities to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements and combat trafficking. Assistance will increase border monitoring using a combination of air support assets, maritime patrol and tactical ground surveillance and response capabilities, further enhancing Tunisia's value as an ally in the fight against terrorism

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,554	14,925	-	14,925	17,600
Economic Support Fund	1,200	800	-	800	-
Foreign Military Financing	8,345	12,000	-	12,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	1,711	1,700	-	1,700	2,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	425	-	425	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,554	14,925	-	14,925	17,600
1 Peace and Security	10,354	14,125	-	14,125	17,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	198	325	-	325	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	100	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,056	13,700	-	13,700	17,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	592	800	-	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	150	-	150	-
2.2 Good Governance	250	150	-	150	-
2.4 Civil Society	342	500	-	500	-
4 Economic Growth	608	-	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	608	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	17,600	17,600	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Maghreb faces an unprecedented regional terrorist threat, particularly from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). As a U.S. ally and a moderate Arab state, Tunisia is a target for AQIM and other terrorist groups. This fact was underscored in December 2006 and January 2007 when Government of Tunisia (GOT) security forces took down a terror cell that had reportedly been planning an attack against the U.S. and U.K. embassies, among other possible targets. Continued U.S. support for Tunisia's counter-terrorism and border security capabilities is essential. Funding at our requested level will increase Tunisia's capabilities to actively engage on joint counter-terrorism efforts; reinvigorate counter-terrorism exercises and training programs for security forces; help Tunisia strengthen its ability to monitor and control its borders; participate in more regional initiatives, such as the Arab Maghreb Union and the Trans Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP); and use public diplomacy to counter the tacit sympathy with Islamic extremism that appears in some local media and public opinion.

Military assistance remains a vital aspect of our security relationship with Tunisia and will be used to support the operational preparedness of U.S.-origin equipment, specifically in the Tunisian Air Force (TAF), in order to refurbish and maintain helicopters and transport aircraft. For more than ten years, the TAF has been using these platforms to conduct counter-terrorism and border security missions along its porous borders with Libya and Algeria, as well as to conducting counter-the terrorism operations in remote areas. These operations directly support the new U.S. Africa Command's goals linked to the TSCTP program. This funding will help the Tunisian military to increase border monitoring and better apprehend and defeat indigenous and transnational terrorists and traffickers. The Tunisian military is capable of contributing to broader U.S. counter-terrorism priorities in the region and U.S. military assistance will enhance Tunisia's ability to cooperate with us in the fight against terrorism.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	10,056	13,700		17,300		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Increased GOT cooperation with U.S. and regional efforts in counterterrorism as measured by participation in joint military exercises.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	2	2	3	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb represents a significant terrorist threat, both for Tunisia and the region as a whole, and U.S. assistance helps us in coordinating efforts with the Government of Tunisia to counter that threat. Foreign Military Financing in FY2010 and future years will help Tunisia to improve the communications systems and transport equipment that Tunisian security forces require to operate in the open desert and mountainous environments along the borders. U.S.-Tunisian counter-terrorism cooperation depends upon adequately training and equipping the Tunisian security forces, and one way to measure the impact of those programs is through joint security exercises, which can involve information sharing and participation in multilateral regional programs. This indicator records the number of Joint Combined Education Training (JCET) exercises carried out with Tunisian participation - these include maritime interdiction operations, close-quarter battle training, helicopter and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) activities, and other security efforts.

United Arab Emirates

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is an important commercial center for the Middle East and beyond that faces unique challenges. U.S. assistance will target Emirati capabilities to prevent UAE ports from being used as transshipment points for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related technologies, assist Emirati authorities in combating terrorist financing, and provide training opportunities to strengthen the UAE's military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	300	940	-	940	245
International Military Education and Training	-	15	-	15	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	925	-	925	230

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	300	940	-	940	245
1 Peace and Security	300	940	-	940	245
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	725	-	725	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	200	-	200	230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	15	-	15	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	245	245	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	230	230	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As a small country in a turbulent region, the UAE relies on U.S. support to help ensure its own defense and is a U.S. ally in the pursuing regional stability. The increasingly aggressive and destabilizing foreign policies of neighboring Iran have sharpened the security challenges faced by the UAE, and underscore the need to enhance bilateral security cooperation. U.S. assistance will bolster the UAE's counter-terrorism efforts and will facilitate the UAE's participation in: U.S. security, education, and training programs, which provides the basis for efforts to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces; promote security forces' professionalism and respect for human rights; build Emirati defensive capacities; and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative, bilateral political and security relationship. These goals also underlie

the Gulf Security Dialogue. Dubai is the largest man-made port in the world and the largest port in the Middle East. U.S. assistance will fund counter-proliferation efforts to ensure Emirati ports do not serve as transshipment points for WMD and related technologies and delivery systems. Assistance will focus on assisting the UAE in implementing its export control law and provide enforcement/interdiction training to customs and related border security agencies.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a vital interest in the success of the Palestinian Authority's (PA) efforts to build transparent, accountable, and credible institutions of government, establish law and order, and create the foundations of an independent Palestinian state that will live in peace with Israel. U.S. Government assistance will support efforts to reform the security sector; improve local infrastructure; build institutional capacity; strengthen moderate voices, including the private sector; create jobs; provide necessary humanitarian assistance; and promote initiatives in health and education. U.S. Government programs provide direct support for the PA through development assistance programs that are fully consistent with the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP). Programs that support the PA are positioned to evolve from "peace building" to "nation building" in partnership with a future Palestinian state.

Programming in Gaza must also take into account the governing situation in Gaza and evolving political conditions, particularly in response to the fighting in Gaza in December 2008 and January 2009. The March 2009 Sharm al-Sheikh Donor Conference was designed to build international support for the PA's Gaza plan as well as economic development under the PRDP. The U.S. Government pledged over \$900 million in FY 2009 toward the priorities set out by the PA. Resources in this request are not intended to support the FY 2009 pledge. Funds requested in FY 2010 though will strengthen the PA, develop the West Bank economy and governance institutions to better serve Palestinian need, and support a future Palestinian state. All assistance programs for Gaza funded under this request will, consistent with legislative requirements, work through vetted non-governmental or international organizations to meet U.S. Government objectives in Gaza. Beyond immediate humanitarian relief, successful implementation of programs in Gaza is dependent on the establishment of a durable ceasefire, the creation of an operating environment in which Hamas does not interfere with U.S.-funded programs and activities and greater access for essential materials and commodities to Gaza. The U.S. Government will work with the PA and implementing partners to follow established safeguards that will ensure funding is only used where and by whom it is intended. It will similarly work with the Government of Israel to develop an effective crossings regime that enables the flow of humanitarian and commercial goods without compromising Israeli security concerns.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
Economic Support Fund	388,986	225,000	556,000	781,000	400,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	75,000	109,000	184,000	100,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
I Peace and Security	26,383	75,500	109,000	184,500	98,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	25,000	75,000	109,000	184,000	96,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	413,986	300,000	665,000	965,000	502,900
Sector Reform					
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,383	500	-	500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	41,897	9,920	51,000	60,920	42,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,500	-	8,000	8,000	13,000
2.2 Good Governance	13,897	3,378	16,000	19,378	19,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,750	-	1,750	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	17,500	4,792	27,000	31,792	9,000
3 Investing in People	236,494	176,183	347,000	523,183	243,500
3.1 Health	43,500	14,340	99,500	113,840	59,000
3.2 Education	23,600	4,500	26,500	31,000	9,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	169,394	157,343	221,000	378,343	175,000
4 Economic Growth	82,685	21,400	80,000	101,400	95,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	22,000	2,450	16,000	18,450	28,000
4.4 Infrastructure	38,921	12,500	50,000	62,500	50,000
4.5 Agriculture	7,514	2,000	4,000	6,000	9,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,250	1,500	8,000	9,500	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,000	2,950	2,000	4,950	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	16,527	16,997	73,000	89,997	23,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	16,527	16,997	73,000	89,997	23,900
6 Program Support	10,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,000	-	5,000	5,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	5,870	7,524	-	7,524	10,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,492	-	1,492	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,870	6,032	-	6,032	10,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	502,900	98,500	42,000	243,500	95,000	23,900
Economic Support Fund	400,400	-	38,000	243,500	95,000	23,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	96,000	4,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs implemented by the Department of State will allow the PA to promote law and order by strengthening and reforming its security sector and improving institutions necessary for the rule of law. Funding will support the training, equipping, and garrisoning of members of the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, who play an instrumental role in helping the PA meet its Roadmap obligations. These forces will be deployed in the West Bank, although forces could also deploy to the Gaza Strip should changes in the political and security circumstances warrant such assistance. All assistance will be provided in a manner that will complement broader international efforts to enhance security and rule of law in the West Bank, including the European Union's Civil Police liaison and training mission, the European Union Co-coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support, and other international efforts to build rule of law infrastructure, including courthouses, police stations, and prisons.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of participants in U.S.-supported counterterrorism training activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance for FY 2010 will use Anti-Terrorism Assistance to continue the training program for the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, which is focused on developing capabilities to deter, detect and combat terrorist groups, and dismantle their infrastructure, as well as create a post-incident response capability that meets international standards. Assistance for the Presidential Guard and Palestinian National Police will focus on counter-terrorism interdiction through operations, investigations, protective intelligence, cyber forensics, crisis response and management, protection of persons and facilities and deterring potential threats to American interests. To this end, the U.S. intends to provide ten courses or consultations in relevant disciplines, training 175 students.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to expand its support to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law, build capacity across PA ministries, and provide commodities and technical assistance to better enable all levels of government to carry out their mandates. The United States will strategically support the PA in its efforts towards extending the rule of law and bolstering the justice system through training and encouraging judicial independence. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) activities will also strengthen the capacity of PA ministries and other public sector institutions to provide basic service delivery. Support will be provided to electoral organizations to strengthen the processes of future municipal, legislative and presidential elections. Additional assistance will continue to provide technical assistance and in-kind grants to local municipalities not controlled by foreign terrorist organizations in Gaza, as well as assist civil society organizations to develop the capacity to hold the government accountable and provide input into decision-making. U.S. funds will also train the media to monitor and report accurately on PA actions and to build a constituency for reforms that will facilitate the peace process.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	10,500		8,000		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	390	304	476	600
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In the area of Rule of Law, U.S. assistance is focused on providing basic administrative training to court administrators and judges. In FY 2010, the U.S. will expand the training for members of the judiciary and focus on more sophisticated methods of case management, case backlog reduction techniques, and court administration. In addition, training will continue for Ministry of Justice employees to ensure that the new financial management techniques and human resource systems introduced in preceding fiscal years are being used effectively and transparently. Finally, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society participation in the justice sector through education, public outreach, and advocacy skills enhancement.

Investing in People: Years of deterioration in the public infrastructure, combined with a rapidly growing population, have created crisis situations in the West Bank and Gaza. U.S. assistance programs will help the PA to meet urgent financial obligations and improve the delivery of services through governmental, non-governmental, and private mechanisms that meet critical existing needs, thereby building public confidence in the PA. U.S. programs will invest in the future of the Palestinian people by providing essential infrastructure along with technical assistance, training, and capacity building. The PA accumulated large amounts of debt during the period of Hamas control in 2006-2007. PA efforts to address this burden through improved financial management and loans will require additional international support until the Palestinian economy generates sufficient revenue. U.S. support in budgetary matters will help ensure the continued credibility and viability of the PA as a partner for peace with Israel.

Health, water, and education services will merit special attention, to reinforce the prominence of the PA and help build the foundation for stability and growth. USAID will target assistance to strengthen the institutional capacities of the PA Ministry of Health and eligible local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote an efficient health sector capable of meeting the needs of its people, while providing technical assistance and training to improve management and reform practices. As part of an integrated program, and at specific PA request, USAID will support health facility construction and renovation to upgrade the infrastructure of health care facilities and help equalize geographic access to health care. U.S. assistance will increase the supply of potable water and support sustainable water and wastewater services to unserved areas to meet basic domestic and commercial needs. Assistance will reduce losses from aging water systems, construct or expand pipelines and reservoirs to improve water distribution, and develop new water sources. U.S. support for education will focus on improvements in teaching and learning and will emphasize critical thinking to better prepare the next generation for the global economy and for their role as active participants in a vibrant democracy. The lessons learned in the U.S. Government's private school pilot program in the West Bank will be extended to the public school system. These activities will support the Palestinian Authority's reform-oriented Education Development Strategic Plan by introducing contemporary approaches to teaching and learning. U.S. assistance will expand and sustain the youth programming and activities begun under the U.S.-Palestinian Partnership launched in 2007. Emphasis will

continue to be placed on youth leadership and service learning programs. Information technology (IT) skills will be developed through coordination with private sector IT partners. This focus on youth-oriented development will bring the next generation of Palestinian youth into a more full and constructive participation in the future of their country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.3.2 Social Services				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		2,454		3,743		5,500
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth taking part in civic engagement activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,550	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Palestinian Youth Empowerment program (Ruwwad) engages youth to take an active role in their community by participating in youth-led initiatives to serve their community through environmental cleanup campaigns, sports and cultural activities, livelihood activities, health campaigns and other activities. This indicator reflects the youth volunteers and participants who take part and actively participate in the implementation of youth led community initiatives and the youth activities that are implemented through sub-grants to local youth NGOs. Also, Ruwwad is supporting the establishment of the Youth Development and Resource Centers (YDRCs) through different programs including media activities, social and livelihood activities. In FY 2010 the Ruwwad youth program will be expanded to support an additional 65 youth clubs in West Bank locations, which will promote both program and IT connectivity among all the youth clubs.

Economic Growth: Except for a brief period in the late 1990s, the Palestinian private sector has had little opportunity to benefit from its competitive advantages in the global economy. These advantages include its educated labor force, good communication links, a strong entrepreneurial class, and price stability. U.S. assistance will provide direct support to Palestinian enterprises that will generate employment and economic opportunities in domestic, regional and global markets. Programs will focus on increasing the competitiveness of key enterprises through three key paths: increasing the availability of investment capital through the provision of loans and grants; improving the competitiveness of firms through targeted technical assistance and access to improved technologies and management skills; and, eliminating regulatory constraints by developing productive partnerships between private sector groups and the PA. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of non-governmental vocational training institutions located in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to better respond to private sector workforce demands. The movement and access of Palestinian people and goods within the West Bank as well as their access to Israel remains key to all other economic growth objectives. Improvements in movement and access will be achieved through joint interventions with key Israeli and PA entities. U.S. funding will address PA priorities by rehabilitating roads in order to improve market access and facilitate the movement of labor, commercial goods, and services. These programs will reduce business transaction costs as well as bolster the Palestinian construction industry. Investments in transportation infrastructure will also create employment opportunities and help reinvigorate the manufacturing sector.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	22,000		18,450		28,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance for exports				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	30	30	40	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Facilitating trade to enhance Palestinian economic growth is an important component of the U.S. Government's current support to the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. The USAID Trade Facilitation program will concentrate interventions in the private sector and also collaborate with the Israeli and Palestinian public sector. Additionally it will contribute to export enhancement by providing valuable timely information, while complementing and coordinating investments that improve border management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,514		6,000		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Agriculture exports from Assisted Firms (in \$millions)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	7	4	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Agriculture continues to play an important role in the Palestinian economy. The Palestinian Agribusiness Partnership Activity (PAPA) was successful in : 1) augmenting agriculture productivity on both smallholder and commercial plots to increase poor families income and enhance food security, 2) promoting stronger commercial relationships between Israeli and Palestinian agribusiness firms and 3) leveraging local investment in high return agricultural products to provide economic benefit to the local population and create employment opportunities. Building on this success, the Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion (EDIP) project will improve employment opportunities and incomes for Palestinians by increasing firm access to domestic and international markets. In FY 2008, through PAPA's assistance, the Palestinians exported agriculture products in the aggregated amount of \$7 million (last full year of the program). In its first two years of operation, EDIP is planning to help export agriculture products in the estimated amount of \$4 million in FY09 and \$5 million in FY 2010. The decrease in output from FY 2008 to 2009 is due to the need to broaden agricultural programs beyond this single initiative. Funding will maintain and increase current efforts while the U.S. government diversifies the areas in which it works.

Humanitarian Assistance: To deliver an integrated package of support for the PA Ministry of Health and

eligible NGOs, U.S assistance will provide health and humanitarian assistance commodities including, but not limited to, items such as pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and equipment. U.S. Government support will provide food assistance to food-insecure and vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families in the West Bank and Gaza.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen is unique in the Arab world, with socio-economic indicators resembling those of the poorest African nations, and governance limitations that invite easy comparisons with some of the world's most unstable states. In FY 2010, U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen this fragile state by bolstering peace and security, building democratic institutions, delivering much needed social services in health and education, and assisting Yemen in realizing its economic and agricultural development potential.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
Development Assistance	4,913	11,233	-	11,233	35,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	9,767	-	9,767	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,952	2,800	-	2,800	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
International Military Education and Training	945	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	-	-	-	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,534	2,525	-	2,525	3,550
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,201	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
1 Peace and Security	7,927	6,325	-	6,325	15,650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,034	1,315	-	1,315	1,550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	410	-	410	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,393	4,600	-	4,600	13,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	913	3,000	-	3,000	10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	913	1,225	-	1,225	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	946	-	946	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	829	-	829	2,000
3 Investing in People	8,383	17,000	-	17,000	18,800
3.1 Health	4,383	7,000	-	7,000	4,800
3.2 Education	4,000	10,000	-	10,000	14,000
4 Economic Growth	-	4,000	-	4,000	11,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	-	2,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	19,424	30,325	-	30,325	55,450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,201	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,201	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	50	1,520	-	1,520	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	1,520	-	1,520	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	55,450	15,650	10,000	18,800	11,000	-
Development Assistance	35,000	-	10,000	14,000	11,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,550	3,550	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Military assistance will increase the capacity of the Yemeni Special Forces and Coast Guard to conduct security missions. Programs will deliver critical materiel support to Yemeni counter-terrorism specific units and enablers of these forces, thus increasing their operational capabilities while helping achieve U.S. counter-terrorism goals. The counter-terrorism materiel support will provide Yemeni military and police units with armored vehicles, spare parts, and individual-soldier personal protective equipment, along with training to maximize the effectiveness of the investment. U.S. assistance will build both initial counter-terrorism capability and the long term capacity of the Yemeni government, military, and security forces. This support will also develop the Yemeni government's capacity to secure and control its borders by providing mid-level law enforcement and border management training; strengthen Yemen's capacity to combat terrorist financing through training; and enable government institutions to investigate and prosecute terrorist financing cases. U.S. funding will also prevent weapons of mass destruction proliferation by assisting Yemen to interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, and other conventional weapons; support efforts to curb the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and strengthen stockpile security and management; fund Yemen's humanitarian demining program; provide courses and new programs designed to sustain Yemen's counter-terrorism training capabilities; and build the capacity of Yemeni law enforcement to combat terrorism.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,393		4,600		13,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country security personnel trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
26	21	14	100	50	150	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. foreign assistance funds will directly support programs that train and equip the Counter-Terrorism Unit and Yemen Coast Guard. Increased funding will allow the U.S. to expand its interaction with host government security services. Training courses will increase the professionalism of the host country security services thereby making them more effective allies in pursuing regional stability. Further, all training courses include sections emphasizing human rights and the importance of civilian control over the military. These programs support the U.S. overall strategy of foreign military financing (which increases host country interoperability with the U.S. military), and funding for the destruction of conventional weapons and humanitarian demining.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to promote democratic development in Yemen by supporting activities to strengthen the Parliament, train party officials and local councils, enhance decentralization efforts, support conflict resolution, build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations, and encourage the development of independent media. Funding will also continue to assist with anti-corruption activities by developing key institutions, support election reforms and strengthen the rule of law, promote governance of the security sector, and support human rights activities in key governmental institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of regulations or procedures that improve judicial transparency adopted with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is launching a new, first-time program in support of the rule of law and human rights. This program will support increased citizen awareness of the importance of democracy and individual rights as well as increased civic engagement. This assistance will also enable

key judicial institutions and civil society outreach groups to foster confidence in the rule of law. Finally, it will enhance the capacity of the judicial system, including prosecutors, judges, courts, legal professional associations, and related training institutions.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	913	1,225		3,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who received USG-assisted training, including management skills and fiscal management to strengthen local government and-or decentralization.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	266	264	440	663	700	900
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, USAID will fund the National Program for Local Governance and Development project in partnership with the Ministry of Local Administration and key donors in Yemen. The project will support the establishment and implementation of the national decentralization strategy developed during the pilot phase of our assistance. In partnership with the Ministry of Local Authority, UNDP will launch a nationwide effort to decentralize government processes to the governorate and district levels, and to enhance transparency and credibility of governmental policies and procedures. This program will support anti-corruption measures, encourage local council involvement in decision-making, and promote citizen participation in development activities. The increase in cost of training program for FY09 and FY10 is due to the fact that most these trainees will be having study visits at the regional and international level. In addition, the increase in the cost of living is a factor affecting the expenditure.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	946		2,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Domestic Election Observers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	1,200	0	1,000	400	1,600	1,900
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Following the postponement of the 2009 elections, due to deadlock between the ruling party and the opposition, both parties have reached an agreement to advance electoral reforms in Yemen during the next two years. The "Support for Reform-Oriented Parliamentarians and Political Parties in Yemen and Election and Political Process Strengthening" programs will focus on building consensus among political parties to collaborate on advancing the agreed upon reforms. The programs will also work to increase political

parties' capacity and organizational skills. Finally, the programs will work with the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum to enhance their media relations, election monitoring, polling procedures, campaign financing, and voter registries.

Investing in People: In the health sector, U.S. assistance will support effective maternal care, newborn care, and child care. Activities will promote healthy reproductive habits such as increasing the use of voluntary family planning, ante- and post-natal care services, and raising community awareness about maternal and child health. U.S. funded pilot projects will promote safe water treatment and storage, and community awareness. U.S. assistance in health will also increase the number of health facilities that provide maternal, child and reproductive health services, as well as strengthen referral health facilities through the dissemination of health best practices.

In the education sector, assistance will support holistic interventions using needs and aspiration surveys as the basis for prioritizing activities and establishing processes with school communities, along with the district, governorate and central offices of the Ministry of Education. USAID will work with the Central Ministry on strengthening monitoring and evaluation in order to support policy and planning. Funds will support early childhood education activities and improved testing in the primary grades building on the basic education work, assistance in higher education will fund scholarships for high school graduates, emphasizing female and rural participants, to study at the Teacher Training Institutes. The program will also focus on connecting scholarship recipients with employment opportunities at the Ministry of Education. Increased funding is needed to expand into new geographic areas of the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	4,000	10,000		12,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	14,886	15,220	15,935	16,683	29,418	35,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's basic education program has been successful in increasing the number of students enrolled in USAID-funded schools, with enrollment exceeding its target by 9.5 percent in 2008. This level represents a 13 percent increase in enrollment since 2007 – a significant achievement for a country whose education indicators are among the lowest in the Middle East. USAID has also expanded its programming into two new geographic areas. Community participation has been the key to enrolling and retaining children – especially girls – in school. With increased education funding, USAID will expand its support for community participation throughout its programming.

Economic Growth: USAID's economic growth assistance aims to improve Yemen's macroeconomic performance and business environment, and increase private sector productivity, by attracting additional investment. Programs will also focus on improving the performance and efficiency of selected financial institutions. The economic growth program also seeks to develop the agricultural sector by increasing domestic productivity and agricultural yields, thereby generating additional income for Yemenis in targeted areas.

MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the peaceful exchanges between representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program and the Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) program support peace in the Middle East by funding and providing diplomatic assistance to cooperative projects between Arab and Israeli officials and professionals. Both efforts support important milestones in the peace process. MERC was initiated in 1979 after the Israel-Egypt Camp David Accords, and MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. Both are vital to the current peace process efforts. MERC- and MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Israeli-Arab ties while demonstrating that peaceful cooperation yields tangible technical benefits.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
I Peace and Security	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will be used to both initiate new, and support ongoing, projects in a year that will be critical for the Middle East peace process. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on approximately 100 joint Arab-Israeli research proposals received each year from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. MEM is a directed program that funds U.S. officials and experts work with Israeli and Arab government officials and experts to identify priority needs as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. The two programs are complementary. MERC and MEM projects include a wide range of initiatives which support the peace process by enhancing cooperation and exchanges, increasing economic development, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues which are of crucial importance to the region.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports regional initiatives that expand political participation, strengthen civil society and the rule of law, empower women and youth, create educational opportunities, and foster economic reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Through active diplomatic and programmatic action, MEPI acts as a flexible and essential tool to respond rapidly to reform efforts driven by the people of the region. MEPI projects seek to redress deficits in the region associated with unaccountable governments, weak educational systems, inadequate government services, poor governance, and lack of political and economic opportunity, especially for women and youth. MEPI also works to strengthen the voice of individuals in the region by providing leadership training, creating private-public partnerships, and developing civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000
Economic Support Fund	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,635	25,900	-	25,900	48,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,450	3,500	-	3,500	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,200	-	1,200	4,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,800	6,500	-	6,500	18,500
2.4 Civil Society	8,985	14,700	-	14,700	19,500
3 Investing in People	13,710	16,200	-	16,200	19,000
3.2 Education	13,710	16,200	-	16,200	19,000
4 Economic Growth	5,250	7,900	-	7,900	18,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,100	-	1,100	3,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,900	-	1,900	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,250	4,900	-	4,900	13,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	350	3,700	-	3,700	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,700	-	3,700	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	350	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	86,000	-	48,500	19,000	18,500	-
Economic Support Fund	86,000	-	48,500	19,000	18,500	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to support democratic advancements throughout the region by providing technical and material assistance to democracy advocates and reformers in legislatures and municipal councils, political parties, non-governmental organizations, and the judiciary. U.S. Government funding will promote democratic governance by providing technical assistance to legislators and legislatures in countries such as Algeria, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Youth focused civil society activities will be expanded in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the UAE, and Kuwait to develop political awareness and advocacy skills. MEPI will pay particular attention to countries where freedom of expression and association lag well behind the regional norm including Syria. Additionally, MEPI will work to strengthen and support civil society movements through the G-8 Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative. Support will also improve the skills of journalists and enable them to exercise their profession freely by providing additional training and support for the press in Algeria and Bahrain, advocating for new media licenses in Tunisia, and focusing on press law reform in Yemen.

U.S. assistance will support the development of women leaders throughout the region by offering training and assistance in a wide range of areas to allow them to participate in all aspects of the civic and public life. U.S. Government funds will improve the content and implementation of national laws by developing the capacity of public defenders, prosecutors, and judges on critical principles of code reform for criminal and civil law, constitutional reform, human rights, and methods to preserve judicial independence. In addition, assistance will develop new platforms to encourage regional dialogue on civic awareness and political participation, especially among youth and women, with special attention in Lebanon.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	400		1,200		4,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of national legislatures benefiting from USG sponsored activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	8	9	9
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI governance projects develop institutions and processes that help an active citizenry build accountable, representative government. This indicator shows the breadth of MEPI’s engagement with and support to legislative institutions, which are fundamental components of representative democracy. The increase in funding in FY 2009 and FY 2010 over FY 2008 will increase the number of projects that support national legislatures in the region. In 2009, MEPI is providing technical assistance to parliaments and/or members in Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Bahrain, Morocco, Oman, and Yemen. Technical assistance and training continues to support bill drafting, budget analysis, constituent and media relations, committee procedures, and research. In FY 2010 funding in this area will strengthen Parliamentary councils in Bahrain, develop the capacity of the Majlis Al’ Shura in Oman, provide technical assistance to Qatar, build municipal councils in Saudi Arabia, and deliver governance support in the UAE. Additional FY 2010 funds will have a significant impact on MEPI's ability to target legislatures in both FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,800		6,500		18,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local Civil Society Organizations strengthened that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral system				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	65	70	90
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI projects focus on improving elections and political processes to advance democratic practices and electoral systems while also developing civil society and reform advocacy to make those systems more self-sustaining. For example, MEPI’s Gulf States Electoral Initiative supports the establishment of an association of election stakeholders and brings together civil society representatives and electoral officials from across the Arabian Peninsula to establish best practices. During FY 2008, MEPI laid the groundwork for domestic monitoring and party poll-watching for national elections in FY 2009 through FY 2011 in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon. Planned support for increased civic engagement in FY 2010 includes work in advance of and during national and local elections in Lebanon, Qatar, Bahrain, Yemen, Egypt, Oman, and Syria. MEPI’s work with civil society organizations will continue to sharpen their ability to advocate, improve linkages with elected and appointed officials, and improve the extent to which citizens take a more active role in political accountability.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will work to transform the quality of education in the region by strengthening teaching practices and civic awareness in both formal and non-formal education environments. More specifically, MEPI will advance civic education-focused curriculum and activities in the West Bank and Yemen and continue activities across the region which foster youth awareness of civic rights and responsibilities, develop leadership skills, and foster the ability to think critically. U.S. assistance supports the establishment of student clubs and councils, as well as journalism and media training and activities in schools and universities in countries such as Yemen, Oman and the UAE. In addition, MEPI will educate teachers, students, administrators, parents and policy makers on the fundamental values, principles, and institutions of democratic processes and civic responsibility. Assistance will also support increased educational opportunities for women and girls, as well as socially or economically disadvantaged youth, and expand access to education exchanges to increase economic potential and exposure to alternative ways of thinking.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,500		4,000		12,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries that have developed of modified laws, policies, regulations, or guidelines to improve equitable access to or the quality of education services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	8	8	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI education projects support reforms to enable more students to acquire skills needed to compete in dynamic economies and societies. This indicator shows how effectively MEPI engages countries throughout the region to enact education reforms. In FY08, our efforts supported curriculum reforms and development in Algeria, Oman, and Qatar; a Student Councils project in Yemen produced new national policies; and a classroom-based reading program in Lebanon led curriculum revisions and integration of books from the program into that curriculum. In FY 2009, we are targeting efforts in Algeria, Oman, West Bank, Lebanon, and throughout the Gulf to further develop, integrate, and sustain new curricula, guidelines, and standards. In FY 2010, we will continue to build on efforts underway in Bahrain, Algeria, and Oman. We will also focus new attention and resources in Libya. Projects initiated in FY 2010 may not yield significant results until FY 2011 or later.

Economic Growth: Creating more jobs and opportunities in the region is an integral component of the larger reform effort undertaken by MEPI. Funding will stimulate job creation in growth-oriented economic sectors, support a vibrant middle class, and act as a catalyst to attract investment by supporting private-sector-led sustainable economic growth. More specifically, MEPI will focus on improving the business environment by assisting political, judicial, regulatory, and commercial leaders to make improvements to their policies, laws, and organizational structures. U.S. assistance will foster the development of businesswomen in the region in order to advance their role in society and politics and promote a regional culture of women's entrepreneurship. Assistance will also support viable economic reform initiatives by providing technical assistance aimed at fostering improvements in the commercial and investment climate and the financial and banking sectors throughout the region, with a focus on Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, and West Bank. Funding will provide technical assistance to selected countries to encourage extensive market reform efforts and facilitate trade capacity building in line with requirements for World Trade Organization accession as well as bilateral trade agreements with the U.S. Government.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,100		3,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG-assisted organizations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	18	20	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI economic projects are focused on improving legal and regulatory transparency to enhance the global competitiveness of Middle East and North Africa countries. This indicator tracks the extent to which MEPI enables and encourages legal and regulatory changes throughout the region. In FY 2008, MEPI supported enactment of a total of 18 legal, regulatory, or institutional actions related to the trade and investment enabling environment in the following countries: Morocco, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon, Bahrain, and Oman. This figure will likely remain steady or fall slightly in FY 2009 and FY 2010 due to the completion of current Free Trade Agreement negotiations between the U.S. and MENA countries. Trade capacity building will continue in Lebanon, Yemen, and Algeria as these countries pursue membership in the World Trade Organization. In FY 2010, other countries could become new U.S. policy priorities related to FTAs and WTO accession. Because of the technical issues and details associated with these efforts, projects initiated in FY 2010 may not yield significant results until FY 2011 or later.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,250		4,900		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Region-wide instances of the 11 core commercial laws analyzed as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	30	20	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

MEPI programming seeks to leverage private sector expansion and indigenous entrepreneurship to provide the kind of economic opportunity that creates more stable, prosperous communities. The 11 core commercial law categories are an important indicator in tracking our progress. They correspond to the following: company law, contract law and enforcement, real property, mortgage law, secured transactions law, bankruptcy law, competition policy, commercial dispute resolution, foreign direct investment, corporate governance, and international trade law. In FY 2008, thirty of these laws were analyzed in several MENA

countries through technical assistance funded by MEPI. In FY 2009, the expectation is that 20 laws will be analyzed using MEPI resources. In FY 2010, additional funding and a renewed focus on economic reform in the Middle East and North Africa as a result of the economic crisis should increase this number to 25.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), an independent international organization, supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance our goal of attaining a comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, as well as protect critical U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers as well as financial contributions. Support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the political commitment of the United States to the peace process.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Peacekeeping Operations	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
1 Peace and Security	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The MFO monitors compliance with the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Egyptian Border Guard Agreement. It also provides a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense forces. This primary mechanism for dialogue includes MFO-hosted bilateral meetings and efforts by the MFO's Force Commander and the MFO's Chief of Liaison to meet with their counterparts regularly. The United States provides one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the other two-thirds provided by Israel and Egypt. The MFO's long-standing effectiveness is demonstrated by the continued compliance with the treaty and the excellent cooperation between Egyptian and Israeli officials in the treaty's liaison system. U.S. assistance will continue to provide operating expenses for the MFO, including enhanced force protection for personnel and expanded requirements related to the heightened tension caused by the fighting in Gaza.

Near East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A critical strategic priority in the Near East is addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. Key increases in this objective area will be used to support U.S. efforts to mitigate extremism and forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats under the Shared Security Partnership (SSP).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	1,800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1,800
I Peace and Security	-	-	-	-	1,800
I.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	1,800

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The SSP will build upon and strengthen previous law enforcement and counterterrorism efforts by creating an enabling infrastructure for regional and global information-sharing. The emphasis will be on creating, supporting and utilizing coordination networks between and among countries, and on facilitating information sharing with the United States. In addition, the SSP will provide additional training and equipment to build our partners' capacities to engage in coordinated approaches to address regional and global challenges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of security sector representatives trained				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The multi-year SSP Initiative provides a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security and international security in the 21st century by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations. In the Near East region, SSP will expand efforts beyond the Maghreb, primarily in Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and seek to build U.S. partners' capacities to address challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMD, and anti-corruption, and will provide for additional equipment and training. FY 2010 targets are illustrative and subject to adjustment as this new initiative is developed and implemented.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Expansion of the Near East Regional Democracy program will allow the U.S. to support democratic initiatives and promote mutual understanding. U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase political space for these voices to be heard in order to develop a more cooperative and interactive relationship between governments and their citizens. FY 2010 funds will reinforce civil society, promote youth development, provide greater access to alternative sources of information, support greater understanding of and respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, and support the rule of law and good governance. Projects may include cross-border and multi-country initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
Economic Support Fund	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,300	-	5,300	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,200	-	3,200	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,600	-	1,600	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	14,900	-	14,900	25,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,100	-	1,100	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,100	-	1,100	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: While the status of civil liberties varies across the region, basic rights, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion, continue to be restricted. Lack of due process and protection under the law are significant problems. Official corruption is widespread and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems in the region. Elections, where they occur, regularly fall short of meeting international standards.

U.S. assistance programs will seek to foster greater adherence to democratic principles and support efforts to increase government accountability and transparency as well as improve citizen participation in decision-making processes. Programs will also encourage the protection of fundamental rights as enshrined in domestic legal structures and international obligations. Enforcement of existing protections and the

provision of basic legal assistance are essential to improving human rights.

U.S. support for greater adherence to the rule of law will focus on three areas: 1) access to justice, by supporting programs that help citizens receive fair treatment from their legal system, and provide information and training on international legal and human rights standards; 2) human rights, through support for programs that make information about human rights abuses and international human rights principles widely available to citizens; train human rights activists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of and advocating for improved adherence to human rights principles; work to increase awareness of societal discrimination and respect for all ethnic and religious communities; and 3) corruption, by strengthening the capacity to address and/or reduce corruption by providing information on international business standards and training small businesses on how to counter corrupt government practices.

U.S.-sponsored programs will increase non-governmental (NGO) ability to engage with government officials and to advocate on specific issues of concern. Programs will target all sectors of civil society, with a particular focus on youth and women, and will include: training NGO leaders in organizational, management, fundraising techniques, and the development and implementation of advocacy campaigns; increasing local capacity to effectively engage government officials and participate in national and local government planning on issues including gender and family issues, service delivery, drug addiction, natural resource management, agriculture, environment, education, public health, disaster management and conflict mitigation; and raising awareness of international standards, including elections standards, and support civil society efforts to advocate for adherence to those standards and to promote reforms at the local and national levels.

While governments throughout the region continue to censor information to varying extents, the internet and other new media provide access to uncensored information in even the most repressive environments. Assistance will help increase access to alternative sources of information, maintain and broaden space for independent voices to be heard, promote mutual understanding by supporting new media projects to increase access to uncensored information, and train journalists in effective reporting techniques, including focusing on thematic areas such as economics or civil society.

All of the programs above emphasize the inclusion of youth, women and ethnic and religious minorities in their activities, and encourage the use of new media as a means to amplify project impact.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,600		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Local Civil Society Organizations that promote electoral reform and/or improvements in the electoral sector, whose performance is strengthened by U.S. assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase political space for these voices to be heard in order to develop a more cooperative, interactive relationship between governments and

citizens. Building on election assistance from previous years, the U.S. will use increased funding in Political Competition to support indigenous efforts that will heighten awareness of international election standards and support electoral management efforts at the national and provincial level. This is especially important as there will be opportunity for electoral reforms in preparation for 2012 election cycles. Specifically, the U.S. will continue to emphasize programs that strengthen local organizations' ability to promote accountable electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections. Additionally, the U.S. will support projects that provide online access to unbiased information about domestic and international issues, including uncensored information about politicians' platforms and voting records, in an effort to increase civic interaction.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		1,600		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local partner organizations supported with USG assistance for citizens to engage their sub-national government in community building projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An FY 2010 increase in Good Governance funding is designed to help local partner organizations engage their sub-national government representatives on community building projects to foster accountability, transparency, and improved citizen participation in decision making. The increased funding will also be used to increase awareness about transparent management practices and standards in order to promote effective partnerships between citizens and local government. In addition, FY 2010 funding may also be used for anti-corruption programming. This includes programs that conduct studies on local corruption, offer the private sector training in ways to combat corruption, and support advocacy for the implementation of international anti-corruption standards.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		14,900		25,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to improve internal organizational capacity.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	7	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An increase in FY 2010 funds will enable U.S.-sponsored programs to increase local NGOs' ability to advocate for specific issues and engage with government officials to address issues of concern. Programs will target all sectors of civil society, with a new and particular focus on youth and women, and emphasize the following areas: 1) train NGO leaders in organizational, management and fundraising techniques, as well as on the development and implementation of advocacy campaigns; 2) increase local capacity to effectively engage government officials and participate in national and local government planning (issues identified by local civil society actors may include gender and family issues, service delivery, drug addiction, natural resource management, agriculture, environment, education, public health, disaster management and conflict mitigation, among others); and 3) support civil society efforts to advocate for adherence to those standards and to promote reforms at the local and national levels. Increased FY 2010 funding will also help increase access to alternative sources of information, maintain and broaden space for independent voices to be heard, and promote mutual understanding by supporting the following two areas: 1) support new media projects to increase access to uncensored information; and 2) train journalists in effective reporting techniques, including a focus on thematic areas such as economics or civil society. All programs emphasize the inclusion of youth, women and ethnic and religious minorities in their activities, and encourage the use of new media as a means to amplify project impact.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. government assistance through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) draws on resources and expertise from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development to improve individual country and regional capabilities to defeat terrorist organizations, disrupt efforts to recruit and train new terrorist fighters, particularly from the young and rural poor, and counter efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside extremist groups. TSCTP partner nations include Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Chad, Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. Libya has been invited to join.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	4,900	-	4,900	13,600
Economic Support Fund	-	4,000	-	4,000	6,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	900	-	900	5,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	-	4,900	-	4,900	13,600
1 Peace and Security	-	900	-	900	13,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	900	-	900	11,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
3.2 Education	-	2,000	-	2,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The spread of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other extremist groups cannot be countered by military efforts alone. While the U.S. Government will continue to provide

counter-terrorist training in the region through TSCTP, non-military (“soft”) counter-terrorism programming is also vital to address radicalization before it has a chance to take root or expand. To respond to these needs, U.S. assistance will build on the programs initiated during FY 2009, which was the first year that TSCTP was programmed as unique program in the Maghreb. Funding will have a vital impact on extremism, while improving people's lives across the region.

TSCTP will provide traditional counter-terrorism assistance to the foreign governments of the Maghreb by serving as the primary provider of U.S. Government training and equipment to partner law enforcement agencies, providing a wide range of courses to strengthen critical counter-terrorism capacities. Counter-terrorism assistance in the Maghreb includes crisis response team training, explosive incident counter measures courses, Very Important Person (VIP) protection courses, and training designed to prevent terrorist attacks on soft targets such as hotels and shopping malls.

Soft-side TSCTP assistance will be provided in Algeria, which is facing a significant, on-going challenge in countering the radicalization of its youth. Algeria’s very large youth population (70 percent of the country is under the age of 30) and high unemployment (in excess of 30 percent) make young people dangerously vulnerable to extremist ideologies and recruitment by terrorist organizations. In coordination with USAID/OMEP, TSCTP will target assistance towards counter-radicalization programs that foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors, improve curricula, and develop job-related skills in areas of the country at particular risk of radicalization. Moroccan prisons have become a recruitment and radicalization nexus for Islamic extremists. TSCTP funding will provide the opportunity to directly engage prisoners, and provide them alternatives to extremism, perhaps the most effective means, per person, of diverting potential recruits from terrorism. TSCTP will also fund a range of educational, cultural, informational and other programs that target youth and young adults in Libya to de-legitimize terrorist ideology and to support counter-terrorism financing training and assistance.

TSCTP will also provide regional assistance to develop the institutional capacities of law enforcement agencies in to absorb more advanced counter-terrorism training, support specialized units, and expand skills-based counter-terrorism knowledge to a greater number of North African security agencies. U.S. assistance will support regional training to build capacity of coast guard authorities in surveillance, information sharing, and interdiction, in addition to stopping human trafficking and illegal immigration. U.S. Government funding will provide for border security, crisis management, cyber crime, dignitary protection, and other training programs in the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.5 Transnational Crime				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Law Enforcement Officers Trained in U.S.-funded programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	200

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

U.S. assistance will help to increase the capacities of governments in the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria,

Tunisia) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and other Pan-Sahel state partners in combating terrorism. Assistance will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP-member law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement. A new program in FY2010 will provide training, technical assistance and equipment to TSCTP law enforcement institutions to develop their capacity in civilian law enforcement. Assistance may include training and technical advising on investigatory techniques, surveillance, crime scene management and evidence collection. Other options include police equipment support, train and equip programs for specialized police units, police academy development, technical assistance in border control, and training in general and advanced policing skills, such as anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		900		11,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of graduate students engaged in counter-radicalization programs in universities in Algeria				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The TSCTP initiative seeks to counter the sources of radicalization and extremism in the region. This includes a wide array of civilian and military programs carried out on both bilateral and multilateral bases. Several new programs are specifically targeted towards sectors of society or segments of the population that are particularly exposed to extremist and terrorist rhetoric and recruitment. One example of a program that will be created in FY 2010 is the University Linkages program for Algeria. Targeted assistance will be provided to Algeria in the form of a university counter-radicalization program designed to foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors, and to improve curricula and develop job-related skills in Algerian universities in areas of the country at risk of radicalization.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Middle East Programs supports regional strategic priorities, including promoting peace and diminishing the underlying causes of terrorism through transnational and multilateral activities designed to maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. USAID works regionally to encourage broader networking and shared solutions to common challenges, such as water scarcity, extremism, and harnessing the exploding youth demographic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,841	8,000	-	8,000	12,000
Development Assistance	8,865	5,000	-	5,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,841	8,000	-	8,000	12,000
1 Peace and Security	7,085	3,905	-	3,905	6,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,585	3,905	-	3,905	6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,756	1,595	-	1,595	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,761	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	995	1,595	-	1,595	2,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	4,000
3.1 Health	2,000	2,500	-	2,500	4,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,750	-	1,750	1,535
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,600	-	1,600	1,535

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	-	-
Development Assistance	11,000	6,000	1,000	4,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to invest in skills and opportunities for the region's large youth demographic, with the goal of de-legitimizing terrorist ideology. Creating opportunities and role models for young people in the Middle East to channel their energies in a constructive manner reduces the frustration and hopelessness that can lead to extremism. USAID will focus its activities in three areas: strengthening positive role models and leaders; amplifying mainstream values through innovative media use; and increasing opportunities for young people to engage socially and economically. In FY 2008, USAID trained 3,100 young people and involved them in community service and other leadership activities and

began work on pilot media activities. USAID will expand on these existing activities and establish new ones such as creating a cadre of young, skilled, open-minded leaders, who will be role models across the region, and networks of peers and educators to maintain and strengthen them. In addition, U.S. assistance will award Peace Scholarships for leadership training and continued education in the United States. USAID will also offer grants to young social entrepreneurs promoting moderate voices and women's empowerment.

To combat extremism, U.S. programs will continue innovative Arab media programs reaching over 17 million people, reinforcing far-reaching broadcast, online, and mobile media with grassroots outreach. USAID will produce and broadcast television programs to encourage critical thinking, tolerance, and other global values among youth. To create social and economic opportunities, U.S. assistance will provide 35,000 youth with community service opportunities, encouraging positive, tolerant attitudes and behaviors. Working with the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Initiative, USAID and the U.S. Embassy will jointly support a university linkages program between the U.S. and Algeria to provide students with practical skills and help them obtain employment. USAID will also focus on conflict mitigation and reconciliation in the region. Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians will be supported in working together to find technical solutions and influence decision makers to take concrete steps to rehabilitate the Lower Jordan River, serving as a positive example of the rewards of cooperation.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,585		3,905		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth influenced by positive messages and role models through USAID-funded television program and media publications				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	225,000	210,000	25,450,000	25,450,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2008 resources were used to develop positive media programming for 25 million young people. FY 2010 resources will build on that investment with grassroots outreach to deepen the impact. The 2009 and 2010 targets are the same, as the distinction is not in the number reached but in the depth. The additional funds will enable in-person outreach and education to reinforce the media themes. While labor-intensive, it will lead to sustainable attitude shifts. The funds will also expand practical training, small grants, and leadership pilots. The expected long-term outcome is behavior change in a population at risk for extremism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Government assistance will help increase the legitimacy of Middle East and North African governments and reduce one of the most prevalent causes of citizen frustration by fighting public corruption and promoting a culture of democracy. Building on current initiatives to assess the extent of corruption and develop internationally recognized advocacy tools, funding will support a civil society network to use those tools to advocate for corrective action. This program will promote regional comparisons and the sharing of best practices to raise public awareness and implement measures to increase pluralism and transparency. USAID will train civic activists to upgrade their communications and organizational skills, and support non-governmental organizations with small grants to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Assistance will train on-line journalists to raise their professionalism and build a network of peers and mentors to strengthen the media. To increase freedom of

expression and democratic liberalization in the Middle East, U.S. programs will support the Arab Media Forum in promoting regional dialogue and social responsibility among journalists.

Investing in People: Water is a major health issue and potential flashpoint in the region. The overall scarcity of water and the fact that much of the surface water comes from trans-boundary river systems means that countries must cooperate and approach common water challenges with shared solutions. Mitigating conflicts and meeting water needs also means using existing resources more efficiently, and requires a transformation of the culture and governance of natural resources. In collaboration with regional water platforms and other partners, U.S. assistance will carry out activities to support trans-boundary cooperation over water; improve water management and water use efficiency; and provide better access to safe water and basic sanitation for the poor. U.S. Government funding will also implement activities to raise awareness about the emerging water crisis and equip Arab water leaders with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to meet the related challenges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,500		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Annual number of MENA water professionals engaged in regional water activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	20	26	40	200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the innovative and high-profile regional water activities launched by USAID since 2008 will continue changing the culture and governance of water in the MENA region. It is expected that in FY 2010, 200 water professionals from the region will attend USAID-supported water activities. It is also expected that USAID will partner with three regional water platforms and support their efforts to disseminate water management best practices, successful approaches and lessons learned. USAID intends to build upon previous activities and expand their impact, and will also address the serious lack of awareness regarding water scarcity in the region. To that end, USAID will design and implement a water communication and outreach campaign targeting Arab populations throughout the region to raise awareness and understanding of water scarcity and of the need to protect and efficiently use water resources. Impact will be measured by the percentage of people acknowledging that water scarcity is a significant issue in the region.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States faces extremely difficult challenges in South and Central Asia. The region is also a place of tremendous opportunities, with a population of over two billion people, most of them young and increasingly connected to each other and the rest of the world. Continued robust engagement in the region is critical to U.S. national security and the President has identified the growing insurgency in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan as a fundamental threat to U.S. strategic interests. FY 2010 resources will focus on dismantling and defeating al Qaeda and its safe havens in Pakistan, and preventing their return to Pakistan or Afghanistan. As the United States recalibrates its approach and steps up efforts with international partners, it will pursue a comprehensive strategy that addresses the root causes of violent extremism in these countries, and throughout the region. The U.S. must also be concerned about a range of complex problems that pervade large parts of South and Central Asia and pose serious risks to U.S. interests: nuclear proliferation, drugs, unstable governments, simmering conflicts, human rights abuses, and weak economies.

The United States pursues a consistent policy throughout the region: promotion of democratic stability and support for economic well being and regional cooperation as the foundation for countering extremism, terrorism and violent conflicts. The Department of State's priorities directly support these priorities by helping to:

- Build and strengthen democratic institutions, education, rule of law, and access to information and technology;
- Bolster opportunities in education, health care and the economy; and
- Build and sustain institutions that provide security, combat terror and fight drugs.

In Afghanistan, U.S. civilian assistance will help the Afghan Government both in Kabul and in the provinces to provide a clear and reliable alternative to the Taliban. The increased funding requested for Pakistan will support its participation in the overseas contingency operations, efforts to combat extremism along the western border, and help foster a strategic relationship with the Pakistani government and its people. As with other countries in the region, U.S. assistance to Central Asia aims to build economic and governmental capacity while laying groundwork for more democratic institutions, including through the support of stronger civil society and local governance, as well as increased respect for rule of law and human rights. Supporting fragile new democratic institutions in Bangladesh, Nepal and the Maldives is important to the spread of democracy throughout the region and lasting regional stability. The U.S. will also encourage conflict resolution in Sri Lanka and Nepal by engaging these governments and supporting post-conflict efforts to address humanitarian needs and regain stability. Regional cooperation continues to be an integral component of the United States' assistance strategy, and is focused on linking the region through cross-border energy, trade, and communications networks. The request for India supports health care service delivery to traditionally underserved populations such as women and the poor.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	82,550	80,133	-	80,133	131,640
Development Assistance	241,222	58,941	-	58,941	91,171
Economic Support Fund	1,794,810	1,838,801	1,268,500	3,107,301	3,267,742
Foreign Military Financing	300,719	304,370	-	304,370	311,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,500	9,964	-	9,964	9,964

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	214,060	229,178	-	229,178	271,418
International Military Education and Training	10,402	9,845	-	9,845	12,920
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	329,644	373,550	194,500	568,050	609,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,279	60,690	14,000	74,690	99,945
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	297,365	92,957	-	92,957	61,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
1 Peace and Security	863,058	916,092	337,500	1,253,592	1,322,440
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	29,279	31,200	14,000	45,200	56,830
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,646	7,040	-	7,040	8,357
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	353,070	373,493	60,500	433,993	550,925
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	393,685	367,385	104,000	471,385	487,069
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,288	4,274	-	4,274	4,944
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	74,090	132,700	159,000	291,700	214,315
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	630,997	650,053	375,000	1,025,053	1,063,465
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	140,125	136,499	100,000	236,499	265,637
2.2 Good Governance	350,056	316,436	200,000	516,436	485,242
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	102,980	165,384	25,000	190,384	116,242
2.4 Civil Society	37,836	31,734	50,000	81,734	196,344
3 Investing in People	701,181	667,373	135,000	802,373	1,076,717
3.1 Health	398,513	383,929	-	383,929	502,405
3.2 Education	267,447	263,644	-	263,644	472,912
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,221	19,800	135,000	154,800	101,400
4 Economic Growth	819,482	669,794	591,500	1,261,294	1,378,552
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	6,686	7,145	405,525	412,670	13,355
4.2 Trade and Investment	21,714	39,786	7,890	47,676	51,027
4.3 Financial Sector	4,622	13,232	7,727	20,959	27,815
4.4 Infrastructure	567,832	320,293	21,500	341,793	535,324
4.5 Agriculture	94,545	128,613	85,000	213,613	441,906
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	77,357	99,708	47,878	147,586	213,911
4.7 Economic Opportunity	34,053	48,017	15,980	63,997	82,139
4.8 Environment	12,673	13,000	-	13,000	13,075
5 Humanitarian Assistance	319,833	153,617	8,000	161,617	26,376
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300,410	114,017	8,000	122,017	17,376
5.2 Disaster Readiness	19,423	39,600	-	39,600	9,000
6 Program Support	-	1,500	30,000	31,500	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	30,000	31,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	26,646	123,746	-	123,746	153,991
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	24,945	-	24,945	38,262

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,334,551	3,058,429	1,477,000	4,535,429	4,867,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	26,646	98,801	-	98,801	115,729

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,867,550	1,322,440	1,063,465	1,076,717	1,378,552	26,376
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	131,640	12,822	31,118	23,485	62,115	2,100
Development Assistance	91,171	2,600	26,622	6,400	54,049	1,500
Economic Support Fund	3,267,742	437,815	840,813	729,950	1,243,888	15,276
Foreign Military Financing	311,500	311,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,964	-	-	9,964	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	271,418	-	-	271,418	-	-
International Military Education and Training	12,920	12,920	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	609,750	444,838	164,912	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	99,945	99,945	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	61,500	-	-	35,500	18,500	7,500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Peace and Security resources in the region are primarily concentrated in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Funding will focus on building the capacity of recipient governments' military and law enforcement agencies to undertake counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. In Afghanistan, efforts will develop increasingly self-reliant Afghan security forces that can lead the counter-insurgency fight, and promote more accountable and effective governance. Counter-narcotics funding will be used to sustain and expand the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan, and promote licit job creation through alternative livelihoods programs. In Pakistan, funding will focus on improving governance and supporting Pakistan's ability to counter extremist organizations and narcotics trafficking on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area.

In Bangladesh, Nepal, India, the Maldives and the Central Asian Republics, U.S. assistance will continue to professionalize civilian, police and military agencies; secure porous borders; and enhance counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics cooperation with U.S. counterparts. Efforts in Sri Lanka will focus on mitigating the impact of the conflict, implementing security sector reforms, and increasing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society groups.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Establishing democratic institutions, effective governance, and respect for rule of law and human rights are critical to combating the spread of extremism in South and Central Asia. In order to counter support for the insurgency, the United States must strengthen the capacity of the Afghan government to provide basic services and address widespread corruption. With parliamentary elections scheduled in Afghanistan for 2010, U.S. assistance will help ensure the security and legitimacy of voter registration, elections, and vote counting. In Pakistan, the United States will continue to promote

democratization and respect for rule of law by helping the government to expand its writ in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), emphasizing justice sector reform, and parliamentary and local government strengthening. FY 2010 resources will also support governance reforms undertaken by the newly elected Government of Bangladesh; help Nepal's Constituent Assembly draft a new constitution; strengthen democratic and civil society institutions weakened by conflict in Sri Lanka; and promote political plurality for Tajikistan's parliamentary elections in 2010. Regional programs will improve the weak media environment in Central Asia by promoting independent commercial television.

Investing in People: Weak public health systems, low literacy rates, and extreme poverty all threaten the success of development and security programs in the region. The United States will continue to fund efforts throughout the region to improve the reach of health services, including improving maternal and child health; stemming the spread global diseases; and enhancing environmental and human health through water and sanitation programs.

Education is fundamental not only to improving social development in South and Central Asia but also to mitigating the region's vulnerability to extremist influences. The FY 2010 request includes funding for cross-border educational exchanges that provide scholarships to students throughout South and Central Asia to study at preeminent institutions of higher education, such as the American University of Central Asia. The United States will continue to increase educational exchanges with Pakistan and will support efforts to improve the quality of basic education across the region through teacher training and other programs. In Central Asia, assistance programs will maintain basic education and English language teaching programs and, if local conditions permit, increase student exchanges for youth.

Economic Growth: In the area of Economic Growth, U.S. funding will support robust regional economic integration programs that foster long-term stability between Afghanistan and its neighbors; encourage energy exports from Central to South Asia; increase intra-regional trade and investment; and help the region participate in the global economy. Working with other donors, international financial institutions, and the private sector, funds will build on gains from existing programs in building energy, transportation, and telecommunications links across the region. Additional assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate.

The FY 2010 request also prioritizes job creation and sustained economic growth in Afghanistan and Pakistan as a means to counter support for the insurgency. The U.S. will support economic policy reform in Pakistan and Reconstruction Opportunity Zones in Afghanistan and the border regions of Pakistan. Finally, U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan diversify its economy and recover from recent dramatic declines in growth and promote agricultural productivity in the remainder of South and Central Asia.

Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2010, humanitarian assistance to South and Central Asia will be directed towards disaster readiness programs and mitigation activities in countries that are susceptible to annual flooding and other natural and humanitarian disasters, such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On March 27, 2009, President Obama stated that “the core goal of the U.S. must be to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and its safe havens in Pakistan, and to prevent their return to Pakistan or Afghanistan.” This goal cannot be achieved by military means alone and must be complemented by a comprehensive and robust civilian effort to work with Afghans to improve governance capacity, increase economic development, continue reconstruction, and implement effective counter-narcotics programs. The President’s new strategy calls for integrating counter-insurgency operations to provide increased security, with building effective local governance and promoting economic development.

Increased U.S. assistance to Afghanistan in FY 2010 will help Afghans build good governance, stimulate licit economic growth through agriculture and alternative development programs, enhance the rule of law, and help stabilize communities through short-term job creation programs. The President’s FY 2010 budget request includes funding for foreign assistance programs that are essential for success in Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
Development Assistance	148,651	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,399,502	1,187,000	839,000	2,026,000	2,157,932
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	500	500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	63,017	57,734	-	57,734	93,813
International Military Education and Training	1,660	1,400	-	1,400	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	307,574	351,000	129,000	480,000	450,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,096	36,550	12,000	48,550	57,755
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	154,730	47,457	-	47,457	15,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
1 Peace and Security	484,516	527,133	275,000	802,133	784,893
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,876	13,300	12,000	25,300	21,930
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	750	-	750	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,130	23,900	-	23,900	76,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	388,674	360,183	104,000	464,183	473,234
1.5 Transnational Crime	496	-	-	-	1,404
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	65,590	129,000	159,000	288,000	211,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	539,524	507,095	375,000	882,095	800,951
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	124,502	113,415	100,000	213,415	210,362
2.2 Good Governance	311,589	232,680	200,000	432,680	390,589
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	90,262	149,000	25,000	174,000	90,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,103,730	1,681,641	980,000	2,661,641	2,777,000
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	13,171	12,000	50,000	62,000	110,000
3 Investing in People	252,762	214,234	135,000	349,234	314,656
3.1 Health	130,803	110,234	-	110,234	119,656
3.2 Education	99,803	94,000	-	94,000	95,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,156	10,000	135,000	145,000	100,000
4 Economic Growth	672,198	396,722	170,000	566,722	874,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,495	3,040	5,525	8,565	7,980
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,822	25,664	7,890	33,554	21,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,321	11,290	7,727	19,017	16,480
4.4 Infrastructure	541,488	273,000	-	273,000	460,000
4.5 Agriculture	53,811	29,777	85,000	114,777	235,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,435	22,751	47,878	70,629	70,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	21,787	23,200	15,980	39,180	58,540
4.8 Environment	3,039	8,000	-	8,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	154,730	36,457	-	36,457	2,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	154,730	33,957	-	33,957	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
6 Program Support	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
of which: 6 Program Support	8,889	90,821	-	90,821	106,261
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	21,494	-	21,494	29,531
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,889	69,327	-	69,327	76,730

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,777,000	784,893	800,951	314,656	874,000	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,157,932	436,000	640,589	212,343	869,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	-	-	500	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	93,813	-	-	93,813	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450,000	289,638	160,362	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	57,755	57,755	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,500	-	-	8,000	5,000	2,500

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Programs in counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, stabilization operations, demining, and destruction of conventional weapons are critical components of U.S. counter-insurgency efforts in Afghanistan. Counter-terrorism funding will support Afghan leadership protection, terrorist interdiction and counter-terrorist finance programs administered by the Department of State. Funds will continue to support the mine action program and mobile weapons, ammunition, and explosive ordnance destruction teams, which meet humanitarian objectives and stimulate economic activity and reconstruction.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide significant funding to stabilization programs that directly address the root causes of conflict and instability. Programs will work with local communities in transition areas to promote stability, primarily in the south and east of the country, through community-based initiatives and capacity building to help mitigate conflict and isolate extremist influences. Technical assistance, analysis, and independent monitoring and evaluation will enhance the effects of the stabilization efforts, which will be closely coordinated with the military and with Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), in order to strengthen U.S. counter-insurgency efforts in priority districts.

The narcotics industry fuels the insurgency and corrupts the economy and polity of Afghanistan. The U.S. counter-narcotics strategy will build the capability of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, expanding its operational and investigative capacity to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing. The Department of State will continue to combat opium production and trafficking, sustaining and expanding the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan, where significant results have been achieved in permissive areas. The Good Performers' Initiative (GPI) will solidify gains in poppy-free or poppy-reduced provinces primarily in the eastern and southern provinces.

USAID alternative livelihood programs will focus on licit job creation, improving commercial agriculture production, and establishing market linkages in poppy production-prone areas in order to create and grow a viable agri-business industry. USAID will improve transportation systems, develop agricultural processing facilities and storage networks, and expand irrigation in targeted areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	388,674	464,183		473,234		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of families benefited by alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in USG-assisted areas.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	563,610	123,081	422,700	1,100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With increased FY 2010 resources, the U.S. will expand programs designed to support licit sources of livelihood, particularly in rural areas. The alternative development programs will focus specifically in the southern and eastern areas of Afghanistan supporting projects, which will allow for wider sale of agricultural products. Funding will be used to support land and air cargo networks, road construction (particularly in Helmand and Kandahar), creating a dry and cold storage network, increasing the number of agro-processing facilities, and improving irrigation infrastructure (potentially reservoirs, check dams, and irrigation canals). These improvements will expand the markets for Afghan-grown fresh and dried produce, thereby providing a viable livelihood alternative to poppies. With additional funding for alternative development, the U.S. will be able to sustain and expand access to licit sources of livelihood, particularly in rural areas, allowing more families to benefit from alternative development activities. [The FY 2008 target for this indicator was not met due to drought in 2008, project delays due to insecurity, and difficulty filling local and expatriate key personnel positions. There was a much higher level of precipitation in the last winter and thus, better conditions for the alternative development activities are anticipated. The security and staffing challenges are

also being addressed.]

Governing Justly and Democratically: The legitimacy of the Afghan government is undermined by widespread corruption, lack of governance capacity, and the inability to provide adequate social services to respond to the demands of the Afghan people, especially at the sub-national level. The U.S. must help build the capacity of the Afghan government at the national, provincial, and local levels to deliver services and earn the trust of the Afghan people. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghan institutions at all levels to improve service delivery in both urban and rural areas. FY 2010 funding also will support parliamentary and district council elections, and will provide training for democratic political parties, civil society organizations, and the media.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan by helping to build the core capacities of the justice system. USAID will build the capacity of the judiciary and the legal education system, promoting a core law school curriculum. U.S. support will help integrate formal and informal justice systems and expand access to the rule of law to underserved populations, including women, through support to legal aid. The Department of State will help develop the Afghan corrections systems by training justice sector personnel to support police and counter-narcotics initiatives, improve police-prosecutor coordination, form a special narcotics prosecution unit, and to help to arrest, try and punish offenders. The Department of State will also support an anti-corruption unit within the Attorney General's Office to prosecute money laundering and high-level corruption.

USAID will provide technical assistance to build the institutional capacity of key ministries and the Office of the President, while strengthening the Parliament to improve its oversight and work effectively with the Executive Branch and Judiciary. To extend the reach of good governance beyond Kabul, USAID will expand its sub-national governance program to work with Afghans to improve the performance and legitimacy of district, municipal, and provincial governments. USAID will also promote transparency and accountability to reduce opportunities for corruption. USAID and the Department of State will continue to support the strengthening of independent media and freedom of information through increased community radio, legislative protection of media, and journalist training. USAID support to civil society will strengthen over 150 non-governmental organizations, including many led by women.

A key element of the comprehensive U.S. strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan is an effective inter-agency strategic communications program to counter radicalization and to build resilient communities that can serve as viable alternatives to violent extremists at the national, provincial, and local levels. The objectives of this program are to increase the capacity of local media, civil society organizations and the Afghan government to use new media technologies to foster democratic institutions. Funding will expand telecommunications capacity and infrastructure and strengthen linkages between the Afghan government and the people of Afghanistan. The program will have multiple components and will be implemented by the Department of State and USAID, in close consultation with the U.S. military.

Investing in People: USAID health programs will improve the quality of health service delivery and expand health care accessibility using host country contracting with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The programs will strengthen healthcare systems at both the provincial and central levels, and address health workforce needs through in-service and pre-service training. This will be accomplished through training, health service delivery, and continued capacity building within the MoPH.

USAID education programs will improve educational quality at the primary and secondary levels (with a focus on literacy) and enhance the market relevance of education through workforce development activities. USAID will improve teacher quality through increased training, better learning materials, and the establishment of new secondary school spaces, especially for girls' education. USAID will address the workforce development needs of youth and females through market-relevant activities, such as literacy and

productive skills, community-based secondary education, universities, and vocational education at post-primary levels. Finally, USAID plans to intensify efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, laying the foundation for host country contracting through the Ministry of Education. Capacity development activities will focus on key areas where improvements in Ministry performance will impact local perceptions of government effectiveness.

USAID cash-for-work programs target unskilled labor and provide short-term jobs for urban and rural families, particularly under-employed youths at risk of insurgent influence in vulnerable areas, thus providing incomes while improving productive infrastructure and subsequent food production. These programs will target southern and eastern provinces threatened by drought conditions or potential political instability. Illustrative cash-for-work activities include canal cleaning, road rehabilitation, snow removal, flood protection, public building rehabilitation, and orchard/tree planting where feasible. PRT staff will be instrumental in executing cash-for-work programs, and the project will reflect the overall PRT goal of increasing sub-national governance and stability throughout Afghanistan.

Economic Growth: Job creation and sustained economic growth are essential to reduce support for the insurgency in Afghanistan. Consistent with the Afghan National Development Strategy, U.S. assistance will foster economic growth, supporting a broad program of infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural development, trade, financial sector development, and private sector expansion. Agricultural programs will increase overall agricultural production and promote commercial agricultural growth nationwide. The U.S. Government will work with the Afghan government and private sector associations to provide technical assistance, sales promotion, customer development, and trade facilitation programs to Afghan farmers. Customer development programs will facilitate sales of products to Afghan and export customers. Assistance will support the expanded use of local and foreign fairs, trade delegations, foreign sales offices, marketing programs and other promotion activities along with intensive support to facilitate air cargo, sea cargo, trans-border shipment and customs or export license-related concerns. Funds will be used to develop a domestic logistics system, including trucking and warehousing, and a cold storage system, for both mobile and fixed cold storage. Assistance will also introduce required food safety and pest-risk systems; support packaging and post-harvest handling systems necessary for exporting Afghan products; and provide necessary infrastructure (such as irrigation) and help facilitate air, sea and transit shipments.

USAID economic growth programs will further develop the financial sector, help increase the outreach of financial services throughout the country, and create credit access opportunities for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. The United States will seek to increase growth and competitiveness in the private sector, and improve labor force skills. Funds will promote investment and job creation, strengthen economic policy, support regulatory and fiscal reforms, further enhance Central Bank operations, and improve the enabling environment for private sector growth. A new trade capacity initiative will improve the current trade regime and enhance the private sector's ability to respond to market opportunities, removing impediments to cross-border trade. U.S. support for land administration reform will continue in order to increase land tenure security as possible throughout the country.

To support counter-insurgency efforts and promote economic development, USAID will continue to focus on the southern and eastern parts of the country through an expanded road construction program, emphasizing improved regional transit routes and engineered non-paved roads that link rural communities. On all projects, the U.S. will consult closely with local communities and sub-national governments to determine their needs and work with them on project design, execution and evaluation. Roads that connect Afghanistan to its neighbors will increase export levels, thereby improving the Afghan economy and creating employment. In FY 2010, USAID will rehabilitate the Bamyan-Dushi road, key sections along the East-West corridor connecting Pakistan and Iran, and the North-South corridor connecting Uzbekistan to Pakistan. Key transport hubs will be upgraded to facilitate movement of goods and people from the Pakistan border to Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan. In order to sustain the road assets, USAID will strengthen the

capability of the Afghan Government to procure and manage the services of local firms to maintain the roads. USAID will also support the establishment of a Road Authority to consolidate transport sector functions and the creation of a Road Fund dedicated to financing road construction and maintenance.

Electricity ranks consistently among the top concerns of Afghan citizens. It is essential to increased economic growth and job creation, as many industries (including agro-processing) require a substantial increase in electricity that is not possible without major investments in power facilities. To increase access to reliable power supply, USAID will promote the use of indigenous energy resources, including a 100 MWS gas-fired power plant in Sheberghan. Transmission lines will be rehabilitated to transport power from the Kajaki Hydroelectric Power Plant to the southern provinces. With increased security, the capacity of the Kajaki Dam will also be expanded to support a new 100 MW power plant and increased water supply for agricultural production. For the rural areas that are not connected to the grid, USAID will promote the development of renewable energy systems. USAID will strengthen the operational efficiency of electric utilities to help ensure their viability and the sustainability of power generation, transmission and distribution services.

Working with the provincial Ministries of Health and Agriculture, the U.S. Government will continue to focus on reducing food insecurity and improving both the health and livelihoods of vulnerable families. The program will help Afghanistan reduce malnutrition rates of children under five years of age, improve health practices of pregnant and lactating women, and increase farmers' incomes through improved agricultural production and marketing opportunities. USAID will build the capacity of local government officials and beneficiaries to respond to natural disasters like localized droughts and flooding.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	541,488	273,000		460,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people benefiting from USG-sponsored infrastructure projects (roads, energy, etc.)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	969,500	1,210,461	4,600,000	4,800,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Infrastructure is critical to sustained economic growth. As more Afghans have access to roads, power, and water, the U.S. Government is better able to support shared U.S. – Afghan goals of providing livelihoods, creating jobs, connecting with markets, improving health through safe water, and providing social services. With FY 2010 resources, USAID can invest in roads in rural as well as urban areas and expand “soft” investments in capacity building to ensure sustainability of “hard” U.S. investments. The U.S. Government’s focus in energy is to achieve commercial efficiency in electricity based on sound cost recovery practices, thus providing more reliable service to a growing base of clients, and expand the use of alternative energy. The commissioning of the Kabul 100 MW power plant should benefit all of Kabul, with a projected population approaching four million by 2009. The direct benefits to people of these infrastructure projects in Afghanistan will not be realized until 2012/2013 due to the time involved in the mobilization, procurement and delivery of equipment and materials. Other ongoing power programs will reach full completion in 2011, and USAID estimates that progress on these programs will start to benefit target areas in 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	53,811		114,777		235,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training (males / females)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	163,413	109,743	212,000	800,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Many farmers in Afghanistan are engaged in subsistence or near-subsistence farming, with poor or no access to information on good agricultural practices, markets, or technology. Activities aim to reduce farmers' vulnerability to natural disasters and food shortages, improve incomes, and sustain livelihoods. The increased assistance in FY 2010 will allow the U.S. Government to significantly expand the base of farmers benefiting from tools and training to improve their productivity, increase product quality, and secure links with markets. By doing so, there will be an increase in employment opportunities, higher incomes of rural households both on and off-farm, as well as a contribution to the overall security of Afghanistan. Assistance will promote agricultural growth in food, feed and other higher value crops at each step in the value chain. A robust agricultural economy will play a major role in helping to eliminate poppy production and move the country to both economic and political stability.

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A well-targeted U.S. assistance program in Bangladesh is vital to strengthening the country after its return to a democratically elected government in January 2009. Bangladesh is the seventh most populous and fourth largest Muslim-majority country in the world. Over 80 percent of its citizens live in grinding poverty on less than \$2 a day. Used as a safe haven by domestic and regional terrorists, Bangladesh will need assistance to help democracy flourish, improve the lives of its people, and support long-term peace and security within its borders – and the region.

The FY 2010 budget request supports long-term development in one of the poorest countries in the world by addressing the underlying social, demographic, and economic factors that inhibit economic growth and increase vulnerability to extremism. Crippling poverty, a social services system unable to keep pace with the basic needs of a growing population, and an environment prone to frequent and devastating natural disasters are all challenges that can only be overcome through more effective governance and policies that foster equitable, sustainable growth. U.S. assistance will enable continued engagement and partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to promote its integration into the world economy and to confront the country's challenges to achieving lasting peace and security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
Development Assistance	29,190	40,000	-	40,000	66,271
Economic Support Fund	25,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	595	590	-	590	2,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	37,381	41,550	-	41,550	44,000
International Military Education and Training	821	800	-	800	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	200	-	200	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,813	3,600	-	3,600	4,700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	79,031	32,000	-	32,000	42,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
1 Peace and Security	7,427	6,290	-	6,290	9,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,513	3,200	-	3,200	4,625
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	400	-	400	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,416	1,390	-	1,390	3,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	198	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,300	-	1,300	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,985	20,531	-	20,531	23,762
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	177,029	168,740	-	168,740	161,521
2.2 Good Governance	6,475	11,531	-	11,531	11,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,510	4,500	-	4,500	4,700
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	3,462
3 Investing in People	72,651	69,450	-	69,450	73,900
3.1 Health	63,087	54,650	-	54,650	67,500
3.2 Education	5,064	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,500	9,800	-	9,800	1,400
4 Economic Growth	20,528	16,869	-	16,869	47,859
4.4 Infrastructure	3,500	4,243	-	4,243	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,249	5,070	-	5,070	33,859
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,145	3,556	-	3,556	6,000
4.8 Environment	6,634	4,000	-	4,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	63,438	55,600	-	55,600	6,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,015	18,500	-	18,500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	19,423	37,100	-	37,100	6,500
of which: 6 Program Support	2,843	2,566	-	2,566	4,275
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	112	-	112	244
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,843	2,454	-	2,454	4,031

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	161,521	9,500	23,762	73,900	47,859	6,500
Development Assistance	66,271	1,100	22,912	6,400	34,359	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	44,000	-	-	44,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	850	-	850	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	42,000	-	-	23,500	13,500	5,000

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and sparsely governed areas in remote regions make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. U.S. assistance will help improve capacity, increase awareness, and establish a strong partnership to prevent terrorist activity, reject violent extremism, and protect the country's porous borders. Programs will enhance cooperation with the Bangladeshi military – with an emphasis on professionalism, civilian control, and ensuring it continues its valuable role in international peacekeeping operations. Funding will continue to support Department of State programs for Bangladeshi civilian, police, and military counterparts to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorist activities, as well as to more effectively control its porous land and sea borders. U.S. assistance will emphasize the importance of community-based policing, and also support efforts to disrupt terrorist financial operations and train specialized counter-terrorist units in the police,

military, and the Rapid Action Battalion. Additional programs will strengthen the capacity of both local law enforcement and the judiciary to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate financial crimes and money laundering, and include plans to establish a career prosecutors' office.

Other programs will focus on fighting trafficking-in-persons, where the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will work to build the capacity of the GOB to prosecute traffickers, regularize labor recruitment processes, and raise public awareness against human trafficking.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,416		1,390		3,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Improve Bangladesh Coast Guard effectiveness through the implementation of a training academy and the increase in numbers of Coast Guard personnel trained in maritime security activities.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,500	1,480	1,000	2,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional funding in FY 2010 would have a significant positive impact on the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard. The lack of control over Bangladesh's riverine and coastal waters, borders, ports, and shore areas is the primary concern for illicit activities that enable terrorism. Funding will also complement current efforts to improve the professionalism and capabilities of Bangladeshi Police, Customs, Immigration, and Forest Service Officers. The FY 2010 request compliments FY 2008 funding of five Defender Class Response Boats for the Coast Guard, valued at \$1.48M, with an expected delivery in late 2009, and the FY 2008 1206 funding of 16 Defender Class Response Boats for the Navy, valued at \$7.3M, with an expected delivery in late 2009. Inter-service training programs can be developed between the Coast Guard and Navy to train on the Defender Class Response Boats which both services will have in late 2009. Increased funding will help establish Bangladesh's first training academy, which will be critical in developing a sustainable "train-the-trainer" approach for all programs. This directly serves U.S. national interests by enhancing the interoperability between the U.S.-Bangladesh militaries and providing quality education to ensure that the Bangladesh Coast Guard maintains proficiency in maritime security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2010 will be an important year for Bangladesh's continuing transition towards becoming a sustainable democracy. Critical governance reforms will need to be further consolidated and institutionalized. Promoting democratic decentralization and identifying roles and responsibilities for newly elected sub-national government officials are a priority. U.S. assistance will support efforts to establish effective civilian control over the military and intelligence services. USAID programs will focus on supporting the country's ongoing transition to a fully functional democracy by strengthening key democratic practices and institutions. USAID will continue to advance comprehensive anti-corruption reforms, strengthen elected local governments, promote greater decentralization, support democratic political parties and improve the capacity of parliamentary committees and staff. USAID assistance will also focus on civil society development, including enhancing the roles of key leaders in community development, and reinforcing the media's watchdog function. Building on the achievements of its continuing programs, USAID will also fund initiatives that promote a culture of respect for human rights

in general, and women's and children's rights in particular.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		2,000		3,462	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People who have completed USG Assisted Civic Education Programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	345	5,700	5,156	6,325	9,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

USAID's civil society program helps promote civic participation media freedom in Bangladesh, and contributes to a critical US Government goal: to deny space for the growth of extremism through rule of law and government provision of basic services. An increase in funding in FY 2010 will allow for a greater diffusion of anti-corruption and anti-terrorism messages through civic education programs. Programs also will address messages from community and local leaders that promote moderate voices by training leaders of influence.

Investing in People: In the health sector, USAID programs will offer basic health services that include voluntary family planning, maternal and child health care, and tuberculosis treatment. Additionally, USAID's HIV/AIDS program provides funding to combat the spread of the disease and support for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. With U.S. Government support, Bangladesh achieved impressive successes in the last three decades: fertility fell from 6.3 to 2.7 children per woman, and deaths among children under five years of age fell from 250 to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births. Yet major challenges remain. Bangladesh's growing population is expected to reach 220 million in 2050. Approximately 17 percent of couples who say they want to limit or space births are not using a family planning method. Only 18 percent of births are attended by a medically trained provider, resulting in an unacceptably high number of maternal and newborn deaths.

USAID also supports supplementary feeding programs for mothers and children under two years of age, growth monitoring of children, expanded immunization services, counseling for breast feeding, and other best practices for improved family health. For severely malnourished children, resources are used for the distribution of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods and micronutrient supplements. Funds also support interventions such as food-for-work, cash-for-work, and alternative income generation activities to provide employment and income for people in seasonally food insecure areas, and for highly vulnerable individuals. In the area of water and sanitation, it is estimated that as much as half of the population lacks clean, safe drinking water, and access to sanitation facilities. To address this issue, U.S. assistance will help test for arsenic and other forms of contamination so that communities can be directed toward safe sources of drinking water.

The United States has a strategic interest in strengthening basic education in Bangladesh, not only as a prerequisite of development, but also as an investment towards mitigating the country's vulnerability to extremist influences. The new government has demonstrated a strong commitment to increasing the number of literate Bangladeshi children receiving and completing primary school education. U.S. assistance will

continue to support Sesame Street Bangladesh, currently the most popular children’s television show, which is viewed by an estimated nine million young children weekly. Utilizing a network of up to 2,400 preschools nationwide, U.S. funding will also continue to support early childhood learning initiatives focused on preparing children, especially the disabled and most vulnerable populations, for school readiness.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request
		31,292		23,950		37,900
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition program				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	227,229	258,611	208,532	227,333	208,655	119,707
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, USAID will discontinue its existing program and transition to a new, five-year program funded through P.L. 480 resources. USAID will target new geographic regions to continue to reduce the rate of stunting and extreme malnutrition. U.S. supported Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs will include community-based health and nutrition services; prenatal and postnatal care; and communication activities designed to promote behavioral change for targeted populations. While specific programs have not yet been finalized, it is anticipated that beneficiaries will attend monthly good manufacturing practice (GMP) and nutritional counseling sessions, and receive an incentive/supplementary food ration. These sessions will increase nutritional knowledge of target groups and improve access to safe and nutritious food during and after pregnancy. In FY 2010, using FY 2009 funds, USAID food aid programs will provide food rations and nutritional services to 119,707 pregnant women and children under the age of two. Such programs will complement host government efforts to reduce chronic undernourishment in these vulnerable population groups. Increased FY 2010 resources will enable USAID to serve more than 300,000 pregnant women and children in FY 2011.

Economic Growth: Despite notable growth in Bangladesh’s economy over the past 20 years, extreme poverty continues to affect a large proportion of the population, 50 percent of whom must survive on less than \$1 a day. USAID programs seek to reduce poverty by removing barriers to growth in sectors of the economy that have the greatest impact on the poor. To this end, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs that improve the training and skills of youth, women, and the landless rural poor; increase the number of small and medium enterprises creating jobs for the poor; expand access to affordable electricity through changes in policy and law; improve the GOB’s ability to mitigate and adapt to global climate change; and support sustainable and community-led management of natural resources.

In 2008, Bangladesh was ranked 102nd out of 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index. Rising global food prices, coupled with continued population pressure, resulted in an increase in food insecurity for Bangladesh -- with the most vulnerable households spending on average 86 percent of their incomes on food. To address food insecurity over the long term, it is critical for the United States to work with the Government of Bangladesh to address agricultural productivity issues. Accordingly, U.S. assistance will support programs to improve food policies and increase agricultural productivity and diversification.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,249		5,070		33,859	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	30,245	127,512	121,413	119,221	100,000	120,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With significant additional funding for agriculture programs anticipated in FY 2010, new programs will be launched to help the GOB increase the effectiveness and efficiency of seed and fertilizer distribution programs and agricultural extension services; introduce new strains of higher yielding seeds; promote cost-reducing technologies; and encourage best practices for improving productivity. The full impact of the increased FY 2010 funding will be reflected in FY 2011 targets. The FY 2011 target for the number of rural households benefiting from U.S. interventions will be 600,000. In the short-term, this indicator measures the level of participation of rural households in U.S.-funded interventions, however, the adoption of these cost-saving technologies are expected to increase productivity, yields, and rural incomes. Targets and results for FY 2009 and FY 2010 fluctuate as a result of changes in resource levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,145		3,556		6,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving USG assistance to invest in improved technologies				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	250	0	3,000	4,050
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Additional FY 2010 funds will be used to improve the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Bangladesh, which has a 20 percent growth rate per year and hence is a major potential engine for job creation in Bangladesh. USAID proposes to target 150 small and medium enterprises and provide productivity-enhancing and cost-reducing solutions to these firms. The program will focus on the agricultural sector and better integration of ICT into core business practices and market transactions. Interventions such as policy analysis, dialogue, and focused technical assistance will expand business relationships between government and ICT service providers. Improved ICT uses for market development will also be implemented.

Humanitarian Assistance: Located entirely within the world's largest river delta, and prone to turbulent seasonal weather patterns, Bangladesh falls victim to several natural disasters each year. In addition to providing a buffer for emergency response, U.S. assistance in this area focuses on support for disaster risk management and mitigation activities. The poor suffer disproportionately from disasters in Bangladesh and take longer to recover and contribute to the economy. Activities will target economically disadvantaged communities and aim to protect lives through such measures as building flood barriers to protect homes and means of production and livelihoods, constructing disaster shelters and embankments, and developing early warning systems.

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States-India relationship is undergoing rapid transformations that will have a profound positive impact on the security, stability, and prosperity of the world in the 21st century. The U.S. and India are jointly undertaking an ambitious and multi-faceted strategic partnership forged by common strategic interests and guided by shared values. U.S. foreign assistance, coupled with Government of India (GOI) and private sector resources, will improve India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty by decreasing child and maternal mortality; addressing the rise of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and polio; and improving agricultural productivity to promote food security. Additionally, security assistance will continue to strengthen cooperation with the GOI on security and counter-terrorism issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,007	102,900	-	102,900	98,800
Development Assistance	16,547	11,000	-	11,000	10,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	59,939	69,500	-	69,500	75,900
International Military Education and Training	1,345	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,692	1,700	-	1,700	1,700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,484	13,500	-	13,500	4,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,007	102,900	-	102,900	98,800
1 Peace and Security	3,037	2,900	-	2,900	2,900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	-	700	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,345	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,000	-	1,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,000	-	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	87,423	96,000	-	96,000	85,900
3.1 Health	82,423	91,000	-	91,000	85,900
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	8,047	3,000	-	3,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,047	1,000	-	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	4,605	-	4,605	5,329
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,605	-	3,605	3,379

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	98,800	2,900	-	85,900	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	75,900	-	-	75,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will support programs to enhance military professionalism and facilitate cooperation during joint exercises and military operations between the United States and India. Counter-terrorism training programs will build mutual trust, transparency, and credibility to find new ways to curb threats, prevent attacks, cut funding sources, and bring terrorists to justice by improving Indian law enforcement officials' abilities. Export control and border security programs implemented jointly by the Department of State and the Department of Defense will bring strategic trade control systems up to international standards and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Investing in People: U.S. foreign assistance will promote access to reproductive health services, reduce child and maternal mortality, and address the rise of infectious diseases. A lack of access to quality reproductive health services hinders the ability of women in India to voluntarily decide the number and spacing of births. Therefore, ongoing U.S. foreign assistance programs will continue to focus on improving access to reproductive health services in India's three northern states where more than 210 million people live. U.S. foreign assistance will support implementation of the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course strategy to control tuberculosis -- and introduce a program for detection, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. To improve the effectiveness of child survival, U.S. foreign assistance will help develop urban health plans in Indian cities, support child health research activities, and polio eradication efforts. It will also help promote proven health and diagnostic products through private sector markets.

Integrated nutrition and health efforts will improve maternal and child health through immunizations, food aid, family health care education, and other preventive measures. To boost immune systems and decrease child mortality, U.S. foreign assistance offers technical support to government systems providing routine immunizations and Vitamin A. More than seven million children in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand states benefit annually from the assistance. To help the GOI in its polio eradication efforts, assistance supports the National Polio Surveillance Project, which conducts high quality surveillance for symptoms of the first stage of polio, provides technical advice and leadership for conducting supplementary immunization activities, and strengthens laboratories. The project helps the GOI better target limited resources and take actions to improve polio eradication in India.

U.S. foreign assistance has already led to success in HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning, and children's health. In Tamil Nadu – an HIV/AIDS “hot spot” -- condom use in high risk groups has increased from 44 percent to 80 percent (from 1996 to 2006), and contact with non-regular partners decreased from 48 percent to 34 percent during the same period. HIV prevalence among women also appears to be declining (from 1.63 percent in 1999 to 0.5 percent in 2005). The use of family planning spacing methods has increased in Uttar

Pradesh – which is a focus area for U.S. foreign assistance family planning programs. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 20 percent to 29 percent, and the use of modern spacing methods doubled between 1998 and 2006. The Government of India has adopted innovative reproductive and child health services – such as decentralized district planning and community-based workers – developed and demonstrated with U.S. foreign assistance support. U.S. foreign assistance advocacy efforts contributed to India being the first country to accept and adopt the revised World Health Organization recommended formulation of Oral Rehydration Salts which has proven more effective in benefiting children with diarrhea.

The maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and family planning/reproductive health programs will be implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The HIV/AIDS programs will be implemented jointly by USAID, the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Defense, and Department of Labor.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): India will receive significant support to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, along with support for orphans and vulnerable children.

Non-emergency P.L. 480 funding for development continues to decrease annually as part of a planned phase out. As a result, the FY 2010 funding request for this objective is less than the FY 2009 CBJ request.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,431		10,000		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of all registered TB patients who are tested for HIV through USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	20	19.9	40	60
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

India has more people living with TB (3.3 million), more new cases of TB and multiple drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) developing each year (1.9 million and 130,500, respectively), and more people dying from TB (331,000/year) than any other country. Globally, one in five cases of TB and one in four cases of MDR-TB emerge in India. Recognizing the tremendous obstacle to India's development posed by TB, as well as global implications of India being a conveyor of infectious disease, USAID has positioned itself to be the key partner of the Government of India in addressing TB control. High-level technical assistance is bolstering the national TB program, focused on critical priority areas: sustaining and improving the quality of DOTS, expanding services for diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB, and strengthening linkages between TB and HIV/AIDS services and control activities. This technical focus will continue in coming years and will require increased funding, as drug resistance and TB/HIV co-infection threaten to reverse progress made in TB control in India and around the world. The increased funds in FY 2010 will target the nexus between HIV and TB infection, a deadly combination that, along with drug-resistant strains of TB, could overwhelm the health care system.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	15,700		19,500		21,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,400,000	4,738,000	4,840,000	5,340,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services contribute to improving the health of Indian women and children, and in accordance with U.S. foreign policy priorities, help achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of its population. India’s population has surpassed one billion with the average number of children per woman at 2.68. High fertility and small birth intervals are two factors affecting the reproductive health of women. The U.S.’s long-term FP/RH assistance goal is to support the Government of India to increase access to quality reproductive health services to promote improved maternal, infant, and child health, which ultimately will contribute to a healthier and more sustainable population. The ongoing U.S. foreign assistance program will continue to focus on improving the quality and access to voluntary reproductive health services in India’s three northern states with more than 210 million people. The increase in FY 2010 resources will intensify USAID's current programs, increasing availability of quality RH services and products in the public/private sector, expanding demand and behavior change, and building Indian institutional capacity to ensure longer term sustainability.

Economic Growth: India has the potential to play a major regional role in promoting food security in South Asia. USAID will implement programs to improve Indian agricultural productivity and raise agricultural growth rates which will be complemented by private sector and Government of India resources. Improving agricultural productivity and raising agricultural growth rates are critical to reducing poverty among the 456 million Indians who are still desperately poor and rely on agriculture for a livelihood. With FY 2010 funds, U.S. assistance programs will introduce and rapidly expand the adoption of productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies and innovations; support private sector seed technology; ensure that farmers are provided higher-yielding seed varieties; build an effective agricultural knowledge system that responds to solving farmers' problems; and assist farmers in finding more efficient ways to get their products from farm to fork. U.S. assistance will also help India become a center of technological breakthroughs, such as resource-conserving agriculture and biotechnology tools, to be applied throughout the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,000		2,000		10,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management policies as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	27,405	145,000	178,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

India has a large and diverse agricultural sector and is one of the world’s leading agricultural producers; it is the second largest producer of rice and wheat as well as one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables. Yet, growth in the agricultural sector has averaged less than 2 percent in recent years, and productivity remains low. While technological developments and macroeconomic policy reforms have brought liberalization in other sectors, agriculture is still plagued by inefficient use of inputs, poor access to markets, and lack of application of new technologies. Improving agricultural productivity and raising agricultural growth rates are critical to reducing poverty among the 456 million Indians who are still desperately poor and rely on agriculture for a livelihood. Cooperation between the public and private sectors in agriculture can help modernize India’s entire rural economy, promote its efficiency, and make it more competitive for growth and income augmentation all along the value chain. The increase in FY 2010 funding will allow an additional 33,000 farmers and others in the agricultural value chain to adopt new technologies and management practices.

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' fundamental strategic aim in Kazakhstan is a stable, secure, democratic and prosperous partner that maintains freedom of action on the international stage, embraces free market competition and rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. United States assistance has played a key role in strengthening Kazakhstan's independence, significantly supporting non-proliferation of materials related to the construction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), building market-oriented economic institutions, and laying the foundation for democratic development. In FY 2010, foreign assistance funding will promote transparent and responsive governance and improve the professionalism of the country's security services. The United States will also continue cooperative efforts to combat extremism, the proliferation of WMD, illegal narcotics, and trafficking-in-persons and will work with the government to improve health services, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases. The United States planned to phase out Economic Growth assistance implemented through the Program for Economic Development, which is majority funded by the government. However, the global financial crisis has had a particularly detrimental effect on Kazakhstan and threatens its continued growth. Therefore, the United States will, at the request of and in partnership with the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK), extend this program to promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-sized businesses, and facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector. As a result of increased funding from the GOK for joint Economic Growth projects and in recognition of its dominant financial position in the region, the overall level of U.S. assistance to Kazakhstan will decrease for FY 2010.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,879	13,500	-	13,500	10,400
Foreign Military Financing	1,339	1,500	-	1,500	2,400
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	600	-	600	600
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	893	1,064	-	1,064	1,200
International Military Education and Training	998	750	-	750	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,992	1,900	-	1,900	1,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
1 Peace and Security	6,543	5,370	-	5,370	6,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	992	400	-	400	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,182	1,500	-	1,500	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,547	2,550	-	2,550	3,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	512	760	-	760	700
1.5 Transnational Crime	310	160	-	160	750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	21,101	19,314	-	19,314	17,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,912	5,097	-	5,097	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	546	1,020	-	1,020	950
2.2 Good Governance	-	346	-	346	290
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	900	-	900	900
2.4 Civil Society	4,366	2,831	-	2,831	2,860
3 Investing in People	3,093	2,998	-	2,998	3,550
3.1 Health	3,043	2,948	-	2,948	3,500
3.2 Education	50	50	-	50	50
4 Economic Growth	6,553	5,849	-	5,849	1,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	793	1,163	-	1,163	350
4.2 Trade and Investment	900	669	-	669	100
4.3 Financial Sector	896	812	-	812	-
4.4 Infrastructure	738	491	-	491	900
4.5 Agriculture	100	100	-	100	100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,980	2,614	-	2,614	450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	146	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	841	2,025	-	2,025	1,502
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	851
6.2 Administration and Oversight	841	1,725	-	1,725	651

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	17,300	6,850	5,000	3,550	1,900	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,400	1,750	5,000	1,750	1,900	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	-	-	600	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States will assist Kazakhstan in this objective by focusing on cooperative activities to combat terrorism and the proliferation of WMD and the provision of equipment necessary for those missions under the stabilization operations program area. The Department of State will fund training programs to solidify a professional, rapidly-deployable North Atlantic Treaty Organization and U.S.-compatible military capable of protecting its territory. A major priority will continue to be the development of Kazakhstan's nascent Huey II helicopter fleet, intended to enhance military capability to protect significant energy infrastructure and respond to threats in Kazakhstan and in the Caspian Sea region. In addition, Department of State programs will further U.S. efforts to combat the proliferation of WMD, strengthen border security, improve controls on illicit trade, and enhance the interdiction capabilities of the government.

Counter-terrorism, transnational crime, and counter-narcotics assistance through the Department of State will help address threats to Kazakhstan's security and improve law enforcement capabilities. Programs will improve the capacity of the government to combat trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling and provide protection to trafficking-in-person and migrant smuggling victims. To counter drug trafficking, the United States will work to improve detection, tracking, and interdiction capabilities of local authorities and reduce demand. U.S. assistance will continue to support counter-narcotics checkpoints and provide training and equipment to selected border posts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to advise the GOK on actions it needs to take in order to strengthen its legislative system, increase governmental accountability and transparency, and allow for the continued growth of independent media and civil society. In 2010, Kazakhstan will hold the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and U.S. assistance will help the government live up to the ideals of that organization. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will contribute to the development and implementation of democratic reforms by strengthening sub-national governance, increasing public access to unbiased information, and promoting public engagement on key policy issues. USAID and Department of State implemented programs will encourage local civic activism and coalition-building among non-governmental organizations, as well as advise on legal and regulatory reforms necessary to develop civil society and the media. To strengthen the rule of law, USAID programs will support judicial reform and independence as well as respect for freedom of association, religion, speech, and democratic dissent.

Investing in People: In recent years, the Government of Kazakhstan has increased health expenditures in an effort to improve the performance of the national health system. However, overall health expenditures remain low compared with other former Soviet nations. The government has also recently made an important public commitment to health by agreeing to co-finance a new health project in partnership with the World Bank. Despite these advances, the quality of health care, the efficiency of health facilities, and the overall system remain quite poor. To address these issues, USAID will focus its resources on institutionalizing continuous quality improvement measures in the public health sector, with attention to client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services. USAID will increase outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and will build capacity in the public health sector to support a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. The goal of the U.S. health program is to help the Kazakhs become a model for effective, quality health services administration for the entire region.

Economic Growth: Despite its significant hydrocarbon resources and historically high export prices, Kazakhstan is experiencing a dramatic decline in growth and serious monetary and fiscal constraints. The U.S. Government plan to phase out economic growth assistance in fiscal year 2010, with the exception of limited exchange programs and the energy sector, was postponed due the decision to provide continued limited economic growth support to complement the significantly greater resources that the Kazakh Government has pledged for USAID implementation. Assistance will be provided in a number of economic policy areas; tax, fiscal, trade, financial sector and competitiveness, designed to help the government cope with the crisis and diversify its economy. Continued assistance from USAID for the energy sector will promote linkages between Kazakhstan with Central and South Asian states through the development of a functioning regional wholesale power market and complementary efficiency-enhancing investments in network infrastructures and generation capacities. Efforts to streamline and harmonize Central Asian states' frameworks for management of cross-border regional trade of electric power and water resources will continue, as will targeted assistance for expansion of power exports from Central Asia to Afghanistan. In addition to the areas mentioned above, funding will support the continuation of successful agricultural and business exchange programs implemented by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOK) recognizes the importance of advancing reforms in some sectors and welcomes U.S. assistance in improving security, promoting economic development, and addressing social issues such as education and health. However, progress on strengthening democratic institutions and fighting corruption has been asymmetrical, with backsliding in many areas. Additional work is required to keep the country from slipping further from its previous democratic trajectory. Other important foci of U.S. assistance are strengthening the GOK's capabilities to fight terrorism, halt narcotics trafficking, and combat other transnational threats. The FY 2010 request seeks a significant increase over FY 2009 and represents a strategic shift to focus on programs that will stabilize and reform the Kyrgyz economy during turbulent times. The largest increases are for economic programs to address chronic food insecurity and create jobs, and for security programs designed to improve the professionalism of government security forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	25,046	24,400	-	24,400	41,465
Foreign Military Financing	843	800	-	800	2,900
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	475	-	475	475
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	595	795	-	795	800
International Military Education and Training	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,488	1,590	-	1,590	1,590

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
1 Peace and Security	5,423	4,015	-	4,015	7,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,488	650	-	650	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	940	-	940	1,072
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,160	2,425	-	2,425	4,773
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	775	-	-	-	825
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,950	8,561	-	8,561	8,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,590	2,240	-	2,240	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,530	1,668	-	1,668	2,575
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	887	1,150	-	1,150	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	4,943	3,503	-	3,503	2,825
3 Investing in People	4,543	5,442	-	5,442	6,950
3.1 Health	3,039	3,749	-	3,749	4,650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	29,964	29,060	-	29,060	48,230
3.2 Education	1,504	1,693	-	1,693	2,300
4 Economic Growth	8,348	10,142	-	10,142	24,310
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	828	1,051	-	1,051	1,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,479	1,625	-	1,625	1,400
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	1,600
4.4 Infrastructure	1,394	1,083	-	1,083	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,725	2,901	-	2,901	14,607
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,434	2,963	-	2,963	2,903
4.7 Economic Opportunity	488	519	-	519	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	700	900	-	900	900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	700	900	-	900	900
of which: 6 Program Support	944	3,128	-	3,128	3,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	407
6.2 Administration and Oversight	944	2,828	-	2,828	2,980

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	48,230	7,470	8,600	6,950	24,310	900
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	41,465	1,980	8,600	5,675	24,310	900
Foreign Military Financing	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	-	-	475	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	800	-	-	800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	1,590	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: The United States can best assist the Kyrgyz Republic in this objective by focusing on security sector reform, counter-narcotics efforts, and cooperative activities to combat transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Supporting military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will have an immediate and lasting impact on peace and security in the Kyrgyz Republic and the region. Department of State funding will support programs to improve the Kyrgyz military and border guard readiness to combat numerous cross-border threats. Training and equipment funded by the Department of State for the GOK's Security and Armed Forces will help improve overall governmental security capacity. Counter-narcotics programs will help the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Drug Control Agency improve interdiction capabilities. Department of State and other U.S. agency law enforcement reform programming will help the GOK fight trafficking-in-persons, financial crimes, money laundering, and narcotics smuggling. The Department of State will also work to prevent the proliferation of WMD by helping to secure the Kyrgyz Republic's vulnerable borders.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,160		2,425		4,773	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Military Officers trained in US Military Institutions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	8	8	10	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Funding under this heading includes a broad range of projects including anti-corruption work with local traffic police, professionalization courses for Kyrgyz military officers, and the purchase of military equipment that will improve the Kyrgyz military's ability to conduct counter-insurgency operations in mountainous terrain. The majority of the requested increase in this area is to purchase equipment for various units of the Kyrgyz military. Increased equipment purchases will broaden access to the Kyrgyz military and should increase the number of participants in U.S. exchange and training programs and improve the quality of those participants. Increased participation in military exchange programs and accompanying equipment purchases also improve Kyrgyz understanding and support for U.S. and NATO operations in Afghanistan. The additional funding for FY 2010 should positively impact the number of Kyrgyz military and other law enforcement officers trained at U.S. military institutions and other international law enforcement academies as shown in the attached table. In addition to standard military training, participants are introduced to accepted standards for international human rights. Increased participation in these activities will enlarge the pool of officers trained to western standards and increase the possibility that new skills and organizational concepts will be integrated into future security service reforms.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Despite previous progress made in a number of areas, the Kyrgyz Republic continues to lag in areas such as good governance, human rights (including freedoms of religion, public association and media), and combating corruption. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on promoting a respect for human rights and good governance at the local and national levels and strengthening the capacity of local governments to respond to economic opportunities. Building on the work of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, USAID will continue to support judicial reforms and combat corruption. The Department of State and USAID will work with the media and a broad spectrum of civil society organizations to promote increased citizen engagement (including youth) with the government and greater access to information and civic education opportunities. USAID will support training and technical assistance to strengthen the role of political parties as well as support electoral reforms. The Department of State and USAID will support critical rule of law reforms that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, provide the framework for private sector development, and maintain engagement with marginalized communities.

Investing in People: Due in part to U.S. assistance, health system reform in the Kyrgyz Republic has in some ways become a model for other former Soviet Union countries, making efficient use of the limited funding for health care. However, low levels of investment by the GOK in public health make the country one of the most vulnerable in the region to poor health and hinder its achievement of health, social, and economic goals. USAID will provide support to GOK efforts targeted to institutionalize health system reforms that ensure the provision of quality, client-oriented and cost-effective primary health care services, with an emphasis on increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. USAID will also support for a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. To help reform the educational system to better prepare students for the needs of the next century, USAID will fund basic education activities to improve the quality of teacher training; integrate student-centered skills-based teaching methods into curricula; improve the quality of student assessment; and support per-capita student finance reform. Finally, USAID will support a university loan program which will give greater access to higher education for students with limited financial resources.

Economic Growth: The Kyrgyz Republic's economy has begun to show serious signs of vulnerability to internal and external shocks. USAID and the Kyrgyz Government expect that the current food security and energy deficit crises will have an impact on the country and Kyrgyz companies' competitiveness into FY 2010. The significant increase in agricultural funding will be used to encourage the government to undertake serious reforms and to directly impact the productivity of farmers by freeing them from current non-market practices, improving their access to credit and changing their marketing habits to better align with demand. USAID's economic assistance will also focus on a two-pronged approach of supporting economic governance programs and facilitating private sector competitiveness and productivity, with a particular focus on the energy sector, as well as water and agriculture needs. USAID will assist in the development of the business and economic environment by advising on improved laws, regulations, and macroeconomic and financial sector policies and by assisting with their effective implementation. USAID and Department of State programs will promote policy and institutional reforms needed to improve energy sector performance, plan for and manage electricity supply and consumption, and enable Kyrgyz participation in external energy markets. USAID assistance will address food security by focusing on increasing agricultural productivity with an emphasis on improved inputs, water infrastructure and resource management. To cultivate greater private sector competitiveness, and to address issues of regional disparity, USAID will support local economic development and private sector competitiveness in areas with sound economic potential. This program will also contribute to the Governing Justly and Democratically objective and to the cross-cutting objective of fighting corruption and supporting youth by increasing their opportunities for employment. Linked to the success of the private sector's growing competitiveness, is the need to strengthen trade and investment. USAID and other U.S. agency programs will help foster regional cooperation in trade policy to lower trade barriers, reduce trade associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. Moreover, USAID will expand economic opportunities and access to small amounts of financing and business services to enable the poor to participate in local and international trade. Moreover, USAID will expand economic opportunities and access to microfinance and microcredit financing and business services to enable the poor to participate in local and international trade.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		1,600	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG supported special funds loans issued this year				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will start a new local economic development program in Kyrgyzstan, which will target

selected locations and sectors with the highest economic potential. In order to facilitate private sector competitiveness, including in agriculture, the additional FY 2010 funding under the Financial Sector program area will allow for the support of special funds to further the U.S.'s objective of sustained economic growth. Anticipated interventions under this new program will include one, or a combination of the following: a revolving credit fund to support improvements in the efficiency and productivity of value chains and sectors; guarantee funds with municipalities and/or associations to facilitate loans in support of local economic development; DCA guarantees with one or several of the existing financial institutions; venture capital partnerships. As it is planned that the proposed financial instruments and products will be designed and launched with FY 2010 funding, the target for this first year of interventions is set at a low estimation, while the actual results are anticipated in the following years.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,394		1,083		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy-related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	100	20	45	25	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. will increase technical assistance to Kyrgyzstan through training and capacity building for energy companies, experts and key policymakers, to enable them to improve the country's energy generation capacity and water use efficiency and cooperate with other Central Asian countries on water sharing issues and reliable operation of electricity and transmission systems. Reform of the domestic power sector is a prerequisite to establish a functioning regional electricity market with Kyrgyz participation, accelerating investment in generation capacity and transmission infrastructure, and increasing electricity exports within Central and South Asia. U.S. assistance in this program area will remain flexible to respond to the host government's needs and areas of opportunity for reforms, such as supporting reinvigorated efforts by Kyrgyz authorities to reduce losses and improve financial performance to curb sector decapitalization. Improved management of the electricity sector is essential to promoting economic growth and has positive impact on Kyrgyzstan's relations with its neighbors.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,725		2,901		14,607	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in the agricultural sector is critical to Kyrgyzstan's food security and economic development. Progress has been achieved in land reform, in building a private sector input supply, and in strengthening water user associations. In FY 2010, the U.S. plans to start a new local economic development program, which will target selected locations and sectors, with a special focus on agriculture and processing as a sector with high economic potential throughout the country. Assistance will be directed at facilitating improvements in the efficiency and productivity of value chains, from the production to the marketing of fresh and processed products. The additional funding will build on previous progress and expands efforts to increase food production and promote distribution frameworks that provide a good living for Kyrgyz farmers. This is a new indicator for 2009 therefore results for prior years are not available.

Humanitarian Assistance: Kyrgyz health and social welfare agencies are unable to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. Humanitarian assistance provided by the Department of State will help to temporarily meet some of the basic needs of orphans, the elderly, and other institutionalized populations, while the GOK builds its capacity. In addition, humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness activities to improve GOK response in the event of emergency.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

USAID is overseeing the implementation of assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic to carry out the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program to fight corruption and improve the rule of law. Assistance is provided in three areas: judicial reform, law enforcement reform, and reform of the criminal justice system. In the area of judicial reform USAID has an implementing partner providing assistance to improve judicial personnel systems, management of the judiciary, reform commercial law, and computerization of courts. The U.S. Department of Justice is the implementing partner for the law enforcement and criminal justice components, targeting assistance at police personnel policies and civilian oversight; police training and equipment; improving criminal legislation and countering financial crimes; financial declarations by public official; and public awareness to counter corruption. The MCC Threshold Program began implementation in mid-2008 and will end in June 2010.

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In October 2008, the Maldives held its first multi-party democratic presidential election with an 80 percent turnout and no irregularities observed. The United States seeks to ensure that the Maldives completes democratic reforms, addresses its immediate social problems- in particular a high prevalence of drug abuse by youth - and maintains its pro-Western, moderate orientation by taking steps to prevent radical Islam from taking root. The country recently experienced an indigenous push toward democracy, creating the potential for an unprecedented success story unique in the Islamic world. Interlocutors from across the political spectrum have nevertheless expressed concern that an intolerant strain of Islam antithetical to the Maldives' traditional culture may be gaining a foothold. Maldivian government officials stress the need for an adequate counterweight to fundamentalist influences and have sought U.S. advice and assistance.

Although the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) and police officials are attempting to address the high prevalence of narcotics and increasing threat of terrorist activity, they lack adequate capacity. The MNDF seeks, and has invited the Department of Defense to advise them on counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics training, methods to combat transnational crime, and enhanced information sharing capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	169	195	-	195	195
International Military Education and Training	169	195	-	195	195

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	169	195	-	195	195
I Peace and Security	169	195	-	195	195
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	195	-	195	195

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	195	195	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	195	195	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The receptiveness of Maldivian defense officials to broader and deeper cooperation with U.S. counterparts provides a significant opportunity to enhance relations with a 100 percent Sunni Muslim country. Maldives' proximity to the Persian Gulf, its eagerness to exercise with and provide facilities to transiting U.S. forces, and its historical and commercial ties to the Gulf also provide a strong reason to expand our security relationship. We will continue to seek greater contact between our militaries through, among other things, more frequent ship visits and training opportunities.

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After struggling through a decade-long insurgency, Nepal has now sustained a credible peace process for three years and successfully elected members of a Constituent Assembly (CA) to draft a new constitution and govern the country. Across all sectors of engagement, the U.S. Mission to Nepal has played a critical role in supporting this remarkable transition. With their election success, Maoists are unlikely to return en masse to insurgency. However, Maoist splinter groups and a variety of armed Terai groups will likely continue to pursue politics through a pattern of low-level, but sustained violence, with significant implications for the security of assistance efforts. The new Prime Minister has given assurances of Government of Nepal (GON) support for donor activities, but the continuation of this support should not be taken as a given.

U.S. assistance seeks to cement recent gains in peace and security, stabilize the newly-elected transitional government, and support the continued delivery of essential social services to help establish a firm foundation for economic recovery. In each of these areas, there will be a special focus on supporting Nepal's youth, which is critical to sustaining peace. U.S. foreign assistance programs that engage with Nepal's youth through activities that promote peace and reconciliation, provide skills training, and create new job opportunities, remain a top priority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
Development Assistance	9,136	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	16,423	22,151	-	22,151	26,015
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,100
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	24,400
International Military Education and Training	869	800	-	800	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30	330	-	330	3,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,242	700	-	700	1,300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,833	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
1 Peace and Security	10,141	6,130	-	6,130	7,415
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,242	700	-	700	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	899	1,130	-	1,130	4,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,000	2,800	-	2,800	1,815
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,500	10,400	-	10,400	13,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,500	-	2,500	3,650
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,700	-	2,700	4,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	4,000	3,675	-	3,675	4,175

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	66,424	46,181	-	46,181	57,715
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	1,525	-	1,525	625
3 Investing in People	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	25,900
3.1 Health	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	24,400
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	1,500
4 Economic Growth	11,059	5,800	-	5,800	11,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	900	-	900	2,400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,059	900	-	900	2,400
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	-	-	3,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,833	1,651	-	1,651	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,833	1,651	-	1,651	-
of which: 6 Program Support	1,274	2,550	-	2,550	4,281
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	530	-	530	165
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,274	2,020	-	2,020	4,116

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	57,715	7,415	13,200	25,900	11,200	-
Economic Support Fund	26,015	1,815	11,500	1,500	11,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	24,400	-	-	24,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	2,000	1,700	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: In order to consolidate Nepal's transition to peace and the re-establishment of democracy, U.S. assistance will augment infrastructure, equipment and training for Nepal's police and related security forces under the Home Ministry of the GON, including election security support. FY 2010 funds will also assist continued development of professional military skills required to support Nepal's growing role as a provider of peacekeeping forces to the United Nations and as an emergency responder to recurring domestic national disasters.

The U.S. will be starting a new program in FY 2009, to continue in FY 2010, to support GON peace structures, such as the Nepal Transition to Peace forum and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In addition, U.S. programs will promote economic opportunities, particularly youth employment, and community development.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	899		1,130		4,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		US dollar value of equipment provided to the Government of Nepal security services to enhance capability and capacity to perform to internationally accepted standards				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in FY 2010 for foreign military support is intended to develop the Nepal Army's material capacity to provide disaster relief and peacekeeping services with the provision of needed field hospital equipment. Activities with the Nepali police forces are designed to improve the capacity of police to provide effective law and order services through a mix of training, infrastructure, and equipment. In the long term, this change in funding will allow all the security services to more effectively fulfill their assigned missions. No equipment will be funded or provided in FY 2009, which is why no target was set for that year. Please note that the requested funds above will target multiple initiatives and therefore are not all captured in the selected indicator.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Governing Justly and Democratically objective continues to be a top U.S. policy priority. U.S. assistance will continue to support Nepal's CA as they draft the new constitution and serve as the interim Parliament. Support will focus on the quality and effectiveness of the legislative process and increasing the legislature's capacity to be responsive to the people it serves. Local civil society organizations will be supported in constructive participation in the constitution-writing process, in their democratic-oversight role, and in communicating their communities' concerns to their elected representatives.

Following the promulgation of a constitution, national legislative elections are planned. The U.S. will support this process by providing technical advice, training and support to the election commission and the CA. Civil-society organizations may also be supported in election observation and oversight.

U.S. foreign assistance will assist political parties with internal democratization and developing capacity to communicate party platforms. In line with the implementation of a new federal structure of government, U.S. programs may also provide technical assistance and training to strengthen sub-national government functions. The U.S. will support the promotion and protection of human rights by enhancing the capacity of government and non-governmental organizations focused on human rights issues. It will also support activities to improve citizen access to the formal justice system and, where the formal system is inadequate, to community mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		2,700		4,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored Training or Education Events				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nepal's transition to a federal democratic state has been marked by many small steps, creating a challenging programming environment. Elections are scheduled for summer 2011; funds from FY 2010 will be used for training these newly elected legislators. Equally probable is a scenario where the election is postponed and the Mission would use these funds to continue to assist the Constituent Assembly in the constitution drafting process, including technical advice and training to administrative, thematic, and drafting committees, and selected government ministries. U.S. assistance will additionally support local government and community-based organizations to ensure basic service delivery at the local level, especially targeting conflict-prone areas where government remains absent. This local-level assistance would be the focus of the additional FY 2010 funds.

Investing in People: FY 2010 Investing in People resources will support the GON's delivery of sustainable basic health services. The U.S. will continue to advance the remarkable progress that has been made in reducing newborn and maternal mortality and increasing access to voluntary family-planning and HIV/AIDS services; programs will continue to target women, traditionally-excluded castes and ethnic groups, and other disadvantaged groups. All programs address cross-cutting family planning and reproductive health themes, including the importance of contraceptives in preventing unplanned pregnancies and HIV, and in advancing family health and prosperity. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continues to be a key donor in the health sector and provides significant technical leadership for the development of GON policies and programs.

USAID has played a key role in the development of Nepal's education system from the 1950s onward and will continue to support the Ministry of Education to strengthen and expand the national early childhood development program to ensure children are enrolled in the formal education system and succeed in school. Net enrollment rates in the primary education system have improved dramatically over the past two decades, yet children from vulnerable and disadvantaged communities remain seriously underrepresented.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,431		8,200		10,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of post-partum visits sponsored with U.S. assistance within three days of birth				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	7,427	28,729	29,000	23,148	30,000	33,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Recently, the GON led a process to define community-based interventions that will expand the coverage of certain health services needed to prevent maternal and child deaths. The interventions include promoting good antenatal care; preparations for delivery, including delivering with a skilled attendant; prevention of bleeding after delivery; immediate warming, breastfeeding and cord care for the newborn; and an early home visit after delivery. The process to develop the national guidelines, training, and monitoring tools has been lengthy. The GON postponed the start of implementation until the tools had been tested which has caused some delay, reflected in the results above. This funding comes at a critical juncture of government willingness, technical readiness and overall sector leadership and support. USAID will use the additional funds to scale-up these proven interventions to achieve Nepal's millennium development goals for decreasing maternal and child mortality. While currently supporting the program in three districts, USAID will be supporting a phased scale-up of these interventions in at least five new districts and possibly support up to eight new districts with increased funding.

Economic Growth: Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking in the bottom 10 percent of all countries on income indicators. Serious gaps and weaknesses exist in the conditions needed to promote economic growth. FY 2010 economic growth funds will focus on strengthening the foundation for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth that will lessen pressure for conflict, reduce poverty, and improve lives.

A comprehensive set of activities will be undertaken to improve the business environment so that it becomes more conducive to private sector-led growth, and increase competitiveness and exports in selected agricultural and non-agricultural commodities or services. Furthermore, these funds will continue to increase the productivity of food grants to enhance food security and strengthen microfinance policy framework, access, and institutions; this will in turn increase the participation of poor people in the economy. U.S. assistance will also continue to fund an ongoing vocational education activity that combines literacy, skills training and targeted scholarships for disadvantaged youth, including internally displaced persons, low-caste groups, ethnic minorities, and girls. This inclusive activity aims to build a functionally literate and employable workforce in rural areas.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,000		900		2,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of policy reforms/ regulations/ administrative procedures effectively analyzed with USG assistance related to fiscal policy				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

One of the key macroeconomic objectives in Nepal is to improve fiscal policies and practices. USAID will support a new comprehensive economic growth activity that is expected to be launched in the beginning of FY 2010. The goal is to assist the GON to increase revenues so that it can fund education, health, infrastructure and other social services to improve lives. Nepal is in need of a solid national foundation for economic growth to generate the internal resources – both private-sector income and profits and government revenue - essential for sustained, equitable development and poverty reduction. Assistance in this area will be focused on fiscal policy, through technical assistance and training to improve policies on income taxes, comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements, and improve customs.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		0		3,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	740	770	3,000	3,260
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2008, the U.S. launched the "Education for Income Generation" program designed to respond to a root cause of conflict and instability — exclusion of disadvantaged and conflict affected youth from relevant education, training and employment opportunities. In FY 2009, the program continues using carryover funds. The additional funds in FY 2010 represent core funding for this essential project. The multifaceted program combines literacy, life skills and peace building training; vocational training linked to employment; training to increase agricultural productivity, promote micro-enterprises and raise rural incomes; and targeted scholarships for disadvantaged youth to increase access to professional trades such as teaching. This activity utilizes extensive market research analysis and linkages with the private sector to ensure employment for training graduates. The lower target in FY 2008 represents a start up phase with full implementation in FY 2009.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a vital national security interest in addressing the current and potential security threats posed by extremists in Pakistan. The U.S. goal is to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and its safe haven in Pakistan. To that end, the United States supports the Government of Pakistan in fulfilling its vision of a moderate, democratic, and prosperous country that is at peace with its neighbors, and contributing to regional stability. Funds requested will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to disrupt terrorist networks, and to degrade any ability they have to plan and launch international terrorist attacks. Additionally, funds will allow for ongoing cooperation to forge positive relationships with neighboring Afghanistan and India, and assist efforts to enhance civilian control and develop a vibrant economy that provides opportunity for the people of Pakistan. Consistent with the President's comprehensive strategy for confronting the challenges of extremism and terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan, U.S. assistance to Pakistan in FY 2010 will focus on counter-terrorism activities, as well as programs to support economic growth, improved education and health, and good governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
Development Assistance	29,757	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	347,165	575,000	429,500	1,004,500	1,074,295
Foreign Military Financing	297,570	300,000	-	300,000	298,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	29,816	33,468	-	33,468	27,855
International Military Education and Training	2,129	2,300	-	2,300	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	21,822	22,000	65,500	87,500	155,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,725	11,250	2,000	13,250	22,650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,551	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
1 Peace and Security	329,403	348,916	62,500	411,416	477,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,225	10,500	2,000	12,500	21,825
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	750	-	750	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	317,178	333,854	60,500	394,354	446,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	3,812	-	3,812	9,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,841	82,888	-	82,888	190,724
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,123	9,783	-	9,783	39,275
2.2 Good Governance	26,548	63,461	-	63,461	71,035
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,950	6,159	-	6,159	15,207
2.4 Civil Society	3,220	3,485	-	3,485	65,207

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	740,535	944,018	497,000	1,441,018	1,582,000
3 Investing in People	249,334	243,196	-	243,196	543,212
3.1 Health	87,531	88,711	-	88,711	179,550
3.2 Education	153,238	154,485	-	154,485	363,662
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,565	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	68,811	209,709	421,500	631,209	354,938
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	400,000	400,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	8,876	-	8,876	16,732
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	8,110
4.4 Infrastructure	11,941	32,889	21,500	54,389	54,814
4.5 Agriculture	18,224	80,484	-	80,484	123,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	29,570	64,162	-	64,162	129,133
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,476	23,298	-	23,298	22,599
5 Humanitarian Assistance	52,146	57,809	8,000	65,809	15,276
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	52,146	57,809	8,000	65,809	15,276
6 Program Support	-	1,500	5,000	6,500	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	5,000	6,500	-
of which: 6 Program Support	10,374	9,300	-	9,300	19,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	3,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,374	9,300	-	9,300	15,800

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,582,000	477,850	190,724	543,212	354,938	15,276
Economic Support Fund	1,074,295	-	188,724	515,357	354,938	15,276
Foreign Military Financing	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	27,855	-	-	27,855	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	155,200	153,200	2,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,650	22,650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: It is vital to strengthen U.S. efforts to both develop and operationally enable Pakistani military and law enforcement agencies to succeed in sustained counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. Efforts will continue to support Pakistan's ability to counter extremist organizations and narcotics trafficking, with a focus on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area. To help Pakistan roll back an increasingly virulent mix of foreign terrorists and domestic insurgents, the U.S. Mission is implementing a three-part strategy to: 1) improve governance; 2) provide a secure environment that fosters economic development; and 3) fight extremism in the tribal areas along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The Departments of State and Defense will initiate integrated programs to address the challenges inherent in strengthening the capacity of Pakistan's military and police forces to implement a counter-insurgency (COIN) strategy, including through the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund. The programs will improve the capacity of Pakistan to secure its borders, carry out counter-terrorism operations, and reduce illicit

trafficking of narcotics, weapons, and people. Pakistan's current capability to hold an area following military operations is particularly weak. To address this, Department of State programs will develop the capacity of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to manage the internal security of the state, and control its borders. The training and graded security equipment that will be provided will enable Pakistan to modernize and enhance its border security and counter-terrorism capabilities. The U.S. Mission will also continue to seek support from allied nations to share the burden of the U.S. train-and-equip strategy for counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	317,178		394,354		446,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Border Security Officers Trained with USG Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	500	500	303	350	500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue to assist Pakistan to re-establish security and stability in the areas bordering Afghanistan. Increased border security is a key step in arresting the movement of drugs and terrorists across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Building on an ongoing border security program, the request for 2010 will support increased training of law enforcement and border security officers. This training aligns with a new Security Development Plan that expands U.S. training and equipment for the Frontier Corps in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), offers training to the military's Special Services Group, and sets up border coordination centers where Pakistani, Afghan, and the U.S. military share information.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Institutionalizing democratic practices and respect for the rule of law and human rights is critical to promoting moderation, combating the spread of extremism, and laying the foundation for political stability in Pakistan. In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the Government of Pakistan's ability to enforce the rule of law is challenged by extremist elements. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance in this area will help expand the government's writ by improving its ability to govern effectively, and to provide essential services to citizens. Nationally, USAID will place specific emphasis on justice sector reform, parliamentary strengthening, local government and decentralization, elections and political processes, and civic participation. Following the local elections to be held in calendar year 2009, USAID will implement programs that further strengthen provincial assemblies and governments, using vehicles such as the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services that build assemblies' capacity to initiate, review, monitor, and pass effective legislation and budgets. Furthermore, USAID will continue to work with the Election Commission of Pakistan to establish it as an independent and self-sustainable organization with systems and procedures that will allow for a fair, transparent, and credible general election in 2013. USAID will build upon existing Government of Pakistan initiatives to improve access to justice. To ensure a more effective justice system, U.S. resources will help build capacity and improve operations of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions. This will be accomplished through activities such as strengthening court administration and case management systems to reduce case backlog; improving transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption; and improving

coordination among justice system actors. USAID will also work with civil society organizations to expand civic participation and public oversight. USAID efforts will strengthen advocacy, systems, and policy on international human and labor rights.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	8,123	9,783		39,275		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case-management.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	2	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Activities under the Strengthening Justice with Pakistan (SJP) project will improve judicial efficiency, transparency, accessibility, independence and accountability. Assistance will be provided to courts in selected demonstration districts to reduce delays and improve case management in an effort to counteract and decrease Pakistanis' reliance on alternate forms of justice. This project will focus on districts that are vulnerable to extremist influence.

The specific needs of individual courts to improve case management will be determined through detailed analysis and working in conjunction with the government and citizens. A mix of support will be provided, including technical assistance, training, courthouse renovation and procurement of commodities. The increased FY2010 funding will ensure that more courts are included and assistance will be able to significantly improve overall case management in Pakistan's courts, increasing judicial access to more Pakistanis.

Investing in People: A centerpiece of the United States' overall effort in Pakistan must be to strengthen the democratically elected civilian government's capacity to provide health and education services to the Pakistani people. Pakistan faces major challenges in meeting the health and education needs of its large population. Extremist-linked charities and madrassas are eager and increasingly capable of providing the basic services that the government is unable to provide. Assistance programs will help the Government of Pakistan to improve the quality of, and access to, basic and higher education, primary healthcare, and water and sanitation services. USAID will build or expand primary, middle, secondary, and higher secondary facilities for boys and girls. Activities will initiate compensatory programs that remove roadblocks that keep children (especially girls) from attending and staying in school. USAID's teacher training program will address the country's poor quality of teaching. The program will prepare Pakistani teachers to meet the country's educational challenges by providing them with the professional skills and support they require. Finally, USAID will work with organizations and communities to increase parental involvement in school management. In higher education, scholarship programs supported by the Department of State and USAID will provide the opportunity for students from disadvantaged areas to obtain advanced degrees in agriculture, and business. U.S. merit-based scholarship programs will increase the educational exchanges between the U.S. and Pakistan and increase Pakistan's academic and professional corps by generating more masters- and doctorate-level graduates in fields relevant to Pakistan's progress. USAID health programs will improve maternal and child health and nutrition, increase access to reproductive health care, stem the spread of

serious infectious diseases, and expand access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. supported maternal and child health programs will recruit and train female health workers to reach women and children in underserved rural and peri-urban areas. Voluntary family planning programs will support healthy timing, and spacing of pregnancies to reduce maternal, and infant mortality. USAID infectious disease control efforts will continue to help Pakistan prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, polio, and tuberculosis. U.S. water and sanitation programs will support Pakistan's efforts to increase the availability of safe water in rural areas, and the adoption of hygienic practices that save lives. USAID will also address cross-cutting functions in the sector, including vaccine and drug supply chains, workforce training, and information systems.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	106,403		116,574		296,574	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	657	1,583	2,590	1,234	10,485	21,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Pakistan faces major challenges in meeting the education needs of its people. Terrorist-linked charities and madrassas are eager to step in and provide services that the government does not. Education activities will target districts threatened by poverty and rising extremism. Additional funding in FY 2010 will support new programs to build or expand primary, middle, secondary and higher education facilities for girls and boys, particularly middle schools, in order to reach a vulnerable age cohort and strengthen education services where government support is weakest. Ongoing activities will include incentive programs to remove roadblocks that keep children from attending school. Teacher training programs will bolster skills and qualifications to improve the country's poor quality of teaching. In higher education, scholarship programs will enable students from disadvantaged areas to obtain advanced degrees in agriculture, business, media, and social sciences.

Economic Growth: Strengthening trade relations and increasing economic assistance to Pakistan, to include development assistance, investments in infrastructure, and technical advice on making sound economic policy adjustments, and budget support, will not only maximize support for U.S. policy aims, but also help provide a longer-term economic stability in Pakistan. To that end, USAID will develop transport, power, irrigation and water infrastructure; establish vocational training; and improve local employment opportunities in Pakistan's western frontier with Afghanistan. Economic growth programs administered by USAID in the rest of the country will cover agriculture, competitiveness, and energy. USAID will also support economic policy reform and impact assessments in all these three priority areas. Agriculture sector support will enhance food security by increasing food production, reducing impediments to food marketing, and addressing agricultural policy and pricing constraints. To generate both short and long-term employment growth, Pakistani firms will be supported through private-sector led workforce development programs, sector competitiveness support, firm-driven regulatory reforms that improve the enabling environment for business, and encouragement of women's economic participation particularly as entrepreneurs. Trade assistance will improve Pakistan's land border customs operations and support the President's Reconstruction Opportunity Zone (ROZ) initiative. In addition to the extension of trade preferences for qualifying products produced

within these zones, the ROZ initiative will provide infrastructure upgrades and technical assistance to participating enterprises. Finally, in support of Pakistan's beleaguered energy sector, USAID will improve policy formulation and implementation, as well as increase the efficiency of energy use.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,224		80,484		123,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	5,758	5,087	6,745	6,890	60,000	170,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The agriculture sector employs over 60 percent of Pakistan's population and contributes 21 percent to its GDP. Conventional farming practices, restrictive policies, and weak infrastructure have resulted in low farm productivity and incomes for farmers, and exacerbated food security issues. USAID interventions in the agricultural sector will improve staple and horticulture cropping systems; enhance productivity, incomes and employment; strengthen GOP capacity in agricultural research, education, and policy analysis; and reform policies to increase annual agriculture GDP. Projects will create three million jobs in agriculture and rural non-farm sectors and improve food security in Pakistan. Excessive gains in staple food production will also present export potential to neighboring Afghanistan. With the increased level of funding in 2010, USAID's agricultural activities will concentrate on impoverished areas that are susceptible to extremism. These activities will create more jobs and strengthen government entities and policies at national and local levels.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	29,570		64,162		129,133	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	429	0	4,000	16,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Every year, over 2 million young Pakistanis are susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups in part because they are unable or unprepared to enter the workforce. In response to this systemic challenge, USAID is launching a project in FY 2009 that will set up private sector-led training and employment systems to integrate youth into the workforce. The program will focus on ten sectors to design curricula and standards that are responsive to immediate workforce needs. The project will implement scalable workforce

development models, including district employment plans, career counseling, and job skills service centers to connect employers with employees. Trainees will develop employability, entrepreneurial and life skills. USAID will also reach youth with less than a primary school education through community development and infrastructure projects. Activities are being undertaken in conflict-ridden areas where poverty and the lack of opportunity are breeding extremism. FY 2010 resources will allow the project to train 100,000 unskilled youth and provide employment opportunities to another half million entrants to the workforce annually.

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 26-year armed conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) – a group designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S. Government – appears to be coming to the end of its conventional warfare stage. It is in the interest of the United States to assist the people of Sri Lanka in achieving post-conflict stabilization and lasting peace. U.S. policy remains to promote a peaceful, equitable, and permanent settlement that will enable Sri Lanka to resume its impressive development successes of the pre-conflict period.

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will focus on post-conflict stabilization and promoting development in the Eastern Province, which was brought under control of the GSL in mid-2007 after many years under LTTE control. The focus on the East is intended to make the region serve as a model of how to achieve long-term peace in a post-conflict environment through increased economic opportunity, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and responsive democratic governance. Assistance will also be provided in the North as conditions permit. At the national level, U.S. assistance will train the police and military to enable them to combat terrorism more effectively, secure Sri Lanka's borders, and build better relations across ethnic lines. Support will be provided to both GSL and civil society actors to democratize governance, increase accountability and reduce corruption, promote freedom of expression and respect for diverse viewpoints, and promote economic policies that foster broad-based, sustained economic growth.

Future U.S. development assistance in FY 2010 in the Northern Province will depend, in part, on progress made in returning internally displaced persons to their homes. The U.S. will continue to urge the GSL to present a plan for a post-conflict settlement that will address the concerns of all Sri Lankans, including the North's Tamil majority and Muslim minority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
Development Assistance	5,241	5,241	-	5,241	9,900
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	590	-	590	1,600
International Military Education and Training	603	600	-	600	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20	20	-	20	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	647	650	-	650	650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	28,563	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
I Peace and Security	1,770	2,760	-	2,760	4,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	397	200	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass	250	450	-	450	450

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	41,074	7,101	-	7,101	12,950
Destruction (WMD)					
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	623	1,210	-	1,210	2,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	900	-	900	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,988	1,471	-	1,471	3,710
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	638	521	-	521	1,350
2.2 Good Governance	685	650	-	650	860
2.4 Civil Society	665	300	-	300	1,500
4 Economic Growth	8,753	2,870	-	2,870	4,690
4.3 Financial Sector	800	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-	-	3,440
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,618	1,870	-	1,870	750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	335	1,000	-	1,000	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	28,563	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	28,563	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	750	-	750	950
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	550	-	550	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	200	-	200	650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,950	4,550	3,710	-	4,690	-
Development Assistance	9,900	1,500	3,710	-	4,690	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is helping Sri Lanka to secure its borders, combat terrorism, and mitigate the impact of the conflict at the national and local levels. Security assistance is being reviewed in light of recent events at the time this publication goes to print. The Department of State will implement programs focused on stabilization operations and security sector reform. Programs for the Sri Lankan Navy – which is on the front line in preventing the arming and re-supplying of the LTTE – include training, enhanced communications and surveillance capability, more professional military standards, and increased interoperability with other navies. The Department of State will provide assistance to the Sri Lankan Police Service to better maintain the rule of law and interact more effectively with local communities - particularly minority Tamils and Muslims – with a special focus on the East. Assistance will increase cooperation between law enforcement and civil society groups (including international organizations) that provide assistance to victims of violence. Police training programs will continue to increase government capabilities in such areas as protection of high-level officials and bomb detection. In cooperation with other U.S. government agencies, the Department of State will also combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by helping the GSL develop an effective and strategic trade control system to detect, deter, interdict, and prevent the illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and related technology.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed assistance for conflict mitigation, peace, and reconciliation processes will be directed to the GSL's Peace Secretariat, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, and civil society organizations to support advocacy for constitutional reforms and the enactment of a national Bill of Rights. Support will be provided to indigenous civil society organizations to implement conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in order to solidify support for peace at the local level. USAID will support a conflict early warning system in the Eastern, North Central and Northern Provinces in Sri Lanka – which will monitor localized conflicts that risk escalating into communal violence. USAID will also support a permanent, legal resolution of longstanding land-tenure disputes in the East that lie at the root of much of the communal violence.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	623		1,210		2,400	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of border security upgrades or systems installed with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the increased funding in FY 2010 would pay for the refurbishment of an excess U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, and provision of new radar equipment for the Sri Lankan Navy. The refurbished cutter and radar equipment would increase the Navy’s coverage area and allow it to conduct better surveillance and interdiction operations, thereby increasing Sri Lanka’s ability to stop the smuggling of weapons and ammunition into the country. This target was not met in prior fiscal years due to funding restrictions which impacted the provision of security equipment to Sri Lanka.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Conflict has weakened Sri Lanka's democratic institutions and civil society, and directly contributed to increased human rights abuses. U.S. assistance programs will respond to the deteriorating human rights environment – exacerbated by the renewed conflict in the North – by supporting civil society organizations to monitor, advocate, and protect human rights. USAID will continue to support legal aid organizations, train human rights advocates, and increase the capacity of municipal government to encourage public participation in the democratic process. USAID will provide technical assistance and training for 14 municipalities in the Eastern Province to improve administration, financial management, participatory planning, and government transparency. If conditions permit in FY 2010, USAID will provide similar assistance to the North. Assistance will focus on enabling citizens to participate in local-level decision making on issues that impact their communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	665		300		1,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Improve Internal Organizational Capacity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In early 2009, USAID conducted a democracy and governance assessment in Sri Lanka in order to assess the current escalation in human rights violations, including the government's targeting of civil society organizations that promote pluralism, minority rights, and good governance. The assessment noted that the government, through the security forces and their paramilitary allies, acts with impunity and intimidates civil society organizations. Civil society representatives and their organizations are vilified in the state-owned media and on the Ministry of Defense's website, where they are accused of not being accountable. Additional resources will be used to counter this trend by supporting two new activities; the first would provide non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with legal and administrative support, as well as security training to protect and defend them in a hostile environment; the second would support the creation of a NGO Integrity Initiative. The Initiative would help NGOs counter negative publicity they receive regarding their standards of accountability by helping them develop strong internal governance guidelines and supporting a media campaign to publicize them. These activities will be designed in FY 2009 and implementation will begin in early FY 2010.

Economic Growth: The sustainability of peace in Sri Lanka will ultimately depend on an equitable distribution of economic growth benefits across lines of geography, ethnicity, and gender. Despite consistently positive national economic growth over the last 20 years, growth and prosperity are highly-skewed geographically in favor of the Western Province, including the capital. Sri Lanka's overall proportion of the population in poverty (22 percent) has changed little over the last two decades. Other regions, particularly the East and North, have lagged behind or even regressed in terms of growth and development. This has been largely due to the armed conflict, which poverty and underdevelopment in the minority-dominated eastern and northern regions serves to fuel.

U.S. assistance will target the most vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas in the Eastern Province, and in the Northern Province if practicable. USAID programs will be directed toward livelihood development and workforce readiness, particularly among youth. USAID programs will also provide loan guarantees for modernization of agribusiness and will focus on growing private sector-led, demand-driven value chains for products from conflict-affected areas. Further, USAID will aggressively pursue public-private partnerships modeled on successful past experiences in contract farming and the garment sector. The next generation of larger scale public-private partnerships will focus on the economic revitalization of conflict-affected areas. USAID partnerships with private companies that are willing to invest in conflict-affected areas will provide incentives for business expansion, reduce risks for the private sector, and create new job opportunities and other benefits for the local population.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,000		0		3,440	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	4	11
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

New funding for agriculture programs will ramp up U.S. efforts to improve management practices and increase the competitiveness of businesses in Sri Lanka's conflict-affected Eastern Province. This activity is part of a broader effort to encourage private sector investment in the East, and expand value chains to link the East with national and international trade- particularly by connecting small-holder farmers to larger agribusinesses. This work was funded in FY 2008-09 under the Private Sector Competitiveness program element. Due to contracting delays, work only began in earnest in early 2009, and so it is too early to assess results achieved. Helping more agribusinesses and small holders to improve management practices will boost incomes, while increasing private sector investment in the East, as well as the East's integration with the national economy.

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan is situated on the frontline of our ongoing military stabilization efforts in Afghanistan. Its own stability is undermined by a poorly managed border as well as food and energy shortages that will continue for the next few years. Support to strengthen border security, counter-narcotics efforts, democratic reforms, health, education, and economic growth is key to improving Tajikistan's role as a bulwark against regional threats such as terrorism and drugs. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) is intent on improving its infrastructure, especially hydro-power, so it can expand its export and trade options to growing markets in South Asia. Tajikistan, a strong supporter in the war on terror, took over responsibility for controlling its border with Afghanistan from Russian border forces in 2005, and plays a key role in counter-narcotics, and counter-terrorism efforts. The request includes significant new resources in the economic growth objective to help solve problems related to chronic winter electricity and food shortages that have threatened to destabilize Tajikistan over the last few years.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	25,789	25,233	-	25,233	46,500
Foreign Military Financing	372	740	-	740	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	524	-	524	524
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,239	1,445	-	1,445	1,450
International Military Education and Training	518	500	-	500	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,164	1,450	-	1,450	1,725
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	173	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
1 Peace and Security	10,413	9,398	-	9,398	10,507
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,984	650	-	650	750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	800	-	800	975
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,020	5,189	-	5,189	5,982
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	1,825	-	1,825	1,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,159	934	-	934	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,650	5,878	-	5,878	6,368
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,200	1,537	-	1,537	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,229	2,428	-	2,428	1,868
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	371	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,850	1,913	-	1,913	2,500
3 Investing in People	5,307	6,391	-	6,391	11,474

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,255	29,892	-	29,892	52,349
3.1 Health	4,003	4,835	-	4,835	8,974
3.2 Education	1,304	1,556	-	1,556	2,500
4 Economic Growth	7,862	7,425	-	7,425	23,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	570	565	-	565	425
4.2 Trade and Investment	938	428	-	428	2,370
4.3 Financial Sector	605	571	-	571	725
4.4 Infrastructure	922	1,142	-	1,142	2,960
4.5 Agriculture	3,511	3,754	-	3,754	16,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	995	965	-	965	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	321	-	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,023	800	-	800	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,023	800	-	800	1,000
of which: 6 Program Support	518	4,037	-	4,037	4,494
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	397	-	397	603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	518	3,640	-	3,640	3,891

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	52,349	10,507	6,368	11,474	23,000	1,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	46,500	6,632	6,368	9,500	23,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	-	-	524	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,450	-	-	1,450	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,725	1,725	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: While Tajikistan has experienced a decade of peace and stability, border control remains a major challenge due to poor Tajikistan interagency cooperation, inexperience, lack of funds, and inadequate capacity. The United States will assist Tajikistan in maintaining peace and security by focusing resources on counter-terrorism, terrorism financing and money laundering, counter-narcotics efforts, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Ongoing programs will ensure that border guards, customs, and other security agencies operate effectively to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and the movement of terrorists across Tajikistan's borders. Assistance also will foster the development of a professional military and an improved law enforcement capacity, a necessary step for advancement in other sectors of national development. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will bolster GOT efforts to fight trafficking-in-persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Tajikistan's democratic institutions are weakest in the areas of political rights, media freedom, judicial independence, and civil liberties. Programs funded by the

Department of State will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations and media operations, and promote a wider range of mechanisms for citizens to express their views. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging civil society and independent media organizations. Programs through USAID will strengthen the capacity of civil society groups, increase access to information, and promote democratic activism in order to increase national and local government accountability. Programs will also focus on increasing political plurality and citizen participation in politics in preparation for parliamentary elections in 2010. Through advocacy and public outreach programs will promote the rule of law, with a particular focus on improvements in the criminal justice system and outreach to marginalized communities.

Investing in People: Tajikistan’s needs in health and education are so severe that they jeopardize progress in other priority objectives. To address these needs effectively, U.S programs will focus on improving the quality of services, increasing community involvement, and strengthening systems in both the health and education sectors. This approach will improve domestic capacity to provide these services. Specific health programs will focus on sector reforms related to financing, voluntary family planning, medical education, and primary health care delivery. The approach will emphasize increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as a system-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities. Maternal and child health, including improved access to safe drinking water, will remain another priority focus. Investments in education will help the GOT reform the basic education system and expand access to quality primary and secondary education through: improved quality of teaching through interactive and student-centered methods; introduction of effective student assessment methodologies; greater involvement of teachers in curriculum reforms; increased effectiveness in addressing teacher shortages; and the use of transparent and efficient school finance and management systems. The Department of State will provide scholarships for Tajik students to receive a quality Western-style education from the American University of Central Asia, located in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,347		1,405		2,596	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		TB Treatment Success Rate				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	84	86	85	85	85	85
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Government will continue to improve quality of TB care in Tajikistan. In the past, USAID provided technical assistance to expand the coverage of the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course strategy for TB control from 32 percent in 2004 to 100 percent of the country in 2008. Critically, this was done while maintaining good treatment outcomes. It is vital to maintain the WHO-recommended rate of 85 percent in order to prevent increase rates of drug resistant TB. As the Tajikistan's health system becomes more adept at identifying TB cases, achieving this rate becomes more difficult because more patients in more locations are receiving treatment. Despite successes, cases of drug resistance are increasing and the coordination of treatment between the penitentiary and civil systems is dangerously weak. Increased funding in FY 2010 will allow USAID to address this problem by continuing to improve treatment quality and

improving infection control measures to prevent the transmission of TB and drug resistant TB. Further, in order to build a sustainable base for TB control, USAID will support the integration of healthcare services, ensure continuity-of-care, linking services in the penitentiary and civil sectors to increase adherence to treatment regimens as prisoners are released, help reform of TB financing, improve healthcare management and human resources for TB control.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	388		812		2,200	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people covered with USG-supported health financing arrangements				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	294,360	519,461	636,550	1,750,000	3,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. Government supports reforms to Tajikistan's health care system that will increase quality of and access to health care throughout the country. A key reform within this initiative is for the Government of Tajikistan to begin using a per capita rate for payments and a basic benefit package for primary care services. In order to begin using this system, USAID provided technical assistance to build the regulatory framework, rate calculation, and budget formation. USAID also trained and supported implementation of the new payment system in eight pilot districts and eventually throughout two pilot provinces. These financing reforms are paired with practitioner training to prepare Tajik health workers to provide family medicine. The Government of Tajikistan supports accelerated implementation of both these reforms. Funding increases in FY 2010 will allow USAID to expand both of these programs and reach national coverage more quickly.

Economic Growth: Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries and its economy is wholly dependent on remittances and commodity exports, making it extremely vulnerable to global market fluctuations. In order to encourage economic growth and reform, Tajikistan needs to focus on trade and investment, improved infrastructure and agricultural sector productivity. To foster progress in trade and investment and other enabling environment areas such as the financial sector and macro economic policy, USAID and other agencies will strengthen the GOT's capacity to undertake further structural reforms, eliminate corruption, reduce regulatory barriers, and improve the investment climate. Additional, targeted support, in coordination with the private sector, will be provided to improve trade, financial and business development services. United States assistance will help Tajikistan develop a modern and open electricity sector, support electricity trade to Afghanistan, and create a transparent regional energy market to link Central and South Asia. The impact of the global economic crisis and Tajikistan's own energy shortages have led to increased food insecurity, poverty and a diminished quality of life, especially during the harsh winters. USAID will significantly increase assistance to address issues of food security focusing on increasing agricultural productivity and improving access to critical inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, irrigation water, and other technologies and equipment at the local level.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	938		428		2,370	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in trade and investment environment trainings				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	50	70	75	45	140
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tajikistan continues to struggle to improve access to foreign markets and to reduce its institutional barriers and other constraints to trade and investment. While foreign trade and investment are important and continue to grow, Tajikistan remains 177th (out of 181 countries ranked) in the 2009 Doing Business rating of the category on “Trading Across Borders”. Additional funding for FY10 will allow the U.S. to train an additional 140 specialists, for a total of 305 specialist and governmental officials who are responsible for facilitating trade and transit and promote reforms for developing better trade regime in the country. This accelerated schedule, paired with the reinvigorated long-term engagement with specialists in different agencies that are responsible for foreign trade regulation policy, will bring about more significant and timely improvements in efficient trade policies for foreign trade and transit and trade facilitation overall. In addition to an improved policy environment, FY 2010 funds will be used to identify and support, in cooperation and with the leadership of the private sector, direct trade facilitation interventions. Support may include trade fairs, special economic zones, and various trade logistics efforts. Expanded trade with Afghanistan will be one objective of these efforts.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	922		1,142		2,960	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy related policy and regulatory practices				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	50	50	45	35	150
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Tajikistan’s electricity infrastructure has deteriorated and urgently requires modernization and new investments. In addition to improved management of current electricity generation and distribution assets, the country needs to provide an environment to attract private sector investment. USAID’s new Regional Energy Market Assistance Program II (REMAP II) is designed to support much needed legal and regulatory reforms, to stimulate private investment and to facilitate Tajikistan’s participation in a transparent and competitive electricity market in Central Asia. The additional funding requested will allow the U.S. to train

an additional 150 specialists, for a total of 285 energy specialist and governmental officials who are responsible for facilitating reforms in the energy sector. This accelerated schedule, paired with the reinvigorated long-term engagement with energy specialists, will bring about more significant and timely improvements in the efficient management of Tajikistan’s electricity systems. In addition to support for improved policy and capacity, USAID will implement complementary activities which serve meet ongoing needs of the people of Tajikistan. Activities such as using renewables (solar and micro-hydro), to improve efficiency in public buildings (hospitals and schools). Limited pilots for private residential buildings will also be implemented.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,511		3,754		16,520	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	35,870	3,000	33,000	25,000	40,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The U.S. government will significantly expand its work to help farmers increase their production and profits, lifting rural incomes. In the past, USAID has helped develop over 30 water user's associations (WUAs) that empower farmers to effectively manage on farm irrigation/drainage systems. As a result of this assistance, WUAs have increased their investment in irrigation water management, land is being more efficiently irrigated, crop yields have increased, and farmers have experienced increases in income - many have doubled their income. The increased funding for FY 2010 will allow the U.S. government to reach 40,000 households that rely on income from agricultural production while facing shortages in water, seeds and livestock care. In addition to support at the production level, USAID will work with the private sector to address basic needs in food insecure areas and have enough flexibility to support post-harvest processing wherever needed and feasible.

Humanitarian Assistance: Located in one of the world's most active seismic zones, the risk of earthquakes in Tajikistan is very high. Tajikistan suffers an average of 500 disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches. Humanitarian aid relieves suffering by providing basic necessities and mitigating suffering caused by natural disasters. Department of State assistance will provide medicines, food, and basic necessities to vulnerable populations. It also will provide for the implementation of small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to orphans, elderly, and other institutionalized populations, and pre-position disaster readiness supplies.

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Turkmenistan remains very much a closed society, President Berdimuhamedov has been able to initiate reforms in the areas of internal security, education, foreign policy, and economic policy. In addition, Turkmenistan has revised its constitution and embarked on an ambitious policy of overhauling its laws. Despite occasional missteps, the new government has demonstrated its commitment to an overall positive trajectory of reform. Change has brought with it many new opportunities and some challenges. Assistance and cooperation from the United States can help Turkmenistan navigate the travails of its transition. The United States hopes to encourage democratic reforms that will strengthen the sovereignty and stability of Turkmenistan, although it faces some acute challenges, including a surging illegal drug trade, a potential rise of radical violent Islam, monetary instability, and a legacy of Soviet repression. The United States will use assistance funds to help Turkmenistan meet international human rights standards, facilitate citizen involvement in governmental decision-making, promote private sector growth, and improve government provision of health, education, and law enforcement services. In addition, the United States will continue to support Turkmenistan's efforts to expand its oil and gas export options. The request for 2010 is a significant increase over previous years and responds to new challenges focusing increased resources on Peace and Security, Democracy, and Economic programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	5,455	7,000	-	7,000	13,025
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	1,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	75	-	75	75
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	397	607	-	607	600
International Military Education and Training	298	300	-	300	375
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	750	-	750	1,075

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
1 Peace and Security	1,633	1,475	-	1,475	3,700
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	-	200	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	550	-	550	825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	583	450	-	450	2,175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	175	-	175	260
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	-	100	190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,244	3,017	-	3,017	4,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	769	-	769	950
2.2 Good Governance	-	598	-	598	525
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-	-	-	-	-	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	7,200	8,882	-	8,882	16,650
Building					
2.4 Civil Society	1,944	1,650	-	1,650	3,165
3 Investing in People	2,250	2,399	-	2,399	3,800
3.1 Health	1,441	1,459	-	1,459	2,750
3.2 Education	809	940	-	940	1,050
4 Economic Growth	1,073	1,991	-	1,991	4,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	426	-	426	850
4.2 Trade and Investment	110	100	-	100	525
4.3 Financial Sector	-	559	-	559	900
4.4 Infrastructure	378	190	-	190	750
4.5 Agriculture	585	589	-	589	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	127	-	127	525
of which: 6 Program Support	386	1,384	-	1,384	1,331
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	112	-	112	157
6.2 Administration and Oversight	386	1,272	-	1,272	1,174

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,650	3,700	4,700	3,800	4,450	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,025	750	4,700	3,125	4,450	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	-	-	75	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	600	-	-	600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	375	375	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,075	1,075	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Programs implemented through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders with Iran and Afghanistan with special focus on controlling the surging illicit traffic of narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and equipment. Increased funding will expand existing training programs and equipment purchases that will improve the capacity of the Turkmen Government to respond to emerging threats including the new specter of Islamic extremism. In addition, assistance will facilitate participation in joint stabilization operations that help keep Turkmenistan as a valuable ally in the war on terror and serve to support U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	583		450		2,175	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Military Officers trained in US Military Institutions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	45	65
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With an increase in funding in FY 2010 in the Area of “Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reforms,” the U.S. Government expects to significantly increase the number of Turkmen military officers trained in U.S. military institutions. Such training will enable officers better understand how techniques and methods are applied in reality as well as observe best-practices. Increased funding will also provide equipment that will improve Turkmen security forces ability to patrol their borders and control the transit of narcotics across their territory.

Governing Justly and Democratically: United States resources will focus on helping Turkmenistan comply with international standards and practices of democratic governance and respect for human rights. Programs will provide comparative legal information and help draft new legislation that supports a more open society. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State programs will strengthen civil society, train journalists, improve access to information, increase governmental accountability and transparency, enhance the rule of law, and increase respect for human rights at the local and national level. The concept of civic activism is very new in Turkmenistan, and USAID projects will continue to test the waters by providing support for activists in culturally-acceptable areas like HIV awareness, advocacy for the disabled, and support for the rights of farmers. As the space for citizen participation grows, U.S. programs will reach out to activists in other areas. The United States will also support programs to improve local governance and citizens’ knowledge of their rights under the law.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,944		1,650		3,165	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		# of people who received internet access as a result of USG funded programs.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,800
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A free media and access to information are critical to an informed citizenry in any democracy. Without a

variety of information sources that are able to report on all news-worthy events from multiple perspectives, citizens cannot make informed decisions with regard to their participation in political and social processes. This is particularly critical in Turkmenistan where access to information is tightly controlled by the Government. In FY2010 Media freedom and freedom of information programming will address a broad shortage of free flowing information by using access to the internet as a tool for linking citizens to the outside world. The program will also use internet communication technology (ICT) as a pillar to support local initiative and spur community development. This is a new indicator and no data is available for FY05, FY06, FY07 and FY08.

Investing in People: Turkmenistan has the lowest life expectancy in the entire Europe and Eurasia region. In a comparison of enrollment indicators covering pre-primary to tertiary schooling, Turkmenistan ranks the lowest in the region. Turkmenistan is struggling to meet international standards in its health and education sectors and build the local capacity it needs to tackle societal problems. However, in active partnership with the United States, Turkmenistan is reforming its practices to improve the quality of health services. In FY2010, USAID programs will focus on institutionalizing improvements in the delivery of quality primary health care, with an emphasis on increased outreach to vulnerable groups to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention and control in health facilities.

USAID programs will help meet the educational needs of Turkmen youth through in-country programming. The Department of State will provide an increased number of university scholarships for Turkmen students to attend institutions both in the region and in the United States.

Economic Growth: The Turkmen Government has begun to make changes to economic and agricultural policies designed to broaden participation of the private sector and increase foreign direct investment. The requested resources will allow the United States to provide an enhanced level of technical assistance for the development of a diverse market-based economy through USAID, the Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. USAID will provide expert advice to the government on macroeconomic reform, trade policy and financial sector reform. Targeted support, in coordination with the private sector, will also be provided in trade facilitation (including harmonization of customs and border control policies) financial services and business development services (including accounting). A specific focus will be the continuation of USAID and Department of State efforts to establish an efficient and transparent market for excess electricity that can be sold to Afghanistan or other countries in South and Central Asia. A portion of U.S. Trade and Development Agency and USAID assistance in this objective will explore the possibility of market diversification for Turkmenistan's immense natural resources and to reform legislation regulating the critically important energy sector. The agricultural sector will be a significant focus of USAID and Department of Agriculture programming. Funding will help expand government and private-sector services and provide training in new agricultural techniques, marketing and water usage.

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The operating environment in Uzbekistan remains difficult. Many civil society organizations and community-based groups continue to face significant obstacles in addressing social, economic, and political needs. Despite these difficulties, recent changes in the country's legal framework and an increased willingness on behalf of the Government of Uzbekistan to engage in discussions on sensitive issues such as human rights, human trafficking, and the rule of law, may allow an expanded role for the U.S. Government assistance in the future. To this end, the United States will continue work in Uzbekistan to pursue democratic reforms and respect for human rights, promote regional stability, support counter-terrorism efforts, improve agricultural productivity, enhance stewardship of natural resources, ensure more efficient use of energy, and address health concerns. The United States will continue to engage directly with the Uzbek people through health programs, support for housing associations, and agricultural capacity-building programs. In addition, the United States will invite Uzbekistan's participation in regional activities, and challenge the Government of Uzbekistan to change course by supporting individuals working for improved human rights and democratic and economic reform. This request slightly increases resources available for a broad range of cooperation with Uzbekistan. The new resources will primarily expand activities to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights, and will slightly expand security cooperation to counter transnational threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,405	7,000	-	7,000	8,250
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	590	-	590	590
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	892	815	-	815	1,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	150	-	150	600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
1 Peace and Security	787	610	-	610	1,210
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	314	200	-	200	710
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150	130	-	130	150
1.5 Transnational Crime	323	280	-	280	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,703	3,425	-	3,425	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,726	1,214	-	1,214	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	-	374	-	374	400
2.4 Civil Society	1,977	1,837	-	1,837	2,200
3 Investing in People	3,567	3,062	-	3,062	4,175
3.1 Health	3,252	2,943	-	2,943	3,875
3.2 Education	315	119	-	119	300
4 Economic Growth	1,040	1,058	-	1,058	1,255

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,497	8,555	-	8,555	10,840
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	50
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	-	-	-	100
4.4 Infrastructure	-	120	-	120	100
4.5 Agriculture	840	938	-	938	930
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	75
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	400	-	400	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	400	-	400	200
of which: 6 Program Support	564	1,827	-	1,827	1,455
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	-	150	154
6.2 Administration and Oversight	564	1,677	-	1,677	1,301

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	10,840	1,210	4,000	4,175	1,255	200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,250	610	4,000	2,185	1,255	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	-	-	590	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,400	-	-	1,400	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

AEECA includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account.

Peace and Security: Security assistance to Uzbekistan is limited because the Secretary of State has been unable to determine, as required by Congress, that Uzbekistan has made progress on commitments to reform included in the 2002 strategic partnership agreement. However, the United States continues limited cooperation in activities important to the national security of the United States. Department of State funded programs will help Uzbekistan counter international terrorism, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies. Considering the evolving situation in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government will emphasize regional security in its interactions with the Government of Uzbekistan. In addition, the Department of State will support efforts focused on the detrimental effects of drug use and provide alternative activities for youth. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with non-governmental organizations to prevent trafficking-in-persons and improve care for victims, as well as to encourage the Government of Uzbekistan to facilitate and materially support the work of these organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Uzbekistan lags behind on all democracy indicators, particularly political rights, civil liberties, and independent media. Engagement by the United States has led to some progress, including the passage of legislation on the writ of habeas corpus, prevention of child labor, abolition of the death penalty, and a U.S.-supported conference on human rights, religious freedom, and elections. USAID programs will continue to develop local capacity to protect human rights and to foster the growth of civic culture and rule of law. Department of State and USAID programs will provide access to legal information and advice, including on the legal rights of non-governmental organizations and media operators. The United States will also focus on breaking the Government of Uzbekistan's blockade of

information by providing increased access to objective information through satellite television and the internet, as well as increasing linkages with organizations outside of the country. USAID and Department of State programming will further the U.S. goal of improving the rule of law by training defense lawyers in habeas corpus law, providing legal assistance to reform-minded activists and working with the government to implement promised legal reforms. USAID will also continue to promote civil society groups, support religious freedoms, improve the treatment of Uzbekistan's citizens who are incarcerated, and build the capacity of political parties to improve communication with constituents. USAID will also strengthen citizen participation in sub-national decision-making processes, increase the capacity of sub-national governments to provide public services, and promote the rights of women and people living with disabilities through grants and technical assistance. To promote national and regional stability, USAID will focus on conflict mitigation initiatives to leverage improved management of natural resources, including water, and build on progress made in the strengthening of civil society.

Investing in People: USAID programs will support GOU and other donor efforts to modernize the public health system and improve the quality of health care, with attention to client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services, including maternal, child and reproductive health services. USAID will provide technical leadership to prevent and control important infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, particularly multiple-drug-resistant tuberculosis through outreach to vulnerable groups, strengthening surveillance systems and integration of infectious disease services into routine health care, and a systems-wide approach to the growing problem of infection prevention in health facilities. USAID will build the capacity of the public health system to use reliable data for decision-making, to upgrade the health workforce, and to reduce the burden of non-communicable disease and injury. The United States will also continue a modest basic education program working with children with disabilities and youth and will provide English language training.

Economic Growth: Fundamental shortcomings in legislation governing foreign direct investment, law enforcement, regulatory quality issues, and the business environment hamper Uzbekistan's overall economic progress. High unemployment, unpredictable closures of the borders to trade, and limited regional economic integration all contribute to an unstable situation in the region. Given the Uzbek Government's lack of political will, U.S. resources will bypass the Government of Uzbekistan and focus on activities that improve the capacity of Uzbek businessmen and farmers. USAID will continue to support agricultural competitiveness activities that will work with farmers to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution skills for domestic and international trade. USAID will also design programs that empower those working in the agriculture sector and build their capacity to appropriately use water and land resources. Current Uzbek Government policy is also isolating Uzbekistan from participating in a regional electricity market. The USAID regional energy market program will assist Uzbekistan in developing policies for a sustainable regional energy market with Central and South Asian Countries.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State assistance will provide basic necessities and medical assistance to vulnerable populations including orphans, the physically handicapped, the elderly, and isolated poverty-stricken populations. Efforts will be made to monitor and respond to fast-onset emergencies such as those precipitated by earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. Similarly, contingency planning will be developed to respond to slow-onset and evolving emergencies caused by climatic change resulting in droughts and food insecurity. In addition to these threats, growing energy shortages in surrounding countries (i.e. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) have the potential to result in destabilization in the region. USAID and the Department of State will be prepared to respond to potential destabilization while simultaneously working diplomatically to broker agreements to ensure the energy needs of countries within the region are met while improving cross-border relationships.

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to South and Central Asia requires a regional approach to overcome rivalries and achieve sustained stability in the region. Regional ties and cooperation are currently weak – notably between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as amongst their neighbors to the north and south. The Department of State’s Bureau for South and Central Asia Affairs seeks to foster positive political reform and increased economic options for a region long constrained by conflict in the south, and Cold War ideology in the north. U.S. regional assistance is designed to create constructive links within the region and to support the development of fully sovereign, stable, democratic nations in South and Central Asia that are both cooperative with one another and integrated into the world economy. Programs seek to bolster economic viability and cross-border ties between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the region as a whole. Programming supports long-term U.S. foreign policy objectives in the region by removing barriers to regional trade and transportation, and enabling the use of the region’s resources in effective and transparent ways that support a higher standard of living. Specifically, U.S. assistance will promote a sustainable north-south electricity trade, expand commercially viable independent regional media, and support intra-regional educational and professional exchanges. All programs build on the strengths and needs of countries in the region, and have the critical component of developing sustainable relationships between countries, individuals, and institutions. In addition, South and Central Asia programs will use funding for climate change programs to assist countries in the region to implement systemic changes needed to reduce emissions, improve forest and land management, and adjust to the negative effects of climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual Base	FY 2009 Estimate Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	12,000
Development Assistance	2,700	2,700	-	2,700	5,000
Economic Support Fund	720	4,650	-	4,650	9,500
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,170	400	-	400	4,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual Base	FY 2009 Estimate Base	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
1 Peace and Security	1,796	900	-	900	5,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	570	400	-	400	3,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	-	-	-	500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	626	500	-	500	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	200	690	-	690	2,450
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	-	-	450
2.4 Civil Society	200	690	-	690	2,000
3 Investing in People	360	2,001	-	2,001	3,200
3.1 Health	-	1,200	-	1,200	1,650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual Base	Estimate Base	Spring Supp	Total	Request Base
TOTAL	7,566	11,950	-	11,950	32,000
3.2 Education	360	801	-	801	1,550
4 Economic Growth	5,210	8,359	-	8,359	20,950
4.2 Trade and Investment	606	1,524	-	1,524	6,400
4.4 Infrastructure	4,424	6,135	-	6,135	10,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	180	700	-	700	750
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	3,000
of which: 6 Program Support	13	753	-	753	1,326
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13	753	-	753	1,026

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	32,000	5,400	2,450	3,200	20,950	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	12,000	1,100	2,450	1,250	7,200	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	9,500	-	-	750	8,750	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Under the Administration's new Shared Security Partnership Initiative, U.S. programs in regional security will be expanded. Focus areas will include improved information sharing, capacity building with additional training and equipment, and joint assessments. In South and Central Asia, programs that address coordinated counter-terrorism and law enforcement efforts are of particular concern given the number of cross-border attacks and the spread of extremist groups in the region. Funds will be used to provide joint response and interdiction training across the Afghanistan/Tajikistan border and the Afghanistan/Turkmenistan border. Funds will also be used for a South Asia/Central Asia regional workshop focused on developing strategic trade control and related prosecutorial capacity. U.S. programs will train law enforcement officials from Central Asia at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide training, equipment and other support to the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC) based in Kazakhstan. The CARICC program, which includes participation by Afghan officials, gained momentum in late 2008 when Russia signed, and the Kyrgyz Republic ratified, the implementing agreement. By 2010, it is anticipated that these countries will undertake joint anti-drug operations and a greatly increased level of information exchange; U.S. assistance will play an important role in facilitating cooperation.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	570		400		3,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of counterterrorism stakeholders engaged in cooperative efforts.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	3	4	12
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

South and Central Asia has experienced an increased number of terrorist attacks – including cross-border attacks and other high-profile incidents – as terrorists expand their operations and networks across the region and beyond. Although clearly committed to combating violent extremism, the success of many South and Central Asian governments' counter-terrorism efforts remain hampered by overburdened law enforcement and legal systems. In response, the United States is working to increase counter-terrorism cooperation with key stakeholders – including appropriate law enforcement, nongovernmental, and multilateral partners – throughout the region. Cooperative efforts will emphasize improved cross-border information sharing, capacity building, and increased joint training efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. programs will work to improve the media environment and foster new regionally relevant independent commercial television in Central Asia. The Central Asian Republics consistently rank at the bottom of multiple indices that measure freedom of the press. U.S. assistance achieved incremental progress in the media sector in 2007 and 2008. Key results included a new independently produced local television choice for Central Asians and increased access to the internet throughout the region. The United States will continue to support efforts in the media sector. Specifically, USAID will promote satellite broadcasting of locally produced independent programs that address issues of interest to South and Central Asians. In addition, U.S. regional assistance will support increased access to the internet, expanded free expression via the web, and responsive, participatory sub-national governance and community planning.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.4 Civil Society				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	200		690		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Non-State Media Outlets Receiving Assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	10	10	20	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The overarching goal of assistance in the media area is to establish an environment throughout Central Asia that encourages free expression and provides citizens with multiple viewpoints on important issues. More focused objectives include convincing governments in the region to resist their instinct to strictly control mass media and an overall expansion of the number of independent television and radio stations that are licensed to broadcast in the region. It is expected that increased funding will significantly increase the number of independent TV stations assisted and will also increase the amount of independent content.

Investing in People: Education, particularly for women and girls and disaffected youth ripe for militant recruitment, is one of the United States' strongest foreign policy tools in South and Central Asia. The United States has been developing cross-border education links between people and institutions; FY 2010 funds will expand on existing linkages and take advantage of the new educational openness seen since FY 2007 and 2008. Programs will support: 1) strengthening of universities through intra-regional exchanges, scholarships for students from throughout Central and South Asia, faculty training, curricular development, and assistance with U.S. accreditation for the American University of Central Asia; 2) professional development programs, particularly for business sector professionals and journalists - U.S. funds will also continue to support English language training for educators from the region at the Central Institute of English in Hyderabad, India; and, 3) vocational education – the needs of non-educated, disaffected youth in South and Central Asia, who are vulnerable to recruitment by extremists groups, will continue to be addressed through programs that foster livelihood and leadership skills. Currently, a pilot vocational education program is underway in Bangladesh. With FY 2010 funds, this program will be expanded to additional countries with large unemployed youth populations. In addition, a limited amount of funding will support regional networks and exchange of information between public and private entities to prevent and control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other public health threats. Such regional ties will eventually help open the less developed, more extremist, and still authoritarian parts of the region to moderate ideas and practices.

Economic Growth: U.S. regional economic growth programs in FY 2010 will focus on enabling an environment for trade and investment. Funds will support efforts to strengthen electricity trade between South and Central Asia, and contribute to regional transportation, communication, and aviation infrastructure upgrades. Coordinating with interested parties to diversify avenues for the transport of oil and gas, particularly across the Caspian, will remain a critical element of U.S. strategy. These programs will involve coordination with international financial institutions, other bilateral donors, U.S. bilateral aid programs and private sector investors.

The U.S. will continue to support trade and investment, along with multilateral institutions, by remaining engaged in trade policy reform, trade facilitation, and investment climate analysis across the Central-South Asia divide. Customs regulations and facilities now under construction will be finished at the Tajik-Afghan bridge and at other locations that will allow for an increased trade volume. Adjacent areas of Afghanistan and Tajikistan have already seen a significant increase in trade volume. However, increased trade across the bridge has also brought to light existing barriers, including the absence of intermodal facilities and conflicting trucking standards and procedures. Other donors are also contributing to the creation of better regional transport infrastructure and trade facilitation. In addition, the U.S. Central Asia Regional Trade and Investment Framework Agreement is focusing on ways to improve the trading environment. The region will need a range of programs to develop cross-border cooperation. Continued support from the United States and international donors will have a major stabilizing impact and help the region participate in the global economy.

In the energy sector, progress towards the first transmission of Central Asian electricity to South Asia accelerated in August 2008 when the Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed on an institutional framework for cooperation, including a jointly funded secretariat in Kabul. In 2009, the signatories expect to begin negotiations on the commercial agreements for operations and energy

purchase. U.S. assistance has provided technical advisors to Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan. FY 2010 funding will help mitigate potential financial risks. Simultaneously, U.S. efforts to harmonize regulatory policy in the region will continue.

Complementary regional programs focused within Central and South Asia respectively will work to provide a basis for regional cooperation and diversification of electrical production (including clean energy technologies), with market-based pricing and improved consumer access. With FY 2010 funds, USAID's South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy will make further progress on key regional integration initiatives, including: the proposed submarine transmission link between Sri Lanka and India; assessment of potential resources in renewable energy; the establishment of regional centers of excellence in energy efficiency; and, institutional and human capacity building of the Afghan Power Sector. In Central Asia, USAID and the Department of State will sponsor regional electricity modeling exercises and advise electricity authority officials. These projects will facilitate electrical power sharing within Central Asia and enable export of electricity to South Asia.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Central Asia has a unique role to play in global efforts to promote clean energy and to positively impact global climate change. The region has a globally significant capacity to produce hydroelectricity and possesses vast hydrocarbon reserves. In addition Central Asia is the host region for one of the world's most catastrophic environmental disasters, the Aral Sea. The depletion of the Aral Sea has had a clear climactic and economic impact on the countries of the region and without effective intervention continues to pose a significant threat. Prior U.S. assistance to the region has focused on both systemic reform and institution building, as well as projects promoting more efficient technologies and private investment. For FY 2010, the Central Asia Regional budget request includes funding for new assistance programming that will help the countries of the region to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, industry, and urban areas, and reduce primary energy demand. U.S. assistance may include activities to improve energy efficiency, promote low- or zero-emissions technologies, and/or reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		550		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of trucks crossing the Tajik-Afghan Bridge at Nizhny Pyanj per day with diversified cargo.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	200	200	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, additional funds will be used to help generate an increase in traffic across the Tajik-Afghan Bridge at Nizhny Pyanj from 200 trucks per day to 400. Additionally, there will be a diversification of the goods transported beyond the current concentration on building materials. Currently, the U.S. has organized a regional policy dialogue with Central and South Asian countries on policy reforms necessary to promote and facilitate cross-border trade, and to improve their investment climates. Regional stability is linked to increasing prosperity and improving economic conditions and activity. Until FY 2009, U.S. efforts in this area have been focused on facilitating this dialogue, and providing assistance for individual countries to improve their performance; other donors have similarly focused on a country-by-country approach to trade and investment facilitation programs. This approach has demonstrated limits when issues need to be dealt with on both sides of a border or in a regional context. There are also numerous instances in which small infrastructure investments (e.g. equipment for intermodal facilities or cold storage) would remove major barriers to trade in the region. The regional cooperation process, focused on Afghanistan, also concentrates on improving border cooperation as the countries of the region try to agree on improved transit regimes. The U.S. hopes these contributions will be leveraged with other donors. While the U.S. assistance program focuses on the corridor from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan across Afghanistan and connecting with Pakistan, investments in appropriate developments in the broader region will also be made. Regional funds will allow the U.S. to assist the countries in a regional approach, for instance bringing them together with experts to harmonize trucking regulations and implement the results. Making minor improvements to facilities to allow smoother clearance of goods or easing transshipment from one transporter to another can have a major impact.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		USAID South Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,700		2,700		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of energy enterprises operations management improved to advance energy security as a result of U.S. foreign assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	3	8	10	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Affordable, sufficient, and sustainable sources of energy are essential to the continued economic growth of South Asia. U.S. assistance increases energy security by supporting energy market design and implementation of power exchanges. The exchanges will facilitate cross-border energy trade and investment in clean energy resources. U.S. assistance helps build and sustain well-governed states that respond to the increased energy needs of their people and thereby reduce widespread poverty. With increased FY 2010 funding, this regional program will: advance regional economic growth and increase energy security by promoting regional energy markets; facilitate the adoption of clean energy applications; implement cross-border energy trade through power exchanges; and invest in clean energy resources. Increased FY 2010 funding will also help focus on institutional and human capacity building efforts to enhance efficient operations in the energy sector.

Focus on Performance

Operating Unit		State South and Central Asia Regional				
Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,364		735		2,800	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total public and private dollars leveraged with U.S. foreign assistance support for cross-border energy trade projects.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Energy security in South and Central Asia is critically linked to the development of national and regional energy markets, cross-border energy trade and clean energy applications. In previous years, USAID programs have significantly facilitated potential cross border energy trade between Central Asian and South Asian nations, and between Sri Lanka and India. The development of regional energy markets received a significant boost with the establishment of electricity trading companies and power exchanges in India and Kazakhstan. The U.S. will focus on advancing energy security in South and Central Asia to put the countries of the region in a position to return to positive economic growth rates. To this end, it is critical to increase

focus on national and regional energy market development, accelerate cross border energy trade in electricity and gas, and advance clean energy solutions that include clean coal development, renewable energy applications and energy efficiency.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' engagement in the Western Hemisphere aims to advance a vision that allows citizens the freedom to shape their political destiny, promotes economic opportunity from the "bottom up," ensures energy security, and guarantees personal safety under the rule of law. Through bilateral diplomatic outreach and foreign assistance programs, engagement with regional and sub-regional groups on shared objectives, and multilaterally through the Organization of American States and the other institutions of the Inter-American system, the United States cooperates with partners to overcome the challenges of poverty, economic disparity, political marginalization, and social exclusion.

The President's Western Hemisphere strategy rests upon four interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of consolidating democracy, promoting prosperity, investing in people, and protecting the democratic state. More than just bilateral or regional assistance, U.S. programs are premised on a partnership with the hemisphere, as well as a recognition that the multifaceted challenges associated with transnational criminal organizations, persistent poverty, and political instability represent a shared responsibility, and a solution requires a coordinated response. The United States leverages other donor contributions and addresses common concerns through multilateral cooperation with the European Union, EU member states, Canada, and others. The United States has also built new forms of cooperation that go beyond traditional security, health, and development assistance to address global climate change and environmental sustainability, financial crises, food security, and energy security challenges.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
Development Assistance	247,305	357,622	-	357,622	533,350
Economic Support Fund	554,213	396,350	-	396,350	447,717
Foreign Military Financing	185,139	119,300	-	119,300	120,501
Global Health and Child Survival - State	144,974	145,748	-	145,748	143,948
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	134,201	127,788	-	127,788	127,571
International Military Education and Training	11,609	12,574	-	12,574	17,408
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	655,391	751,165	66,000	817,165	888,958
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,345	12,845	-	12,845	26,545
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	138,366	68,500	-	68,500	60,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
1 Peace and Security	964,840	1,006,069	66,000	1,072,069	1,202,092
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,095	9,475	-	9,475	18,570
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,050	2,120	-	2,120	2,925
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security	246,109	243,618	-	243,618	204,672

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	2,087,543	1,991,892	66,000	2,057,892	2,366,498
Sector Reform					
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	652,399	698,865	66,000	764,865	921,920
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,625	26,991	-	26,991	28,005
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,562	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	304,600	289,531	-	289,531	320,885
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	173,958	160,226	-	160,226	144,822
2.2 Good Governance	58,436	71,434	-	71,434	92,994
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	22,236	14,891	-	14,891	32,620
2.4 Civil Society	49,970	42,980	-	42,980	50,449
3 Investing in People	434,981	427,599	-	427,599	431,529
3.1 Health	327,225	322,281	-	322,281	311,466
3.2 Education	59,798	60,782	-	60,782	78,027
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	47,958	44,536	-	44,536	42,036
4 Economic Growth	239,551	265,719	-	265,719	409,918
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,700	21,960	-	21,960	2,455
4.2 Trade and Investment	53,914	46,903	-	46,903	59,563
4.3 Financial Sector	1,743	1,582	-	1,582	5,700
4.4 Infrastructure	22,200	7,000	-	7,000	8,248
4.5 Agriculture	47,183	55,352	-	55,352	126,050
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	22,541	43,828	-	43,828	55,091
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,238	4,309	-	4,309	8,441
4.8 Environment	78,032	84,785	-	84,785	144,370
5 Humanitarian Assistance	119,571	2,974	-	2,974	2,074
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	75,035	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	44,536	2,974	-	2,974	2,074
6 Program Support	24,000	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	10,614	102,796	-	102,796	124,692
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,614	4,645	-	4,645	16,388
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	98,151	-	98,151	108,304

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,366,498	1,202,092	320,885	431,529	409,918	2,074
Development Assistance	533,350	66,021	119,654	62,172	284,803	700
Economic Support Fund	447,717	162,787	121,103	54,856	107,921	1,050
Foreign Military Financing	120,501	120,501	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	143,948	-	-	143,948	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	127,571	-	-	127,571	-	-
International Military Education and Training	17,408	17,408	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	888,958	808,830	80,128	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	26,545	26,545	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,366,498	1,202,092	320,885	431,529	409,918	2,074
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	60,500	-	-	42,982	17,194	324

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account: \$322.328 million in FY 2008 and \$315 million in FY 2009.

Peace and Security: The central challenge to the safety of citizens in the region comes from non-traditional, transnational threats presented by organized crime, drug trafficking, gangs, and terrorism. Organized crime presents a continued threat to the institutions of government at all levels in the region. Working through the Summit of the Americas and the Organization of American States, the United States has helped focus the region's security agenda and strengthen institutions.

The Merida Initiative represents joint efforts, based on the principle of co-responsibility, to reduce the human and economic losses caused by transnational drug trafficking and cross-border organized crime. The governments and citizens of Mexico and Central America recognize the threat to their stability and prosperity and are partnering with the United States under Merida to confront these criminal elements. Caribbean security is also a key element in our national security strategy. As the Merida Initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean remains increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. A Caribbean-specific initiative deriving from the April 2009 Summit of the Americas will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries. Another top priority of the United States is supporting Colombian efforts to reinstate the rule of law throughout its national territory; implement comprehensive alternative development and job creation programs; improve security for judges, prosecutors and witnesses; and support demobilization, investigation, prosecution, and reintegration of former members of illegal armed groups.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. democracy programs focus on broadening citizen participation, supporting free elections and justice sector reform, developing anti-corruption initiatives and governmental transparency, supporting human rights, and fostering social justice through stronger rule of law. A top U.S. priority is to support Haiti bilaterally and through multinational cooperation, with the goal of creating an environment in which Haiti's democracy is irreversible. In addition, U.S. assistance helps municipal governments and communities improve fiscal accountability, lead infrastructure development efforts, and ensure safe, healthy and viable communities.

Investing in People: The United States is committed to unlocking the vast potential of the peoples of the hemisphere – especially women and marginalized communities such as the indigenous and Afro-Latinos – by helping countries provide improved education, training, and health care for their citizens. Assistance programs in the health area are designed to improve quality and access through improved health systems and to prevent the spread of infectious disease (including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and Malaria). In the education area, programs expand access to quality education, and provide education and training opportunities to strengthen employability for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations. Through the commitments to the Inter-American Development Bank and other development organizations, U.S. contributions are leveraged by other donors to increase their impact in the hemisphere.

Economic Growth: The United States supports a comprehensive development agenda that recognizes the critical role trade plays in creating the economic growth and individual opportunity on which social mobility hinges. U.S. free trade agreements increase market access for all signatory countries, attract foreign direct investment, boost exports, and create jobs. The United States supports countries with trade agreements with the United States and will provide funding to support environmental and labor capacity building to ensure

implementation of our trading partners' obligations in these areas. The Pathways for Prosperity initiative provides a framework for cooperation to ensure that the benefits of trade are broadly shared and advance key social priorities. The U.S. also provides support for the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation to focus on improvements to critical infrastructure in compact countries. These economic support efforts have an immense impact on bilateral relationships, and together with science and technology, and environment programs, the U.S. has bolstered a new hemispheric economic synergy.

Humanitarian Assistance: The region's security is closely linked with how all nations prepare for and respond to natural disasters and potential pandemics – including hurricanes, earthquakes, avian influenza, and other infectious diseases. The United States is supporting the establishment of concrete capabilities to respond quickly and comprehensively through increased communication between disaster and emergency management agencies, and better coordination among environmental and medical authorities.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. objectives in Argentina include promotion of regional stability and democracy, support for U.S. economic interests, and disruption of drug and human trafficking and other criminal networks. The Government of Argentina (GOA) has supported U.S. security goals through participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocating for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and through close cooperation in counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
International Military Education and Training	904	900	-	900	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	198	305	-	305	310
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	871	450	-	450	300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
1 Peace and Security	1,973	1,655	-	1,655	1,510
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	421	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	-	450	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	904	900	-	900	900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	101	94	-	94	310
1.5 Transnational Crime	97	211	-	211	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	30

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,510	1,510	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	310	310	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will provide assistance for military education and training to strengthen professionalism in the military and enhance Argentine interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, especially with regard to peacekeeping. Third among Latin American nations in the number of peacekeeping participants, Argentina trains units of other Latin American militaries at its peacekeeping training academy and sends instructors to assist Central American militaries in developing peacekeeping capabilities.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Argentina's capacity to combat proliferation by training and equipping Argentine Customs in inspection-level enforcement and investigations, and in dual-use export licensing to tighten control over technology transfers. U.S. Coast Guard training of Argentina's Coast Guard (Prefectura) will improve maritime enforcement capabilities and increase security at major container cargo ports. This training will build on previous investments to upgrade the port of Buenos Aires to a functioning Container Security Initiative port, which targets and pre-screens high-risk maritime cargo containers destined for the United States.

The United States also will increase the GOA's law enforcement and judicial capacity to combat transnational organized crime, particularly narcotics, human trafficking, and violations of intellectual property rights. U.S. programs will support the newly-formed operation of the Eastern Border Task Force, near the Tri-Border Area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Assistance also will build institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes effectively. U.S. programs will provide intellectual property rights enforcement training to GOA customs officials, patent and trademark examiners, police investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Bahamas focuses on Peace and Security and supports the following key goals: bolstering counter-narcotics law enforcement, combating financial crime, and strengthening interdiction capacity, which will help protect U.S. borders from illicit drugs, illegal migrants, and other transnational threats. U.S. assistance will build upon excellent cooperation with the Bahamas on security matters, law enforcement and preserving stability, thereby promoting democracy, free trade, and economic prosperity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	200
International Military Education and Training	186	125	-	125	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	401	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
1 Peace and Security	1,083	775	-	775	2,420
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	401	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	186	275	-	275	420
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	496	500	-	500	2,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	350	-	350	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	350	-	350	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,420	2,420	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The Bahamas' location between South America, Haiti, Cuba, and the United States places it squarely in the transit zone for illegal drugs and migrants seeking to enter the United States. Strengthening Bahamian interdiction and intelligence gathering capabilities is vital to U.S. interests. Post will

continue to support and improve maritime and border security capabilities through military and maritime training for the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), a multi-national and interagency (State, DEA, U.S. Coast Guard) interdiction effort, remains critical for protecting the southeast border of the United States from international drug trafficking and illegal migration into and through the Bahamas. Assistance will expand Bahamian and OPBAT capabilities on the island of Great Inagua, located 60 miles from the coast of Haiti along traditional smuggling routes, giving the United States in depth protection from criminal and transnational threats emanating from the Caribbean. Programs will provide technical support and training for the Bahamian and Turks and Caicos police to enhance investigative capabilities and strengthen prosecution. Assistance also will help develop local anti-terror capacity through training and the provision of equipment. The Freeport Container Port, one of the largest container ports in the world, participates in both the U.S. Department of Energy's Megaports Program and the Department of Homeland Security's Container Security Initiative. Continued U.S. funding of these initiatives will protect U.S. borders and the four million Americans who travel to The Bahamas every year.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	496		500		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Kilograms of cocaine seized by Operation Bahamas, Turks & Caicos (OPBAT) and Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) resources.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
840	1,331	1,789	1,000	1,297	1,100	1,200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for counternarcotics assistance will support the Royal Bahamian Police Force's (RBPF) participation in the long-running and successful trilateral counter-narcotics program Operation Bahamas, Turks & Caicos (OPBAT). Our Bahamian partners need U.S. assistance to prepare for the anticipated increase in Caribbean narcotics trafficking expected as counter-narcotics efforts in Mexico and Central America succeed. FY 2010 funds will allow the U.S. to address several long-standing requirements. U.S.-funded NORTEC "go-fast" boats are nearing the end of their useful life. Five Boston Whalers will be procured and stationed in Freeport, Andros, Nassau, Georgetown and Great Inagua to expand the RBPF's interdiction capabilities. Funds will support maintenance training for boat mechanics and night vision equipment to improve night operations. Funds will also expand the RBPF's wire intercept capabilities. The expansion of this key investigative tool is critical to fully utilizing the significant U.S. investment in OPBAT. DEA and OPBAT counter-narcotics activities are intelligence driven. The quality of the intelligence depends on the effectiveness and adaptiveness of our technology. This expansion will allow the RBPF to adapt to GSM technologies and the ever changing tactics and capabilities of narcotics traffickers. The proposed level of funding in FY 2010 will allow reporting on this indicator to begin in FY 2011.

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will focus on sustaining the U.S.-Belize partnership that discourages criminal activities and works to promote health. To accomplish these goals, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will remain crucial to supporting our mission goals of preserving peace and security in Belize and to prevent the country from becoming a transit point for terrorists and illegal drugs to enter the United States. The United States will also conduct programs to improve child survival and health, and fight HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	236	420	-	420	420
Foreign Military Financing	-	200	-	200	200
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
International Military Education and Training	216	200	-	200	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	236	420	-	420	420
1 Peace and Security	216	400	-	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	216	400	-	400	400
3 Investing in People	20	20	-	20	20
3.1 Health	20	20	-	20	20
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	1

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	420	400	-	20	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will fund training programs for members of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and the recently-established Belize National Coast Guard that are essential to enhancing Belize's security of its national territory. Training will also further develop Coast Guard operation and interdiction capabilities, improve maritime safety and search-and-rescue missions, help to protect the rich marine environment, and discourage criminal activities. Assistance will also be used to modernize the BDF

in order to protect its territory and resources, participate in peacekeeping operations, and respond to natural disasters through focus on improving logistical support, weapons, ammunition, spare parts, maintenance, and training needs. Assistance will also provide spare parts and communications equipment to the Coast Guard. Providing equipment and training to Belize's BDF and Coast Guard are critical to the stability and security of the country.

Investing in People: With the highest reported prevalence rate in Central America, Belize is an important focal point for HIV/AIDS activities in the region. Efforts to contain the epidemic focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. The U.S. long term goal is to contain the epidemic and promote behaviors which decrease transmission of the disease.

Bolivia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bolivia is South America's poorest country, facing serious economic, social, and political challenges. Bolivia also remains the third largest producer of coca and cocaine. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance seeks to collaborate with Bolivian government counterparts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to combat narcotics trafficking, reduce poverty and food insecurity, improve health services, strengthen democratic institutions, and protect the environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
Development Assistance	26,618	42,880	-	42,880	55,348
Economic Support Fund	16,862	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,936	16,836	-	16,836	19,000
International Military Education and Training	179	200	-	200	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,154	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	8,985	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
1 Peace and Security	48,895	41,200	-	41,200	44,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	200	-	200	400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	47,785	41,000	-	41,000	44,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	931	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,119	15,050	-	15,050	20,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,676	2,853	-	2,853	4,027
2.2 Good Governance	6,398	7,348	-	7,348	10,294
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,160	1,668	-	1,668	2,301
2.4 Civil Society	1,885	3,181	-	3,181	3,478
3 Investing in People	21,733	16,836	-	16,836	19,903
3.1 Health	21,733	16,836	-	16,836	19,000
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	903
4 Economic Growth	15,987	12,830	-	12,830	15,895
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,485	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	943	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	1,048
4.5 Agriculture	7,559	5,120	-	5,120	6,166
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,810	-	2,810	3,181
4.8 Environment	5,000	4,900	-	4,900	5,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	8,248	-	8,248	11,946
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	550	-	550	150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	99,734	85,916	-	85,916	100,748
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	7,698	-	7,698	11,796

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100,748	44,850	20,100	19,903	15,895	-
Development Assistance	55,348	18,450	20,100	903	15,895	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,000	-	-	19,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will support the fight against illegal drug trafficking by providing logistical support and training for eradication of illicit coca, improving interdiction of drugs and precursor chemicals, and reducing demand. Alternative development funding will help farmers expand their productive capacity and increase access to domestic and international markets. Funding will also continue to support growers' communities primarily in the Yungas region with social and economic infrastructure investments such as electrification, water and sanitation, road improvements and maintenance, and bridge construction. U.S. foreign assistance will also strengthen law enforcement capacity.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	47,785		41,000		44,450	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Export value on Free On Board prices of alternative products that come from Cochabamba Tropics and Yungas of La Paz] (\$ in millions)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	32	35.9	36	35	37	38.8

* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

The U.S. Government implements four complementary programs to support counter-narcotics objectives: eradication, alternative development, interdiction, and demand reduction. Despite weak bilateral cooperation, the Integrated Alternative Development program produced significant results, including the value of U.S.-promoted exports. Growth in the exports of these crops gives small farmers a viable and sustained source of income and helps to diversify the economy. In the Tropics of Cochabamba, the export value of bananas increased by 21 percent; in the Yungas of La Paz, the value of cacao and coffee exports increased by 25 percent and 21 percent respectively. The global economic recession negatively affected

world demand for hearts of palm, causing the value of exports to decline by 11 percent. The increase in FY 2010 funds will allow the Integrated Alternative Development program to reach more farmers and producer associations to improve the quality of their products and obtain higher prices in local and international markets. The additional funds will also be used for continued support to eradication, interdiction and demand reduction activities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will work with Bolivian Government counterparts, civil society, and NGOs to strengthen democratic institutions by supporting efforts for more inclusive, pluralistic, and representative democracy, and by building the capacity of institutions to deliver public works and services efficiently. U.S. assistance will promote human rights and the rule of law by supporting peaceful conflict resolution, articulation of citizen demands, and free and fair elections. U.S. assistance will also help develop a more efficient, transparent and accessible justice system and increase opportunities for youth and indigenous groups.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,676		2,853		4,027	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of People Visiting USG supported legal service centers serving low income and marginalized communities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	32,000	16,000	28,248	28,613	31,474	34,621
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Significant progress under current Administration of Justice Programs has provided access to justice to more than 76,000 Bolivians to date. Funding supports access to justice services through 11 Integrated Justice Centers (IJC). These IJCs are multi-institutional entities, which include lawyers, judges, counselors, prosecutors and mediators that provide justice services, including mediation and conciliation services, to citizens in peri-urban areas. The additional FY 2010 funds will be used to increase the number of new users in marginalized areas benefiting from access to IJCs to 40,000 by 2011. In addition, the United States will coordinate with the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark to expand the number of functioning IJCs from 11 to 26, throughout the country, by providing the technical assistance required to jump-start the services at the new centers. This would provide greater accessibility to the justice system for the Bolivian population, including the poor, indigenous, and women.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,398		7,348		10,294	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Citizens Receiving Improved Municipal Services				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	19,710	21,390
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Local Government and Decentralization is a priority program for Bolivia. The additional FY 2010 funds will be used to expand efforts to improve municipal performance by strengthening municipal management capacity, enhancing citizen participation at the local level, and providing quality municipal services to Bolivian citizens. This new activity focuses on poor and marginalized areas and when fully operational in FY 2011, will help municipal governments to provide even greater numbers of citizens with quality services. The new municipal strengthening activity will work largely with communities with chronically poor segments of the population, implementing activities jointly with municipal governments in approximately 100 out of the 327 municipalities directly affecting approximately 1.4 million people.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving the skills of health care providers, increasing access to contraceptives through social marketing, and helping local governments respond to their citizens' needs, especially in rural areas. Funds will help to reduce child morbidity and mortality in rural areas by expanding community-based, preventative health services and by strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks. In addition, funds will be used to improve tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will also support exchange programs and educational scholarships for historically disadvantaged youth and indigenous groups, as well as NGOs and local governments to promote the development of indigenous communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,326		1,226		2,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate in target areas.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	95	82.1	90.5	83	90.5	90.5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Preventing and controlling TB has been an important activity in target areas where funds support the implementation of Direct-Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS), a proven strategy in fighting TB.

Specific activities include: training health personnel; support for a functional logistics system to procure, deliver, and manage a dependable supply of high quality TB drugs; training for community level case detection and education activities; and improving data collection and analysis to strengthen the TB monitoring and surveillance system. With USAID support over the next five years, Bolivia will have a Community DOTS program with sufficient numbers of health workers to reach TB patients in rural and isolated regions; establish a high quality, well-equipped TB laboratory network; have improved TB drug logistics system; and increase the level of community awareness of TB. The additional resources in FY 2010 will be used to help maintain the success rate of TB treatment in target areas reached in FY 2009.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support broad-based economic growth in Bolivia to demonstrate the importance of a market-based economy to reduce poverty and food insecurity. Funding will help poor Bolivians increase household incomes by improving agricultural production and enterprise development. U.S. assistance will also help small farmers, especially in rural areas, improve technology, develop basic productive infrastructure, strengthen management practices, and access higher-value domestic, regional, and international markets.

U.S. programs also will protect Bolivia's vast biodiversity by reducing impacts from global climate change, and by promoting sustainable use of the country's natural resources, goods, and services. Activities will benefit indigenous and rural communities in the Bolivian Amazon region, which contains one of the largest expanses of the world's remaining tropical forests. The sustainable management of these tropical forests has generated jobs for the indigenous inhabitants and growth for the country.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,559		5,120		6,166	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Intervention				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	27,623	34,399	33,196	49,959	48,124	22,500
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With additional funds in FY2010, U.S. efforts will support agricultural sector development and reduce food insecurity. Building on successes of the current Title II Food Security and Market Access and Poverty (MAPA) programs, which end April 2009 and September 2010, respectively, the programs will provide assistance to 22,500 households, working largely with small farmers and households in the most food insecure, chronically poor segments of the population to support environmentally sound economic growth and improved well-being. This will be done through activities including value-chain integration and market linkages, interventions at the field/production level, and improved natural resource management. The decrease in the 2010 target is due to the fact that the MAPA program will be ending in September 2010. The new agriculture program, set to begin in October 2010, will be in a start up year and will therefore have less reach initially. This program will compliment the new food security program, scheduled to start in October 2009, by creating stronger agriculture value chains and developing agricultural technologies that can be transferred to small farmers in food insecure areas.

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil will expand partnerships to achieve the following key goals: foster a professional military and strengthen peacekeeping capabilities; strengthen the capacity of local organizations to address critical threats to the Amazon's tropical forest and biological diversity; promote clean and renewable energy and energy efficiency to mitigate climate change; and support governmental and nongovernmental entities to detect, control, and reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, particularly among high-risk populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,349	21,450	-	21,450	11,750
Development Assistance	9,983	15,000	-	15,000	5,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,300	-	1,300	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	3,500	-	3,500	3,700
International Military Education and Training	174	250	-	250	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	-	400	400

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	15,349	21,450	-	21,450	11,750
1 Peace and Security	1,166	1,650	-	1,650	2,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	400	-	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	174	250	-	250	650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	4,200	4,800	-	4,800	4,700
3.1 Health	4,200	4,800	-	4,800	4,700
4 Economic Growth	9,983	15,000	-	15,000	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,700	-	1,700	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	483	300	-	300	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	10,000	-	10,000	4,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,152	-	3,152	3,567
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	438	-	438	1,122
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,714	-	2,714	2,445

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,750	2,050	-	4,700	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,700	-	-	3,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will help support a professional military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It also will enhance the Brazilian military's ability to assume a larger role in peacekeeping operations and in combating terrorism. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the Government of Brazil's interdiction and counter-narcotics programs and provide law enforcement training. This is the first year that previously-requested ACP funds will be requested under the INCLE account.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will help local health organizations adopt the World Health Organization recommended tuberculosis (TB) treatment in 32 Brazilian municipalities with high rates of the disease. Funds will also support Brazilian health institutes to implement standardized treatments for TB and evaluate their impact. In addition, U.S. assistance will help accelerate the use of rapid tests for drug resistant TB and evaluate patients with drug resistant TB.

U.S. programs will continue supporting activities to expand palliative care options for people living with HIV/AIDS in three priority Brazilian metropolitan areas. Activities will include increasing personal income, job-creation, life skills, and preventive health care. The United States will work with local partners to pilot innovative strategies to increase access to HIV/AIDS testing and counseling for vulnerable populations in two major metropolitan regions.

Economic Growth: Brazil ranks fourth in global greenhouse gas emissions and is certain to become an important partner in future negotiations to mitigate climate change. The United States will support Brazil's ability to manage public forest lands in the Amazon through technical exchanges between U.S. federal and state agencies and the new Brazilian Forest Service. Activities will help strengthen the capacity of local organizations to offer solutions to socio-environmental problems associated with deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon region. This work will improve conservation in and around indigenous lands, parks, and inhabited reserves. In addition, U.S. assistance will support clean and renewable energy to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will provide Chile the tools it needs to help improve regional and global security. Through security assistance programs, joint exercises, and senior-level bilateral exchanges, Chile will be better positioned to participate in global peacekeeping operations and conduct joint operations U.S. and other international forces.

U.S. support will help strengthen Chile's counter-terrorism unit and overall anti-terrorist capabilities by fully developing an Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program to guard against weapons proliferation. U.S. counter-narcotics efforts will augment Chile's coordination of border strengthening projects, including limiting the flow of narcotics from Peru and Bolivia, whose coca production has risen sharply in previous years. Counter-narcotic law enforcement efforts will target traffickers whose product flows to the United States and the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,279
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	750
International Military Education and Training	550	525	-	525	979
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	99	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	737	300	-	300	450

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,279
1 Peace and Security	1,386	1,225	-	1,225	2,229
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	287	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	300	-	300	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	550	925	-	925	1,729
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	99	-	-	-	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	5
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	5

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,279	2,229	50	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,279	2,229	50	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	979	979	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	50	50	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The U.S. assistance will support defense and military restructuring, reform, and operations to strengthen Chile's modernization efforts, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and further civilian control over the military. U.S. programs will directly build Chile's capacity to sustain its contributions to ongoing peacekeeping operations and prepare for contributions to future peacekeeping and coalition operations.

The U. S. Government will help train and equip Chilean law enforcement agencies to strengthen their ability to combat narco trafficking, transnational crime, trafficking in wildlife (fauna and flora) and international terrorism. Funds will be used to provide equipment and training to law enforcement combating the drug flow from Bolivia. Funds also will be used to train Chilean judges and prosecutors to better adjudicate cases relating to financial and other transnational crimes. Investments that bolster Chilean port security and customs operations will strengthen Chile's capacity to interdict contraband and combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In partnership with the Government of Colombia (GOC), U.S. programs will focus on three primary objectives: stopping narcotics trafficking and terrorism, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting economic and social development. U.S. assistance will help the GOC achieve irreversible gains by consolidating security, reducing illicit crop production, and increasing state presence in strategic zones where violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge. The United States will continue to support the GOC's fight against illegal armed groups and strengthen its institutional capacity to provide security, economic, and social development. Programs will create jobs and economic opportunities, increase state presence throughout the country, provide humanitarian assistance to those most affected by internal violence, protect human rights, improve the rule of law, and support the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
Economic Support Fund	194,412	196,500	-	196,500	200,660
Foreign Military Financing	52,570	53,000	-	53,000	66,390
International Military Education and Training	1,421	1,400	-	1,400	1,695
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	289,005	287,500	-	287,500	237,760
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,288	3,150	-	3,150	6,495
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,630	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
1 Peace and Security	439,625	448,500	-	448,500	438,157
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,288	2,750	-	2,750	4,495
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	72,597	88,519	-	88,519	101,778
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	363,740	356,231	-	356,231	331,384
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	-	1,000	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	60,871	47,550	-	47,550	32,643
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	55,281	36,967	-	36,967	24,053
2.2 Good Governance	4,771	8,883	-	8,883	7,171
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	819	1,200	-	1,200	819
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	-	500	600
3 Investing in People	36,000	41,500	-	41,500	36,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,000	41,500	-	41,500	36,000
4 Economic Growth	4,200	4,000	-	4,000	6,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,200	4,000	-	4,000	4,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	551,326	541,550	-	541,550	513,000
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,630	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,630	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	7,538	20,407	-	20,407	16,109
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,538	882	-	882	987
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	19,525	-	19,525	15,122

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	513,000	438,157	32,643	36,000	6,200	-
Economic Support Fund	200,660	135,017	23,443	36,000	6,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	66,390	66,390	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,695	1,695	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	237,760	228,560	9,200	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,495	6,495	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. counter-narcotics programs will continue to support Colombia's aerial and manual drug eradication and interdiction activities, maintenance of aviation assets, anti-money laundering efforts, and training for police and military counter-narcotics personnel to promote rule of law. Security assistance will support Colombia's efforts to expand control across its national territory to ensure that gains against illegal armed groups are not reversed. Programs will support Colombia's efforts to reform its military establishment, including professional education, training, and management of personnel and resources. Respect for human rights is incorporated in all aspects of training.

New alternative development programs in conflict zones will create jobs and sustainable economic opportunities in areas recently retaken from illegal armed groups and include Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. The United States will continue to partner with the GOC to reintegrate demobilized members of illegal armed groups successfully in society in order to achieve a lasting peace. U.S. funding will enable the GOC to provide reparations to and expand services for victims, and prevent recruitment of children by illegal armed groups. Assistance also will provide training, equipment, and forensics support for the prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic scientists responsible for the adjudication of cases involving demobilized ex-combatants.

U.S. counter-terrorism assistance will help improve the GOC's cyber forensics and investigations programs and continue to improve the GOC's capability to secure its borders and international airports and to detect fraudulent travel documents. Humanitarian mine clearance, victim assistance and mine risk education programs will also be expanded.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	72,597		88,519		101,778	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of attacks perpetrated against rural communities nationwide.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
101	65	30	15	19	9	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Colombian National Police has significantly increased security in rural areas by increasing Carabinero presence in municipalities and surrounding remote areas. By extending their influence into the smaller townships, the Carabineros have largely denied illegal armed groups freedom of movement and allowed government agencies to reengage the local populace through provision of basic services, including education and health care. Additional funding in FY 2010 will improve long range communication capabilities of the Carabineros, increasing numbers and quality of distant police stations, and enhancing their mobility and specialized weapons systems to increase effectiveness of these security forces. These improvements, together with better training, will allow the police to extend their law enforcement capabilities to even more remote regions that are still vulnerable to illegal narcotics activity and violence.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,288		2,750		4,495	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Students Trained in Counter-terrorism programs and activities				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
184	296	258	180	300	250	420
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The decrease in FY 2009 funding reflects the nationalization of an anti-kidnapping program and school, and the Government of Colombia's assumption of program costs and training. Additional FY 2010 funds will support diversification of counter-terror efforts, continuing to improve Colombia's capability to protect persons at risk, giving Colombia advanced crisis response training, and bolstering its cyber investigations and forensics programs to include advanced techniques. Assistance will also include border security programs to secure Colombia's borders and international airports; training to detect fraudulent travel documents; and senior level crisis management and police managers' courses in combating terrorism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support rule of law activities to increase access to justice, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, and improve the criminal justice system. Human rights programs will improve investigation and prosecution of human rights cases and human rights

protection, including labor rights. New regional justice houses in rural, post-conflict areas will provide a range of formal and informal justice services to 1.9 million Colombians living in low income and marginalized communities, including Afro-Colombian communities.

In collaboration with the GOC, the United States will help strengthen and expand the provision of government services in regions and communities previously controlled by illegal armed groups and increase citizen oversight of government operations in these areas. Increased assistance to prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic experts will enhance capabilities to effectively investigate, prosecute, and resolve criminal cases more promptly. Technical assistance will focus on complex and serious crimes, including sex crimes, homicides, intellectual property, cyber crimes, narcotics, public corruption, financial crimes, and asset forfeiture. U.S. assistance also will continue to support the GOC's Prosecutor General (Fiscal), police agencies, forensic entities, Inspector General (Procuraduria), the Public Defender, and civil society oversight. Working with the GOC and through non-governmental organizations, programs will focus on the development of robust victim assistance within the Prosecutor General's Office. Citizen participation in priority regions of the country will be expanded to increase transparency and effectiveness of government services. Assistance will strengthen the Colombian labor movement and increase trade union capacity, specifically in the areas of organizational reform and development, promotion of legal reforms, and core skills building. In addition, assistance will make political parties more responsive to popular will and promote political participation, especially by vulnerable populations such as Afro-Colombians.

Investing in People: The United States will work with the GOC expand social and economic opportunities and improve the livelihoods of Colombia's large numbers of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, including female-headed households, the indigenous, youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and Afro-Colombians. These programs will enhance the capacity of the Colombian private and public sectors to prevent repeated displacement of people, support returns, and meet the needs of these groups by promoting economic opportunities and expanding access to services, such as health care, housing, and education, particularly in newly-secured areas. U.S. assistance also will enhance the policy framework related to internally displaced populations, including their status, GOC response, and the creation of durable solutions to the problem.

Economic Growth: U.S. programs will focus on trade and investment, with a special emphasis on improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises and promoting broad-based economic growth in the country's poorest regions. These programs will support economic, social, and environmental reforms to enable the country to better implement and benefit from the proposed U.S.-Colombia free trade agreement. In collaboration with GOC and private sector partners, the United States will expand economic opportunities for populations at risk, such as indigenous populations, Afro-Colombians, and internally displaced persons.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions (in metric tons of CO2 equivalent) reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in natural resources management, agriculture, and/or biodiversity sector.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,508,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Ongoing and new activities in natural and commercial forestry, agroforestry, silvo-pastoral and protected areas management will contribute to this indicator. Targets will be based on a calculation using a carbon calculator to convert assisted hectares to tons of carbon. The additional funds in FY 2010 will initiate new activities to avoid deforestation and carbon sequestration via forest and protected areas management. Other activities will include technical assistance in developing carbon markets and other environmental service payments. The additional funds will expand technical assistance to the biofuels sector and land titling and land use zoning, which is essential to prevent land use conversion and allows residents access to credit to pursue carbon-friendly livelihoods. The target of 2,508,000 metric tons is preliminary and will be adjusted when the new program design is completed.

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will help Costa Rica improve its domestic security environment. Within this context, U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly support our top strategic goal of Peace and Security. President Arias has personally asked for U.S. assistance to improve security and defend against regional narco-traffickers in order to advance his goal of making Costa Rica the first fully-developed country in Latin America by 2021. Providing a safe and secure domestic environment as well as improving the health of its citizens will directly affect positive economic growth and prosperity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	172	320	-	320	1,225
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	325
International Military Education and Training	172	320	-	320	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	172	320	-	320	1,225
1 Peace and Security	172	320	-	320	1,225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	172	320	-	320	725
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	325	325	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will provide training and specialized law enforcement equipment not available in Costa Rica, including information systems that will enhance the accountability of mid-level police managers while allowing far more efficient use of limited police resources. This assistance will directly support U.S. counter-narcotics and law enforcement interests in a key area of the trafficking transit zone between North and South America. Through information systems assistance, the U.S. will also help to make criminal records and arrest warrants available to police nationwide.

The U.S. will also continue the training and professionalization of Costa Rican security personnel, managed by the Department of Defense. This training will help foster critical security ties with U.S. military and will include courses on intelligence analysis, patrol boat and small engine maintenance, maritime boarding operations, counter-terrorism, and leadership and management. Assistance will also support the provision of equipment to enhance Costa Rica's search and rescue capability.

The U.S. will measure the success of the program by the rate of domestic crime, especially murder and assaults, and the number and/or percentage of successful criminal prosecutions. Additionally, we will measure how many major trafficking organizations and their supporting infrastructures have been disrupted and/or dismantled as defined by an identified hierarchy and significant international, national, and regional impact.

Investing in People: The United States will help fight HIV/AIDS throughout Central America. Efforts to contain the epidemic in the region focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those populations most at-risk; improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment; and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. Programs will encourage Costa Rica to finish developing a national health emergency plan and participate in regional health initiatives.

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance is to empower Cuban civil society to demand more effective democracy and respect for human dignity. To promote a peaceful transition to self-determined democracy on the island, U.S. assistance programs focus on providing humanitarian assistance to victims of repression, strengthening civil society, weakening the information blockade, and helping Cubans to create space for dialogue about democratic change and reconciliation. Recognizing the challenges of working in Cuba, the United States remains flexible to respond to evolving opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,947	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,841	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	33,542	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,000	-	3,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. foreign assistance promotes peaceful transition to self-determined democracy on the island. To encourage civic participation in Cuba, the U.S. program focuses on strengthening independent Cuban civil society organizations, including professional associations and labor groups. Efforts are aimed at increasing the capacity for community involvement in, and networks among, civil society organizations. The United States supports information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island. In the interest of advancing human rights, the United States provides humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, and other victims of repression. The program also raises awareness of human rights and supports Cubans to document human rights violations. In response to an increasingly vocal pro-democracy movement on the island, the United States supports nascent pro-democracy groups. The use of technology and new media enhance program results and galvanize international support and solidarity for the objectives.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance program in the Dominican Republic is a comprehensive effort that helps build and sustain a democratic, well-governed state that responds to the needs of its people, reduces widespread poverty, and conducts itself responsibly in the international arena. To this end, the program supports efforts to improve key Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) indicators in good governance, health and education, and economic growth. U.S. foreign assistance strengthens the U.S. partnership with the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) and helps improve governance and access to justice; implements the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), while helping small businesses and rural communities take advantage of trade and income generation opportunities; protects the environment; and provides a more equitable distribution of quality health and education services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
Development Assistance	11,003	24,600	-	24,600	23,700
Economic Support Fund	12,399	1,100	-	1,100	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,500	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,411	10,339	-	10,339	8,550
International Military Education and Training	946	800	-	800	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,492	3,650	-	3,650	1,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	436	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
1 Peace and Security	4,674	4,850	-	4,850	3,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	436	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	946	1,400	-	1,400	1,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,292	3,250	-	3,250	1,550
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	200	-	200	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,950	5,750	-	5,750	8,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,936	1,685	-	1,685	2,650
2.2 Good Governance	2,014	1,865	-	1,865	2,650
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	600	-	600	600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,600	-	1,600	2,100
3 Investing in People	28,363	30,089	-	30,089	24,050
3.1 Health	24,111	24,839	-	24,839	19,550
3.2 Education	4,252	5,250	-	5,250	4,500
4 Economic Growth	11,200	11,200	-	11,200	11,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	50,187	51,889	-	51,889	47,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	5,750	5,750	-	5,750	5,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,750	2,750	-	2,750	2,750
4.8 Environment	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,686	-	2,686	2,330
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,686	-	2,686	2,330

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	47,100	3,850	8,000	24,050	11,200	-
Development Assistance	23,700	-	8,000	4,500	11,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,550	-	-	8,550	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican military efforts to address ungoverned spaces, both land and maritime, through capacity building as well as train-and-equip initiatives such as Operation Enduring Friendship. In addition, security assistance will help foster close cooperation on a range of key issues, including terrorism, counter-narcotics, weapons, and illegal immigration, by enhancing the Dominican military's interoperability with U.S. and regional forces, and its interdiction, disaster relief, and peacekeeping operations capabilities. Programs implemented through the Merida Initiative will help ensure that the Dominican law enforcement, military, and judicial systems more effectively address crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering. The trans-shipment of illegal narcotics through the Dominican Republic continues to be a significant problem with amounts expected to increase from 220 metric tons in 2008 to 240 metric tons in 2009. With greater increases anticipated in the future, this situation leads to increased crime and border concerns. U.S. assistance will continue to support Dominican border authorities in defining proper roles for the military, interdicting illegal migrants, fighting illicit drug operations, and coordinating natural disaster response efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue to support the Public Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, the National Police, and the Public Defenders Office to implement the criminal procedures code, prosecute crimes more effectively, reduce corruption, and make justice services more accessible, timely, and responsive. The United States will also work with appropriate government agencies and civil society organizations to increase access to public information, strengthen oversight mechanisms, and promote a more democratic political party system with a particular focus on transparent and accountable financing. These activities complement those supported by the Merida Initiative. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society organizations that monitor the transparency of public institutions, expand citizen participation in social auditing of public funds, and promote media reporting of governance and transparency issues.

Investing in People: The United States will work to mitigate the effects of poverty and help build a more equitable society by improving access to quality health care and basic education, while encouraging greater grassroots support for investing in these areas. Through partnerships with the GODR, U.S. programs will support Dominican health sector reform, including the implementation of a social health insurance program. FY 2010 resources will contribute to improvements in national maternal and child health and tuberculosis programs, with emphasis on pre-natal, obstetric, and post-natal care, neonatal health, health systems, and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, as well as improvements in the country's immunization coverage. U.S. assistance will continue to promote quality basic education, in both urban and rural areas, through improved education policy reform and implementation. U.S. assistance will also finance and promote the use of innovative education activities targeted to at-risk youth. Specific activities will support the GODR Secretariat of Education's efforts to improve the quality of education by providing teacher training in math and reading at the primary level along with learning opportunities for out-of-school children and at-risk youth.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Dominican Republic will continue to receive significant support to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support for orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance complements efforts by the GODR and other donors to streamline the regulatory environment and implement CAFTA-DR to generate broad-based, sustainable economic growth. U.S. programs will continue to address disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development. These programs also target improvements in the competitiveness of small businesses, particularly those negatively affected by CAFTA-DR. Specific activities will support potential Dominican exporters diversify crops, increase rural value chain productivity, identify new markets, and develop marketing strategies that take advantage of increased opportunities for local and international trade. Activities will also support the enforcement of Dominican environmental laws and regulations at the local level by helping municipal environmental units develop and enforce local ordinances. In addition, U.S. assistance promotes efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity through improved management of Dominican protected areas, watersheds, and coastal resources.

Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Eastern Caribbean encompasses a large swath of the vulnerable third border of the United States, covering 150,000 square miles, including seven independent countries—Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines— and the overseas territories and dependencies of France (Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Martin, St. Barthelemy), the Netherlands (St. Maarten, Saba, St. Eustatius), and the United Kingdom (Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands) for which U.S. Embassy Bridgetown has various consular, law enforcement, and security responsibilities. U.S. assistance focuses on combating international crime and illegal drugs and bolstering counter-terrorism efforts in the region, helping deter terrorists and illegal drugs from entering the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
Foreign Military Financing	-	800	-	800	2,000
International Military Education and Training	587	650	-	650	855
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	496	500	-	500	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	496	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
1 Peace and Security	1,579	1,950	-	1,950	3,755
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	496	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	587	1,450	-	1,450	2,305
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	400	430	-	430	1,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	96	70	-	70	350

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,755	3,755	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	855	855	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	900	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The closely related goals of combating international crime and drugs and bolstering

counter-terrorism efforts require sustained engagement with the seven countries and 10 territories, whose porous borders can directly affect U.S. national security. The region's weak or ineffective border controls threaten U.S. border security because they can be exploited by persons with terrorist, narco-trafficking, and other criminal ties. Moreover, as traditional counter-narcotics programs have atrophied, criminal activity on the islands has blossomed, fueled in large part by the drug trade. The twin challenges of narcotics trafficking and money laundering pose vital challenges to the stability and prosperity of countries in the region. Experience around the world has shown that terrorist financing and logistics often parallel or make use of existing criminal and narco-trafficking infrastructure.

The U.S. Government will continue to focus its assistance to the Eastern Caribbean on enhancing the region's capacity to disrupt and deter narcotics trafficking, terrorism financing, money laundering operations and other financial crimes, as well as on strengthening judicial and legislative support mechanisms that improve law enforcement capability, through technical assistance, provision of equipment, training programs, small grants and training and infrastructure improvements.

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Ecuador focuses on strengthening democracy and creating a prosperous, private-sector-based, market economy as the country pursues new policy initiatives that have changed government institutions and resulted in a new publicly approved constitution.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
Development Assistance	9,855	26,585	-	26,585	28,715
Economic Support Fund	5,951	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	-	300	750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	178	250	-	250	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,042	7,500	-	7,500	7,638
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	174	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	893	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
1 Peace and Security	9,906	16,550	-	16,550	18,651
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	174	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	178	550	-	550	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	9,455	15,700	-	15,700	17,101
1.5 Transnational Crime	99	300	-	300	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,288	8,295	-	8,295	9,682
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	322	2,050	-	2,050	2,782
2.2 Good Governance	1,254	3,750	-	3,750	3,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	101	400	-	400	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	611	2,095	-	2,095	2,000
3 Investing in People	5,794	200	-	200	200
3.1 Health	5,794	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	200	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	7,212	9,590	-	9,590	8,970
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,153	2,590	-	2,590	1,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,059	2,000	-	2,000	1,950
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,070
5 Humanitarian Assistance	893	-	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	893	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	26,093	34,635	-	34,635	37,503
of which: 6 Program Support	233	3,046	-	3,046	3,264
6.1 Program Design and Learning	233	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,046	-	3,046	3,264

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	37,503	18,651	9,682	200	8,970	-
Development Assistance	28,715	10,571	8,974	200	8,970	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,638	6,930	708	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: The United States will bolster counter-narcotics operations by modernizing police and military capabilities in interdiction, evidence gathering, strengthening port and maritime controls, and providing support for police and military presence in strategic locations. Security assistance will enhance the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory, thereby denying terrorist organizations, including illegal Colombian armed groups, areas to train and organize. U.S. programs will reinforce the principles of civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and effective resource management. The United States also plans to support the Government of Ecuador's (GOE) work in de-mining, particularly in the southern border area with Peru where mines left from the border skirmish in the mid-90s still pose a threat to the local population. Training, equipment upgrades, and infrastructure improvements for de-mining training facilities will enhance Ecuador's capabilities in this critical area.

The United States will partner with the GOE and local businesses to create new legitimate jobs and raise incomes for vulnerable groups in the border regions by helping small producers and private businesses access supply and value chains. U.S. programs will support local government efforts to strengthen their ability to deliver basic services (including drinking water and sewerage) and productive infrastructure (roads, bridges, and irrigation canals), and to expand citizen participation in and oversight of local decision-making. Funds for alternative development will increase economic opportunities and improve the livelihoods of an additional 40,000 persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening democracy and democratic institutions remains a top U.S. priority in Ecuador. The United States will partner with Ecuadorians to promote effective local governance, strengthen key democratic institutions under a new constitution, promote consensus-building, support participation of citizens in political and other democratic processes, and improve access to justice for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance to local governments will improve services and implement programs that promote transparency and respond to citizen priorities. In partnership with the first Ecuadorian legislature elected under the 2008 constitution, the United States will provide technical assistance and training to help new legislators be responsive and accountable to the people. Civil society, particularly women, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities, will receive support to participate fully in political processes. U.S. programs also will support Ecuadorian efforts to fight corruption. To ensure more equitable access to justice, specific activities will help improve the quality of justice services by training prosecutors,

judges, and the judicial police.

Investing in People: The United States will work with national and local governments to expand and rehabilitate water supply and sanitation infrastructure and to establish community-based operation and maintenance systems. U.S. assistance will increase household-level understanding of hygiene through health education activities to prevent disease among mothers and children. U.S. assistance will also support improvements in infrastructure and the integration of disabled or socially excluded workers in the workforce.

Economic Growth: The United States will work with national and provincial governments and business groups to improve their ability to identify potential local and foreign investors, to strengthen and expand by 50 percent the network of provincial economic development agencies created in FY 2007, and to increase the productive capacity of ten economic sectors selected in 2008 in consultation with the GOE. U.S. programs will support Ecuadorian policy reform efforts aimed at improving legal and administrative procedures in areas such as competitiveness, small enterprise development, and foreign investment.

U.S. environment programs will continue to work with Ecuador's national and local governments, indigenous organizations, the private sector, and the non-governmental community to improve the sustainable management of protected areas and forests, which are fundamental to preserving Ecuador's unique biodiversity. Work will focus on ecotourism and the management of protected areas, indigenous lands and watersheds. U.S. and local partners will expand the number of hectares under improved management, work to increase tourism revenues in protected areas, improve management of critical habitat, and support decentralized management of forest and water resources.

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador is an important partner for U.S. regional counter-narcotics and law enforcement efforts, a leader in the implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), and the host for the Secretariat for the Central American Integration System (SICA). U.S. foreign assistance resources will work to address the threats posed by a surge in criminal violence and gang activity that deters foreign investment, fuels illegal migration, and undermines popular support for democratic government by focusing on the following key objectives: upgrading the quality of basic education, improving the health system, sustaining higher levels of economic growth needed to reduce poverty, supporting efforts to implement CAFTA-DR, improving the rule of law and good governance, and combating transnational crime and narco-trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
Development Assistance	15,051	21,196	-	21,196	27,475
Foreign Military Financing	5,631	3,500	-	3,500	4,800
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	8,425	5,990	-	5,990	5,440
International Military Education and Training	1,619	1,600	-	1,600	1,900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	744	-	-	-	800

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
1 Peace and Security	7,994	5,100	-	5,100	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,250	5,100	-	5,100	6,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200	-	-	-	390
1.5 Transnational Crime	544	-	-	-	410
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,418	5,090	-	5,090	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,918	1,615	-	1,615	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	3,475	-	3,475	2,000
3 Investing in People	11,896	11,510	-	11,510	13,460
3.1 Health	8,445	6,010	-	6,010	5,460
3.2 Education	3,451	5,500	-	5,500	8,000
4 Economic Growth	6,182	10,606	-	10,606	15,475
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,200	1,710	-	1,710	2,205
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,682	3,414	-	3,414	4,770
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,082	-	1,082	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	2,400	-	2,400	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,661	-	2,661	3,067
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	590	-	590	475

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	31,490	32,306	-	32,306	40,435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,071	-	2,071	2,592

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40,435	7,500	4,000	13,460	15,475	-
Development Assistance	27,475	-	4,000	8,000	15,475	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,440	-	-	5,440	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. Government programs will focus on countering transnational street gang violence, enhancing Salvadoran law enforcement capabilities, and furthering the professionalization of El Salvador's Armed Forces. U.S. agencies will train, equip, and mentor El Salvador's police, judiciary, and public security organizations. U.S.-funded security assistance will help train and equip the Salvadoran military to better control its borders, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, increase its maritime security capability, and engage in counter-narcotics missions. Continued U.S. assistance to two institutions located in El Salvador, the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location (a staging facility for U.S. anti-narcotics surveillance operations) and the San Salvador International Law Enforcement Academy, will prove crucial to realizing U.S. public security objectives throughout the region.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,250		5,100		6,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	4	18	20	25
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, the U.S. will continue to enhance training focused on interoperability between military and civil law enforcement forces. Training courses will address El Salvador's territorial integrity, maritime patrol and search and seizure, and a mobile course titled, "Legal Aspects of Border Security and Counter Narcotrafficking," in which 18 officers from the Salvadoran Armed Forces participated in FY 2008. In FY 2009 the U.S. also plans to train military and police personnel in maintaining diesel motors, which power the

watercraft used to conduct littoral and maritime patrols. Additional specific courses are to be determined. The increase in FY2010 funding will be reflected in FY2011 targets.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will work in partnership with the Government of El Salvador (GOES) to continue to support the priorities of reducing crime and corruption through a balanced, integrated approach of community crime and violence prevention coupled with justice sector reforms and improved law enforcement. Community crime will be addressed through the expansion of civil society activities, public-private sector alliances, capacity building at multiple levels of government, improved policy making, and coordination and implementation of prevention strategies. In support of the U.S. Government anti-gang strategy, additional assistance will be given to local governments and civil society to establish and strengthen activities that deter youth from joining gangs, and enable municipal government to act as a catalyst in making communities safer. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted toward communities that are vulnerable to crime. Justice sector reform efforts will focus on improved justice sector processes, particularly in the areas of criminal justice and criminal investigation, legislation and regulations, and transparency. Assistance will continue promoting anti-corruption measures and encourage more transparent and accountable management of public resources and decision-making at the various levels of government. Emphasis will be placed on increased involvement of civil society and the private sector, and continued support for the new administration following national elections.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will focus on helping El Salvador achieve the healthy and educated workforce necessary to sustain a growing economy and democracy. Health programs will support the GOES' efforts to improve the health of mothers and children (including reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates through quality hospital-based services and a focus on the prevention of hospital-based infections). While family planning assistance is phasing-out, U.S. assistance will continue strengthening the GOES' voluntary family planning program. The bilateral HIV/AIDS program will continue to work to slow the incidence of new HIV infections by focusing on prevention among the most at-risk groups.

While continuing to improve the quality of basic education, activities will also help provide academic and vocational competencies and strive to increase the number and quality of secondary school graduates. Teacher training will continue to be a priority area of emphasis, and peer and adult counselors will be trained to work with out-of-school adolescents in developing their life skills in non-school settings. FY 2010 funds will permit the expansion of education program for schools specifically in high-risk, difficult-to-reach areas with low levels of performance. The focus will be on improving the quality and effectiveness of education while building on new competency-based language and teacher training programs developed and continuously improved upon elsewhere in the country. With an increased focus on teacher training, a growing number of primary aged students will benefit from the program, leading to higher rates of success at the secondary level. In collaboration with the GOES' Ministries of Health and Education, U.S. assistance will strengthen management systems, thereby contributing to the sustainability gains made through U.S. support. Additionally, support to the current private-public sector alliances program will ensure an increased flow of resources to the social sector.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will continue to bolster trade capacity building activities in El Salvador as part of a regional effort to help CAFTA-DR signatories take advantage of trade relations with the United States. The United States will help the GOES address key fiscal policy constraints that limit long-term growth and enhance the participation of small and medium sized enterprises in local and global markets. Programs will also work at the sub-national level to promote investment and job creation. Assistance will help municipalities improve enabling environments for local businesses and secure long-term financing for growth-enhancing investments. As El Salvador's economy grows, firms are finding it difficult to find workers with specific technical skills. Accordingly, local training institutes, universities, and private sector firms will be targeted to improve training for workers in service, export-oriented, and other growing

industries. Finally, the United States will work to improve the ability of the GOES to sustainably manage and protect economically important, but endangered, marine and coastal resources focusing on coastal areas of high biodiversity importance.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,682		3,414		4,770	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	880	896	380	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funds will allow a new phase of assistance to continue promoting private sector growth through increased trade and investment. Instead of direct assistance to firms, the United States will foster a “second wave” of domestic sales and export growth by helping a new government implement a process of rationalization of the current mix of institutional assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and exporters, leading to a more streamlined and effective institutional framework for supporting SME development. In addition, funding will help strengthen the Salvadoran institutional framework for innovation and technological development to increase SME productivity and competitiveness. Activities will be launched in early FY 2011; therefore no results are expected in FY 2010.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	300		2,400		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of persons participating in USG-funded workforce development programs				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funds will help enhance the skills of Salvadoran workers, building the competitiveness of local firms in the global economy. The program objective is to improve the functioning of the Salvadoran labor market so private sector demand for skilled workers can be met. The United States will focus on developing occupational skills standards and competency certifications so that more Salvadorans have a certified competency level, generating and disseminating consumer-based reports complemented with career counseling and placement, improving the labor market information system, and developing alliances with the private sector to improve technical and vocational education and training.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 29, 2006, El Salvador signed a \$461 million MCC Compact. The Compact will continue supporting human development, productive development grants, and transportation connectivity projects. The U.S. foreign assistance package is designed to support El Salvador in maintaining its eligibility for MCC funds during the full five years of Compact implementation.

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States aims to work in partnership with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to promote a more secure, prosperous, educated, and healthy society where the rule of law prevails and human rights are respected. U.S. assistance will focus on the following key goals: supporting counter-narcotics programs and transnational crime efforts, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform; confronting the challenges of growing crime and gang violence; increasing government effectiveness; supporting trade and investment, agriculture, environmental protection, and private sector competitiveness programs; mitigating the impacts of the global financial crisis; increasing and improving investments in health and access to quality health services; containing the HIV/AIDS epidemic; improving food security; and supporting the long-term goal of increasing equitable access to quality education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
Development Assistance	18,067	29,000	-	29,000	54,245
Economic Support Fund	11,903	-	-	-	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	496	500	-	500	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,623	14,050	-	14,050	14,300
International Military Education and Training	491	550	-	550	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,472	8,320	-	8,320	5,850
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,881	25,000	-	25,000	25,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
1 Peace and Security	4,129	5,995	-	5,995	7,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	987	1,050	-	1,050	1,850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,750	2,460	-	2,460	2,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,392	2,485	-	2,485	2,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,424	15,970	-	15,970	14,995
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,076	10,920	-	10,920	8,020
2.2 Good Governance	4,348	5,050	-	5,050	3,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	3,000
3 Investing in People	27,374	40,005	-	40,005	38,300
3.1 Health	23,659	33,800	-	33,800	32,300
3.2 Education	3,715	6,205	-	6,205	6,000
4 Economic Growth	15,006	15,450	-	15,450	42,650
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,292	-	1,292	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	9,056	9,700	-	9,700	36,750
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,450	1,458	-	1,458	1,500
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	2,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	62,933	77,420	-	77,420	103,245
of which: 6 Program Support	-	6,907	-	6,907	7,495
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	520	-	520	1,528
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,387	-	6,387	5,967

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,245	7,300	14,995	38,300	42,650	-
Development Assistance	54,245	-	12,595	6,000	35,650	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,300	-	-	14,300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,850	5,450	400	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	25,000	-	-	18,000	7,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance remains critical to enhancing Guatemala's capabilities to combat violent and organized crime. U.S. assistance will target GOG narcotics monitoring, eradication, and intervention programs. A new National Forensic Institute will benefit from U.S. Government partnership and capacity-building. Police at all levels will receive training to improve their investigation techniques, become more professionalized, and deepen their collaboration with the prosecutorial and judicial branches of government. U.S. support for the Model Precinct Program and the Police Center for Collection, Analysis, and Distribution of Criminal Information will be expanded. U.S. support and training will help Guatemala fight illicit activities such as bulk cash smuggling, arms trafficking, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. The U.S. will build on the success of the Department of State's Anti-Gang program, the only such program currently operating in the region. Additionally, the funds will allow the U.S. Military Group to greatly increase the capability of the Guatemalan military to respond to disasters, combat narco-traffickers, and participate in international peacekeeping operations in Haiti, Congo, and elsewhere.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Given growing pressures in Guatemala that negatively affect democratic reform, the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective continues to be the top U.S. policy priority. The United States, in partnership with other donors, will continue to provide support to the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). U.S. assistance will strengthen Guatemalan democratic security sector governance by enhancing strategic planning and analysis capabilities and transparency of justice and security institutions. In this area the U.S. will: support the implementation of a legal framework, consistent with international law and democratic practice; provide technical assistance for the efficient management of key tools for security operations; improve strategic analysis and oversight capacities of justice and security institutions; and improve investigation and prosecution of homicide, narcotics and organized and gang-related crime, and management of judicial hearings and trials.

U.S. assistance will seek to improve interaction between local communities and police, advise the GOG on improving internal operations and functions of the national and local police, and offer innovative alternatives for gang prevention, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion. These activities will complement those expected

to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities that are vulnerable to crime. U.S. assistance will build on past anti-corruption efforts to create a culture of ethics, prosecute corruption cases, solidify systematic changes that establish checks and balances, enhance transparency and accountability, and support implementation of the recently approved Freedom of Information law. The United States will support efforts to consolidate and institutionalize the decentralization process in Guatemala by strengthening local governments and opening new channels for local participation. U.S. programs will work to increase citizen access to the justice system beginning with a user-friendly complaint and crime tip reporting system. U.S. programs will also support free and fair elections in 2011 in an environment with improved security. Finally, the United States will assist vulnerable Guatemalans repatriated from the United States to resettle and seek economic opportunities and basic services in Guatemala.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of electoral administration procedures and systems strengthened with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	6	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in calendar year 2007 supported election decentralization efforts, contributing to increased participation by rural populations. The General Elections provided a strong voice for the rural, often excluded, vote in a way not seen in previous elections and produced a mandate for inclusive development. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will support deepening reforms of the Electoral and Political Parties’ Law, especially with respect to monitoring election finance, strengthening accountability of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and implementing the new identification document through the National Registry of Persons. Such assistance will contribute to successful implementation of General Elections scheduled for 2011.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance responds to the GOG’s commitment to improve and increase investments in the social sector and to improve the nutrition and health status of women and children. Despite important achievements in the health and education status of its population, Guatemala still has to improve many of its social sector indicators, especially in the rural areas where the inequalities between indigenous and non-indigenous populations are most evident. The current Guatemalan Administration is taking actions to increase and improve social sector investment with the ultimate goal of rescuing a generation from poverty. To support these efforts, U.S. health and education assistance is aligned with GOG programs to reduce infant and maternal mortality and chronic malnutrition, increase and improve public and private sector investments in health and education, expand access to education and health care, increase coverage and quality of services, improve the GOG Ministries of Health and Education information and management systems to increase efficiency and transparency, and support civil society participation in the development of the legal framework for health. In FY 2010, the United States will also continue to seek alliances with national and international private sector entities and collaborate with other donors to support programs that focus on improving the quality, equity, and efficiency of education, maternal and child health, nutrition of mothers and children, family planning and reproductive health, and containing the spread of

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

Economic Growth: Broad-based, rural-driven, economic growth and poverty reduction is a shared priority of the United States and the GOG. The U.S. will continue supporting the GOG's efforts to develop and implement policies, laws, and regulations needed to promote competitiveness and rural development, and to strengthen institutions. U.S. assistance programs will help prepare small-scale producers and the poor to take full advantage of a free-trade environment, and promote indigenous participation in local, national, regional, and international markets. U.S. programs will continue to support micro-, small-, and medium-size businesses, especially in the horticulture, coffee, value-added forest products, and ecological-cultural tourism sectors. Focused technical assistance and training and small-scale infrastructure projects are key to improve productivity, especially mini-irrigation systems, packing, cold chain, and storage facilities critical to agricultural value chains, with the goal of linking producers to markets.

The United States will also support biodiversity conservation in endangered sites and carbon sequestration credit programs. U.S. investments will support GOG efforts to expand trade, promote agricultural diversification, strengthen agriculture research and extension services to improve food security, helping the rural poor to cope with the effects of the financial crisis, and streamline business regulations. The U.S. will seek alliances with private sector entities and collaborate with other donors and international financial institutions including the Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, to increase the scope of rural development efforts. U.S. programs will continue to assist the GOG to meet its commitments, including environmental protection under the Central America Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. P.L. 480 Title II activities will focus on increasing productivity and promoting income diversification to incorporate vegetable and fruit crop production for local and regional markets and diversification, thus improving family nutrition and household income through sales of these crops.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,056		9,700		36,750	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	69,469	12,293	13,010	11,046	11,519	12,350
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance in agriculture aims to increase the economic inclusion of rural producers, since approximately 36 percent of the economically active work in the agricultural sector, of which 74 percent live below the poverty line. In FY 2008, U.S. agriculture programs applied value-chain methodology to establish a link between small-scale farmers and buyers. Specific activities included technical assistance and training to small-scale farmers in agricultural, manufacturing and business practices, including sanitary and phytosanitary standards. U.S. agriculture programs also helped rural farmers transition to market-based production by establishing and strengthening producer organizations. A total of 11,046 rural households have benefited under the agriculture program area with development assistance funds. In addition to these achievements, the P.L. 480 Title II food security program benefited 8,796 households by providing assistance to increase agricultural productivity through new technologies. In FY 2010, additional U.S.

assistance (including P.L. 480) will enable such activities to continue and expand, significantly increasing the levels of benefiting rural households from 12,350 rural households in 2010 to 88,000 in 2011.

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government partners with Guyana to promote good governance and social stability by encouraging dialogue and consensus in the political process, as well as enhancing citizen participation in democratic practice. U.S. resources are also dedicated to increasing peace and security and improving the quality of life through economic growth and more equitable distribution of its benefits. Finally, significant U.S. assistance efforts are aimed at mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS in Guyana.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,018	21,909	-	21,909	23,624
Development Assistance	3,750	3,750	-	3,750	4,705
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	735
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
International Military Education and Training	268	250	-	250	325
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	24,018	21,909	-	21,909	23,624
1 Peace and Security	268	400	-	400	1,160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	268	400	-	400	1,060
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	60
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,750	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	400	-	400	200
2.2 Good Governance	400	200	-	200	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	400	-	400	500
2.4 Civil Society	600	600	-	600	700
3 Investing in People	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
3.1 Health	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,150	-	2,150	2,705
4.2 Trade and Investment	765	1,000	-	1,000	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	50
4.5 Agriculture	400	800	-	800	1,005
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	835	350	-	350	350
of which: 6 Program Support	-	515	-	515	648
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	515	-	515	648

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	23,624	1,160	2,000	17,759	2,705	-
Development Assistance	4,705	-	2,000	-	2,705	-
Foreign Military Financing	735	735	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	17,759	-	-	17,759	-	-
International Military Education and Training	325	325	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will support counter-narcotics and transnational crime operations, which are key national security challenges faced by Guyana. These activities are aimed at increasing the Guyana Defense Force's (GDF) capacity to patrol and control Guyana's long boundaries and vast interior spaces, better enabling the GDF to be an active partner in U.S. counter-smuggling efforts. U.S. assistance will promote bilateral, security-related goals and positive movement toward democratic consolidation in the Guyanese political-military sphere.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance has contributed to a variety of achievements in this sector: the professional capacity of media personnel has improved; civil society has been more engaged in the government's decision-making processes as a result of improved dialogue; and mediators also have been trained. However, limited engagement between the key political stakeholders has contributed to the lack of consensus on reform issues, particularly in the area of local governance. Consequently, long overdue local government elections were not held. Guyana's next scheduled national elections will be in 2011, making it important that the United States, in partnership with local stakeholders, continues to focus on the long-term objectives of improving democratic processes and governance, including transparency, responsiveness, inclusiveness, and participation.

The United States will help key stakeholder reach consensus on issues of national interest. U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of civil society organizations and expanding civic education. U.S. assistance will also contribute to building public confidence in Guyana's electoral management body to produce an acceptable voters list.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Guyana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Guyana has been unable to achieve sustainable economic growth despite its huge natural resource potential. The nation's performance has been suppressed by weak facilitating institutions, over-reliance on a small number of traditional exports, low productivity, and lack of competitiveness in international markets. U.S. assistance in 2007 and 2008 laid the groundwork for an optimistic economic outlook, supporting a significant expansion of the non-traditional sector. Support focused on the forest products, agribusiness, aquaculture and birding tourism sub-sectors.

Since then, the share of non-traditional to total exports has increased from approximately 19 percent to 21 percent. Therefore, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on improving the business environment and expanding the productive capacity of key sectors. U.S. assistance in FY 2010 will support economic and

institutional reforms, improve the climate for private investment, support small and micro-business development, promote entrepreneurial talent, and improve Guyana's economic competitiveness. This support is critical to maintain and accelerate the gains that have been realized.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Guyana signed an MCC Threshold Country Program bilateral agreement in August 2007. This program seeks to improve the management of the economy. The United States is collaborating with the Government of Guyana to enhance implementation of its new value-added tax system and develop ways to assist and educate taxpayers, while at the same time assisting the government to better plan and control spending. Assistance under this program also aims to reduce the number of days and costs associated with starting a business by modernizing and streamlining the process to register businesses and strengthening fiduciary oversight.

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Haiti is aimed at helping the nation transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its citizens and contributes to Caribbean stability. Historically, Haiti has faced considerable instability deriving from a potent amalgam of factors, including deep poverty, social vulnerability, food insecurity, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, drug trafficking, organized crime, and institutional weaknesses of the Haitian government. Accordingly, the United States partners with the Government of Haiti (GOH) and other stakeholders through assistance programs that promote transparency and good governance; strengthen the rule of law; improve security and stability; foster sustained economic development and food security; help meet the need for basic education, health and HIV/AIDS services; and aid in the recovery from natural disasters and reduce disaster vulnerability. Continued U.S. and international engagement in all of these areas is vital to support the democratically elected government, ensure regional security, and address the root causes of Haiti's volatility.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
Development Assistance	15,196	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	158,881	121,250	-	121,250	124,951
Foreign Military Financing	982	2,800	-	2,800	1,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	92,000	91,473	-	91,473	91,473
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	19,805	18,289	-	18,289	20,600
International Military Education and Training	182	220	-	220	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,427	17,500	-	17,500	18,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	79,569	35,500	-	35,500	35,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
1 Peace and Security	47,901	45,000	-	45,000	46,590
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,664	16,295	-	16,295	16,840
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,075	2,925	-	2,925	2,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	780	-	780	850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,562	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,651	28,963	-	28,963	33,125
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,391	6,785	-	6,785	9,125
2.2 Good Governance	9,935	11,200	-	11,200	12,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,325	5,173	-	5,173	5,850
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	5,805	-	5,805	6,000
3 Investing in People	154,635	144,744	-	144,744	148,911
3.1 Health	130,872	129,353	-	129,353	133,520
3.2 Education	18,755	12,555	-	12,555	12,555

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	378,042	287,032	-	287,032	292,844
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,008	2,836	-	2,836	2,836
4 Economic Growth	53,287	66,951	-	66,951	62,844
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	20,250	-	20,250	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,750	1,076	-	1,076	2,500
4.3 Financial Sector	800	500	-	500	750
4.4 Infrastructure	21,500	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,837	22,420	-	22,420	26,894
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,266	6,220	-	6,220	4,950
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,884	2,100	-	2,100	2,500
4.8 Environment	7,000	10,385	-	10,385	21,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	102,568	1,374	-	1,374	1,374
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,332	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	44,236	1,374	-	1,374	1,374
of which: 6 Program Support	-	5,820	-	5,820	13,580
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	5,820	-	5,820	13,580

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	292,844	46,590	33,125	148,911	62,844	1,374
Economic Support Fund	124,951	27,770	31,625	11,856	52,650	1,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	91,473	-	-	91,473	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,600	-	-	20,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,500	17,000	1,500	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	35,500	-	-	24,982	10,194	324

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Security and stability remain primary goals in Haiti in FY 2010. U.S. assistance will continue to increase the visibility, mobility, and numbers of well-trained Haitian National Police (HNP), including the counter-narcotics police force, which will receive funding through the Merida Initiative. The United States will also assist the Haitian Coast Guard's operational capacity, with Merida Initiative resources supporting the expansion of operating locations, including the construction of a pier at Port de Paix to deter drug trafficking in the northwest region. Security assistance will support the Haitian Coast Guard's efforts to patrol and defend Haiti's maritime borders. Moreover, U.S. programs will provide technical support and training in financial investigations underpinning Haitian anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts. The United States will continue anti-trafficking in persons programs, which provide protection and prevention services to victims, develop the capacity of state victim support agencies, promote anti-trafficking legislation, and support the HNP's Child Protection Branch. Likewise, conflict mitigation programs will continue to provide jobs and training, improve public infrastructure, strengthen citizen groups, and increase government presence.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to promote good governance in all branches of the GOH, as well as local governments, civil society, political parties, and the media. U.S. assistance will promote transparency and effectiveness of the executive branch, improve legislative functions and processes, and support anti-corruption reforms. U.S. assistance will also enhance decentralized local government and help Haiti's judiciary improve its institutional capacity, responsiveness, and independence. Assistance efforts will seek to promote collaboration among police, prosecutors, and other judicial personnel to improve judicial case management and reduce the number of pre-trial detainees in Haitian prisons. U.S. programs will help develop a modern, secure, and humane prison system. Human rights programs will provide greater security and treatment of persons and communities affected by organized violence and facilitate the human rights culture within the Haitian Ministry of Justice and the HNP.

As 2010 is a presidential election year in Haiti, civil society programs will promote electoral process transparency and informed citizen participation. Resources will help civil society organization (CSO) networks to carry out joint advocacy campaigns that encourage citizen participation. The strategic use of media will aim to increase civic knowledge and subsequent informed civil action. Programs will strengthen the Haitian Electoral Council's systems to manage credible elections, foster decentralization of political parties, expand grassroots involvement, and engage a broader range of civil society, to ensure a peaceful transfer of power from one government administration to another.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,391		6,785		9,125	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of legal institutions and associations supported by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	13	14	7	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States helps improve the justice system establish security, protect human rights, and enable economic growth. U.S. assistance addresses challenges such as a lack of resources and institutional weaknesses that undermine justice administration and citizen access to legal services. In FY 2008, assistance focused on strengthening justice sector institutions and helping them to provide access to justice services. Support was provided to 14 institutions – including state-level commissions, professional associations, the Magistrates' School, and advocacy groups – to achieve legislative reforms, enhanced capacity of personnel, and greater access to courts and legal services. Increased FY 2010 assistance will expand support to six additional and four existing institutions to implement new reforms. These include two presidential justice sector reform commissions, three ministerial reform units, four judicial professional associations, Magistrates' School, and Judicial Council.

Investing in People: The United States will continue to support GOH efforts to provide access to visible, high quality health and education services for almost 50 percent of the population in both rural and urban areas. U.S. assistance will target Haiti's most vulnerable citizens by delivering maternal and infant health and nutrition services. Programs will also reinforce GOH capacity to oversee service delivery, including an increased emphasis on voluntary family planning and treating tuberculosis, while implementing public-private partnerships and strengthening responsiveness to citizens' interests. U.S. food aid programs will help

provide supplemental feeding for vulnerable groups, stabilize incomes, and improve household nutrition. Priorities for the education sector include strengthening GOH institutions to re-start critical public services and develop education systems for long-term sustainability of both the public and private school systems (85 percent of Haiti's primary schools are private). U.S. support will further leverage resources through partnerships with the Haitian business community to improve the quality of basic education and increase equitable access to schools. Resources will expand technical support for innovative early grade reading programs and distance education projects that reach at-risk youth. Additional U.S. assistance will also provide 30,000 more scholarships for impoverished young people and nearly double the number of assisted schools.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Haiti will receive significant support to build partnerships with local government and non-governmental organizations to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The Centers for Disease Control and USAID will implement these activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	9,200		7,200		9,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percentage of women of reproductive age using a modern family planning method in USAID geographic target areas				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	25	26	21	27	28
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts are committed to working towards Haiti's goal to provide universal access to quality family planning (FP) services for the reduction of family size, which contributes to economic development at the household and national level. Haiti's contraceptive prevalence rate has remained stagnant over the past 10 years at about 22 percent, despite an unmet need of 40 percent of reproductive age women who wish to use contraception but do not have access. In 2007 and 2008, U.S. assistance increased access to FP services to close to 50 percent of the population, resulting in an increase in the use of modern FP methods. In U.S.-supported clinics and hospitals, 25 percent of women were using modern FP methods in 2007. In FY 2008 the results dropped to 21 percent, due to a significant increase in the target area and targeted beneficiaries, which increased the denominator for calculating the rate. However, percentages are still preferred for measuring total impact, and FY 2009 targets are expected to increase to 27 percent. In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will reach the target of 28 percent modern contraceptive use rate in an expanded geographic target area, advancing Haiti's goal of universal access to FP services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,425		0		1,856	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	451,000	300,000	325,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Haiti ranks very low in all in international measures for access to water supplies and sanitation facilities. In FY 2008, the United States used prior year funds and support from other programs, such as Conflict Mitigation, Environment, and P.L. 480, to implement activities that capped wells, built water reservoirs and household cisterns, protected water sources from pollution, and distributed water filters for water purification. These activities had not been planned when the FY 2008 targets were being set. In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the United States will again use support from these other programs to implement water activities. The target for 2010 is increased due to the FY 2010 request level of \$1.856 million in this program element. In FY 2010, the United States will continue water programs to improve the delivery of water and will also upgrade systems debilitated by the 2008 hurricane system.

Economic Growth: In response to the 2008 hurricane season, the U.S. Government received supplemental emergency funds to assist with recovery and reconstruction efforts that will be linked with on-going and new economic development activities, building the bridge between recovery and sustainable development. Central to this strategy is improving long-term food security. In FY 2010, through the Food Security Initiative, U.S. assistance will address agriculture productivity and sustainable resource management. Working closely with local and U.S. non-governmental organizations, the United States will address transportation constraints to moving goods to markets; improve land and water management; address control of pest and diseases that affect strategic agricultural commodities; provide support for rural and agricultural finance and small and medium businesses for producing, processing, and marketing agricultural and non-agricultural commodities; and enhance sustainable management of natural resources. The entire economic growth portfolio will mix initiatives to spur short, medium, and long-term growth and address the instability caused by huge unemployment rates. Labor-intensive “cash for work” methods will maximize transfer of income to the most vulnerable Haitians to increase their access to food.

In the water sector, the United States will expand activities that focus on watershed management, as well as market and natural resource-based interventions, which have produced more sustainable hillside farming systems, less environmental degradation, and improved rural poor income levels. The ongoing program encompasses two important watersheds—Limbe and Montrouis—covering almost 92,000 hectares (h). The additional environment resources requested will add much needed support for the strategically important Cul de Sac watershed begun with hurricane recovery resources, enabling the program to target 20 percent of arable land and 30 percent of Haiti’s population. U.S. assistance also will help promote macroeconomic and sector policies that facilitate economic growth; increase trade and investment-driven employment generation; strengthen public and private sector trade capacity; and facilitate a more transparent and business-friendly regulatory and administrative environment. Workforce development programs will continue to provide employability training and assist with job placement, focusing on marginalized youth in principal “hotspots.” Successful economic opportunity programs will continue to expand access to financial services for micro-

enterprises and link micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises to value chains. Development Credit Authority loan guarantees that increase lending to productive sectors will also continue.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	7,000		10,385		21,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of hectares under improved natural resources management as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	4,000	2,201	1,000	0	10,800	28,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts aim to preserve, protect, and enhance Haiti's natural resources. With roughly 1 percent of the country forested, Haiti remains vulnerable to loss of life, infrastructure damage, and loss of soil coverage. Haiti's marine resources are threatened, with mangroves harvested for charcoal. Soil erosion and urban and industrial run-off put fisheries and the livelihoods of small fishermen at risk. These challenges were exacerbated by losses from floods during the 2008 hurricane season. The new watershed award was made four months after the planned start-date further adding to delays in achieving results. The United States will continue to address environmental challenges by promoting sustainable management of natural resources through the watershed management program, and labor-intensive soil erosion control and hillside farming infrastructure rehabilitation. Management practices and natural resource-based products will generate improved livelihoods while protecting the environment. Additional FY 2010 resources will expand the watershed program in the largest and most populated watershed and nearly triple the hectares under improved management.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	8,837		22,420		26,894	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions in agriculture				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	66,397	62,859	6,000	4,370	45,000	75,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance promotes sustainable agricultural-based growth while protecting Haiti's fragile environment. Haiti remains a predominantly rural country, with more than 60 percent of the labor force employed in agriculture. A lack of markets, low producer prices, poor rural infrastructure, and limited use of farm

machinery and improved technology have restricted productivity. Therefore, the United States will continue to support activities that rehabilitate agriculture infrastructure; stabilize watersheds introducing anti-erosion mechanisms, flood control infrastructure, and drainage systems; introduce improved technology; and introduce rural finance and small farmer credit to increase productivity and income for rural households. The United States also will work to link producer groups with exporters to strengthen value chains in rural areas. In FY 2008, such activities did not achieve targets because of a contract protest that delayed the launch of the new project by one year. In FY 2009 and 2010, the United States will significantly expand assistance due to rising food insecurity related to high levels of poverty and damage from the 2008 hurricane season.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen national and local government capacity to reduce disaster vulnerability through improved mitigation, planning, preparedness, risk assessment, early warning and response activities. To date, U.S. assistance has enabled Haiti to improve local and national capacity to assess and respond to sudden and slow onset disasters, as evidenced through the Haitian leadership of the early warning efforts for the 2008 hurricane season.

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Honduras focuses on partnering with the Government of Honduras to enhance security, strengthen democracy and rule of law, improve the education and health systems, increase food security, improve the management of watersheds, conserve biodiversity, and build capacity to take advantage of opportunities under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	40,510	43,232	-	43,232	68,234
Development Assistance	15,149	21,382	-	21,382	53,434
Foreign Military Financing	496	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,035	11,750	-	11,750	11,000
International Military Education and Training	936	700	-	700	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	744	-	-	-	800
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,150	8,000	-	8,000	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	40,510	43,232	-	43,232	68,234
1 Peace and Security	2,176	1,100	-	1,100	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,432	1,100	-	1,100	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	594	-	-	-	465
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-	-	335
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,479	6,493	-	6,493	11,864
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	351	-	351	2,270
2.2 Good Governance	2,379	5,243	-	5,243	6,894
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	50	-	50	500
2.4 Civil Society	600	849	-	849	2,200
3 Investing in People	24,115	22,051	-	22,051	21,700
3.1 Health	18,115	16,154	-	16,154	12,000
3.2 Education	6,000	5,897	-	5,897	9,700
4 Economic Growth	10,740	13,588	-	13,588	31,870
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,220	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,070	7,448	-	7,448	20,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,640	-	3,640	9,070
4.8 Environment	3,200	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	2,979	-	2,979	3,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	-	200	502
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,779	-	2,779	2,885

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	68,234	2,800	11,864	21,700	31,870	-
Development Assistance	53,434	-	11,864	9,700	31,870	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will help improve the Honduran ability to interdict the transshipment of drugs and arms, address the increase in violence fueled by the drug trade and gangs, and respond to natural disasters. Anti-crime programs will help the Honduran security sector confront gangs, drug traffickers, and other organized criminal activities. Programs also will focus on supporting the reorganization of the Honduran military structure to meet new, transnational threats; enhance the military's efforts to better control its national territory, participate in international peacekeeping operations, respond to natural disasters, and conduct search and rescue operations; and increase the military's maritime security capabilities. Funding will provide maintenance support, spare parts, training, and upgrades to assist the armed forces in maintaining a level of operational readiness allowing them to project a secure presence in remote areas. This will complement efforts to counter the threat represented by the transshipment of drugs, arms, and people and enable a more effective response to natural disasters. Training will also be geared toward professional law enforcement and military education to improve civilian-military relations and regional integration and stability. Training will help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and promote human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will help improve key municipal services in up to 35 service delivery areas through strengthened management and oversight; engagement with civil society; and, partnership with national level institutions. The United States will target those services that are widely used in order to demonstrate the benefits of the decentralization of authority and resources. This will pave the way for the decentralization of other services and improve Honduran democracy by increasing citizen satisfaction with democratic government. Civil society will participate in the oversight of local service providers to ensure that services are responsive to citizens' needs, while local governments will develop mechanisms to solicit citizen participation and feedback on the performance of these service providers. At the national level, U.S. resources will support advocacy for decentralization policies, laws, budgetary structures, and frameworks. To promote rule of law through audit and accountability, U.S. assistance will help key Honduran agencies and non-governmental partners improve oversight, audit, and watchdog functions. The United States will also work with stakeholder coalitions and legal professional associations to further key rule of law and anticorruption reforms, including the Civil Procedures Code and Transparency Law. These coalitions and associations will also promote accountability and build internal demand for change in the rule of law sector. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities that are vulnerable to crime.

According to the most recent America Barometers survey, Honduras has the lowest level of public support for democracy of the 22 countries surveyed in the Americas as well as a low rate of public participation in

governance. However, Honduran civil society has advocated successfully for key reforms in various sectors, including elections, the selection of high government officials, and freedom of information. U.S. assistance will continue support for reforms and implementation of current laws that are critical for the democratic development of Honduras. This support will further promote partnership between civil society and government at both the national and local level. At the national level, this will include implementation of the Civil Procedure Code, Transparency Law and Nongovernmental Organization Law as well as improvements to the elections system. At the local level, U.S. assistance will help reinforce civil society efforts to oversee the allocation and management of public funds, increase access to public information, and improve the quality of local services.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		351		2,270	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Legal Institutions and Associations supported by USG				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	3	6	4	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

After years of direct support to the judicial sector in Honduras, commitment to reform and full implementation of laws remains weak. In recent years, assistance has been instrumental in the development of new criminal and civil procedure codes, which are expected to lead to a restructuring of the justice system in Honduras. After greatly reduced funding in the Rule of Law and Human Rights program area in FYs 2008 and 2009, increased funds in FY 2010 for this program area will allow rebuilding for this program with new activities whose targets have yet to be defined. In FY 2010, the United States will advocate for legal reform and full implementation of existing laws (including the Civil Procedure Code and Transparency Law); increase support to Honduran civil society organizations that promote ethical standards among lawyers, judges, and prosecutors; and monitor the effectiveness of courts and other justice sector institutions. These efforts would help attack the current inertia in the Honduran judicial sector, build demand for full implementation of already adopted reforms and existing legal framework, and pave the way for future reforms.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,379		5,243		6,894	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Local Mechanisms supported by USG assistance to engage in their Sub-National Governments				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	62	57	40	27	22	30
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In FY 2010, U.S. assistance will continue to support decentralization by concentrating its efforts at the local level. U.S. assistance directly supports local governments to increase transparency, partner with local civil society, and efficiently handle decentralized resources and authority. Increased numbers of local mechanisms supported by U.S. assistance to engage in local governments improves citizen engagement in local decision-making and social auditing, both key in promoting responsive governance from local authorities. Funds will foster advocacy for needed reforms to strengthen municipal autonomy through the Honduran Municipal Association. Additionally, the United States will also provide support for the transition in local governments following the 2009 municipal elections.

Investing in People: The United States will support the decentralization and improvement of the education and health systems. U.S. assistance under the Basic Education component of the President's Initiative to Expand Education (PIEE/BE) will measurably improve early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and other basic skills. Emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials to the world's neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. The 2010 request for the PIEE countries may not include final funding for PIEE/BE. Final allocations of PIEE funds will be made at the time that the FY 2010 operating year budget is set, when more detailed background information is available. The goal is to reduce failure and repetition rates and increase student achievement. With more children graduating from primary school, serious problems in post-primary education must also be addressed. At the post-primary level of basic education, the United States will support work with the Honduran Ministry of Education to implement academic standards and achievement testing for grades 7-12. Innovative strategies will be introduced to improve the quality of post-primary and alternative education systems to prepare a better-educated and more competitive work force. The goal is that by 2015 all children will complete preschool and primary education, middle school enrollment will reach 70 percent, high school enrollments will increase, and Honduras will have updated, more relevant, and flexible post-primary and technical training programs.

In the health sector, U.S. assistance will support HIV prevention and surveillance, improvement in the quality of HIV/AIDS care, and strengthening of local institutional capacity for more effective programs. U.S. assistance will also support improved and expanded maternal and child health activities and accelerated decentralization of the national health system, including assisting the Ministry of Health to manage a decentralized system during the transition to newly elected national and local governments. Finally, U.S. programs will continue to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and sustainable reproductive health care. As part of the strategy to phase out family planning assistance by 2012, the United States will enhance Government of Honduras and private sector capacity to build on the substantial gains in family planning attained with previous U.S. assistance, including strengthening

contraceptive procurement systems and supporting the widespread commercial availability of contraceptives.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,000		5,897		9,700	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Primary education completion rate				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	82	85	85	87	88	89
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This indicator is also the main indicator for the Education for All–Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), in which the United States is one of the leading donors. It is related to higher-level indicators for improvements in the efficiency and quality of education, with all children completing primary school by the year 2015. The U.S. has set a target of increasing the primary education completion rate by 2.5 percent, from 86.5 percent in FY 2008 to 89 percent in FY 2010. The baseline data for Honduras for the 1999 school year was 69 percent of the children completing primary school. It was no small achievement to increase the primary school graduation rate to 86.5 percent by FY 2008. The closer Honduras comes to 90 percent of children completing primary school, the more challenging it will become to continue improving completion rates. The additional FY 2010 funds will help the Government of Honduras achieve that target.

Economic Growth: Under the new Food Security Initiative, the United States will provide technical assistance to help small farmers reduce food insecurity. U.S. assistance will increase incomes and reduce vulnerabilities in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by improving productivity in basic grains, diversifying farmers into higher value crops and integrating farmers into new market opportunities. Programs will increase private investment in the agricultural sector and help farmers to compete in global markets and help Honduras manage its natural resources, watersheds, and tropical forests while conserving biodiversity and reducing pollution and vulnerability to natural disasters. U.S. assistance will also support more competitive and open markets by assisting Honduras to take advantage of CAFTA-DR through key trade and investment policy reforms and public/private-sector alliances to integrate small and medium enterprises into emerging markets with rural linkages (i.e., tourism, food processing, forestry and agriculture).

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,070		7,448		20,300	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		New (net) farmer sales (\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	67,500,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Under the new Food Security Initiative, in FY 2010 the U.S. will help small farmers reduce food insecurity resulting from climate change, input price increases, sale price volatility, and low yielding agricultural practices. The U.S. will increase incomes and reduce vulnerabilities in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by improving productivity in basic grains, diversifying farmers into higher value crops, and integrating farmers into new local market opportunities. New (net) farmer sales is an ideal indicator to measure the success of the overall program because food security in Honduras is primarily an issue of lack of household purchasing power to access food rather than of availability of adequate food supplies. Increased farming incomes results in more food security. This new initiative will integrate the successes of both of these programs by combining the market focus of the agricultural diversification program with the focus on working with the poorest of the poor of the food security program.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		3,640		9,070	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		New (net) small and medium enterprise sales (\$)				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

This new program will put more emphasis on working with rural small and medium enterprises in the forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors in order to raise rural household incomes and employment and thereby increase access to adequate food. While most of the firm and value chain work in the agriculture and forestry sectors will be funded under the agriculture program area, the United States will utilize the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area to support work in the tourism sector in Honduras. With the increase in funding in FY 2010, new (net) small and medium enterprise sales are expected to increase by \$30 million. U.S. economic policy and institutional strengthening work will be directly linked with the private sector priorities in these specific value chains.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Honduras signed a \$215 million, five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in 2005. The MCC program promotes agricultural diversification and the improvement of the national highway system to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under CAFTA-DR.

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will strengthen its partnership with Jamaica by providing assistance to address key social and economic issues that contribute to high levels of violent crime and transnational criminal activity. Priority goals are supporting anti-corruption; promoting greater transparency and good governance practices; fostering Jamaican participation in regional security, particularly in the counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics areas; investing in people; promoting economic prosperity and sustainable development; enhancing the Jamaican Defense Forces' (JDF) capability to protect its national territory, including its maritime borders; and countering organized illicit activities, including narcotics trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
Development Assistance	9,690	6,804	-	6,804	8,804
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	300	300
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,190	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	750	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,010	-	1,010	1,610
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	471	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
1 Peace and Security	3,150	2,860	-	2,860	4,910
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	471	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,137	2,450	-	2,450	4,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	350	-	350	710
1.5 Transnational Crime	42	60	-	60	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,750	1,650	-	1,650	2,150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	50	50	-	50	100
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	950	-	950	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	700	650	-	650	450
3 Investing in People	5,259	3,469	-	3,469	3,469
3.1 Health	1,490	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
3.2 Education	1,969	1,969	-	1,969	1,969
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,800	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	7,234	2,485	-	2,485	3,485
4.2 Trade and Investment	726	1,000	-	1,000	1,200
4.5 Agriculture	3,243	1,485	-	1,485	1,785

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	17,393	10,464	-	10,464	14,014
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,765	-	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,500	-	-	-	500
of which: 6 Program Support	742	1,650	-	1,650	1,709
6.1 Program Design and Learning	742	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,650	-	1,650	1,709

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,014	4,910	2,150	3,469	3,485	-
Development Assistance	8,804	2,000	1,350	1,969	3,485	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	-	-	300	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,610	810	800	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance in Jamaica aims to advance peace and security by reducing the endemic crime and violence on the island. Assistance will be used to increase U.S. domestic security by improving Jamaica's capacity to counter transnational crime and terrorism. One goal is to increase the professional capacity of the Jamaican law enforcement and security forces so that Jamaica can become a regional leader for security. U.S. agencies will continue to address the conditions that undermine peace and security by providing training, technical assistance, equipment, and materials to the appropriate security elements in Jamaica.

Broader U.S. assistance efforts will include interdiction; building investigative capacity to protect Jamaica's borders; improving Jamaican law enforcement, counter-narcotics, and counter-terrorism capacity; and supporting Government of Jamaica (GOJ) anti-corruption efforts. Building on considerable traction with its community policing initiative and having developed strong partnership with the Ministry of National Security, the United States will continue to make substantial investments in building the capacity of both police and citizens to develop problem-solving partnerships. The United States will work collaboratively to assist the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) in implementing the government's police reform priorities, which in turn will bolster the prospects of the sustainable adoption of community policing.

U.S. programs focused on crime will engage communities and encourage them to increase their role in crime prevention. Assistance will strengthen civil society's role in community transformation and in fostering partnerships with the police to manage conflict and fight crime at the community level. Security assistance will provide training and equipment to support the JDF's efforts to secure its maritime borders, and enhance its interoperability with U.S. and international forces in order to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,137		2,450		4,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of law enforcement officers trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	50	2,000	575	360	200	300
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. community policing activities complement the Government of Jamaica's Strategic Review Implementation Plan, which aims to reform the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) to meet demands for citizen-focused and professional policing services. Additional FY 2010 funds will enable the mission to provide broader support, increasing reach and effectiveness of the JCF. Since a new five-year strategy to begin in FY 2010 is still in the design stage, indicators for FY 2010 have not been defined, and hence the target provided here is provisional. Higher results in 2007 were due to a differently structured program at that time, in which training aimed to expose a large number of police officers to basic community policing principles. Subsequent targets reflect changes in the program structure whereby more intensive, in-depth training is provided to a smaller group of dedicated officers in key rollout communities, increasing the capacity of the JCF and contributing to sustainability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, in partnership with Jamaica, will focus on combating corruption and crime, which fuel social instability. U.S. programs will contribute to enhancing the capability of key Jamaican agencies to investigate and successfully prosecute public and private sector corruption. The U.S. will provide critical assistance to the GOJ's efforts to introduce and implement anti-corruption reforms. Support for key short-term technical assistance in the GOJ's Directorate of Public Prosecutions, the Customs Department, or the Anti-Corruption Branch of the JCF will take place as the opportunities arise. Anti-corruption assistance will also focus on raising corruption awareness and promoting a culture of lawfulness within society. Initiatives will include a public education campaign targeting youth populations through an integrated civic education program, which will build on current efforts to integrate civic education into the primary and secondary school curricula.

The United States will explore possibilities of harmonization with other donor's justice system efforts. Specific institutional capacity support may include training for judges, prosecutors, and police, as well as technical assistance to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, police, and other key elements in the judicial system. Further U.S. assistance may include training to successfully prepare and prosecute cases, with a focus on improving legislation regarding forfeiture of criminal assets.

As the main perpetrators of crime are Jamaica's youth—particularly boys and young men—U.S. assistance will support programs that emphasize a youth-centric approach to crime and violence prevention, aimed at reversing the acceptance of violence and providing concrete alternatives to criminal activities. Specific activities will address at-risk youth populations starting at the elementary level, drawing on other activities in education and economic growth. The United States will partner with the GOJ, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations to implement programs that reawaken citizenship, promote a culture of lawfulness and compliance, enable and encourage youth to take on leadership roles within communities, and improve parenting skills. This will be complemented by programs that create

positive social space for youth within vulnerable communities.

Investing in People: The United States will collaborate with Jamaica's Education Transformation program, aimed at reforming the educational system through increasing quality, efficiency, and equity across socioeconomic strata, between genders, and between mainstream and special needs students. U.S. assistance will contribute to a series of policy studies, public consultation, and workshops to forge a national consensus. The United States will capitalize on the strengths of its Expanding Educational Horizons and Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training programs by providing training, technical assistance, and commodity support for rolling out proven educational technologies (especially for reading and math) across the island. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Education efforts to decentralize education administration and improve the quality of school management and classroom instruction at the primary level.

In order to sustain momentum gained on stabilizing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among at-risk groups, U.S. assistance will focus on prevention programs by bolstering the capacities of key civil society actors. In addition, U.S. assistance will aim to strengthen coordinating mechanisms within the GOJ and among donor groups as well as support behavior change and outreach programs that target high-risk groups.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support technical assistance that aims to reduce bottlenecks within the legislative and regulatory environment. Within the new political context, opportunities exist for funding activities that specifically address land policy and titling, tax policy and administration, access to credit for micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and tourism competitiveness. Continued streamlining of the approval process, as well as ensuring that the time and costs to starting a business remains competitive within the region, will be a focus of U.S. assistance programs.

Complementing the policy reform agenda process will be initiatives that strengthen private sector competitiveness and reduce costs associated with doing business in Jamaica. Reducing the cost of energy will be a critical factor in ensuring that Jamaica is able to attract and retain foreign investment. The United States will leverage assistance packages to promote the further development of alternative and renewable energy resources.

The declining importance of agriculture within the economy is an indication that the sector is underperforming and not taking full advantage of the production potential of strategic high value crops. As a result, U.S. assistance will seek to develop programs that diversify production towards alternative staples, high value vegetables, condiments, and selected cash crops such as coffee and cocoa. This process will require activities that focus on increasing access to market information and financial services, in addition to exposing Jamaican farmers to improved production, value-added, and disaster mitigation practices. U.S. assistance will also contribute to the expansion of improved production technologies across the island as a means of increasing production and discouraging environmentally damaging hillside farming practices. U.S. programs will seek an integrated approach in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and bauxite mining aimed at achieving sustainable development through environmentally friendly means.

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mexico's proximity to the United States gives rise to shared problems demanding common solutions, such as cooperation to suppress organized crime and drug trafficking organizations, improving the efficiency of legitimate cross-border exchanges, and fostering market orientation in Mexico's economy. In partnership with the Government of Mexico, U.S. foreign assistance, including the Merida Initiative, concentrates on strengthening institutions and reducing poverty and inequality which remain significant obstacles. Structural reforms will enhance Mexico's ability to realize benefits under the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Security and Prosperity Partnership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
Development Assistance	8,215	11,200	-	11,200	17,300
Economic Support Fund	34,703	15,000	-	15,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	116,500	39,000	-	39,000	10,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,678	2,900	-	2,900	3,200
International Military Education and Training	357	834	-	834	1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	242,053	294,000	66,000	360,000	459,325
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,348	3,845	-	3,845	7,075

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
1 Peace and Security	287,005	283,829	66,000	349,829	451,995
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,548	3,175	-	3,175	6,175
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	670	-	670	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,657	101,834	-	101,834	11,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	151,500	165,150	66,000	231,150	432,320
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,500	13,000	-	13,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	76,153	69,250	-	69,250	32,405
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	70,753	62,700	-	62,700	21,045
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	5,350	-	5,350	10,960
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	1,200	-	1,200	400
3 Investing in People	5,178	5,600	-	5,600	5,900
3.1 Health	2,678	2,900	-	2,900	3,200
3.2 Education	2,500	2,700	-	2,700	2,700
4 Economic Growth	13,518	7,700	-	7,700	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,058	7,700	-	7,700	3,740
4.8 Environment	5,460	-	-	-	7,260

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	405,854	366,779	66,000	432,779	501,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	400	-	400	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	400	-	400	200
6 Program Support	24,000	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,000	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	21,355	-	21,355	26,610
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	7,450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	21,355	-	21,355	19,160

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	501,500	451,995	32,405	5,900	11,000	200
Development Assistance	17,300	-	6,400	2,700	8,000	200
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	-	-	3,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	459,325	433,320	26,005	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,075	7,075	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Peace and security are the United States' top priorities with Mexico. Both ongoing U.S. programs and the Merida Initiative will provide support for Mexico's anti-crime and counter-narcotics efforts, including interdiction, demand reduction activities and Mexico's expanding anti-money laundering regime. The United States will provide significant support to Mexico's restructuring of its police and judicial institutions. U.S. collaboration and technical assistance to Mexico's law enforcement and military entities complement Mexican Government efforts to improve and expand their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of all kinds (drugs, arms, and people), including better systems of integration and professional training. The provision of non-intrusive inspection equipment will combat this illicit trafficking while facilitating legitimate cross-border commerce. Simultaneously, robust funding will allow for the provision of important, capital-intensive assistance, such as transport and surveillance aircraft, that are essential to the Mexican efforts to confront the well-funded and equipped criminal groups. Programs will help strengthen technical and data-sharing capabilities, preserve respect for human rights, improve resource management, increase English-language skills, and enhance interoperability and cooperation in counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics missions. Assistance also will support efforts to prevent the movement of weapons of mass destruction components and precursors.

Support for drug demand reduction efforts, including support for better epidemiological data and groups involved in prevention and treatment, will help underscore the common interest in counter-narcotics efforts. These efforts will focus on the U.S. border region, where abuse rates are three times the Mexican national average and drug and trafficking-related violence are a daily threat to the citizens of both countries.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	151,500		231,150		432,320	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		kilos of illicit narcotics seized by host government				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
1,818,000	1,924,000	2,244,000	1,500,000	1,670,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Drugs continue to transit Mexico via land, sea and air. Meanwhile, drug consumption in Mexico also continues to negatively impact society, and is rising among youths. The sharing of U.S. tactical information with vetted Mexican counterparts is resulting in a greater number of successful interdiction operations, and thousands of Government of Mexico (GOM) law enforcement officers are receiving training through U.S. programs. The 2011 targets will reflect the increase in FY 2010 funding.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	6,548		3,175		6,175	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of individuals trained in anti-terrorism				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	220	240	240	0	200	250
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The expansion of counter-terrorism capacity in Mexico, through training and equipment to detect dangerous contraband, is a critical security issue for the United States given the long, unfortifiable border the two countries share. By enhancing Mexican counter-terrorism capabilities, this program provides improved security to the people of the both countries against terrorism. The FY 2011 targets will reflect the increase in funding in FY 2010.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the Merida Initiative, U.S. assistance supports the Mexican government efforts to improve its criminal justice system by raising professional standards, and strengthening communication and collaboration among federal, state, and local entities, in the face of escalating drug-related violence affecting the entire country, particularly the border region. U.S.-funded technical assistance will continue to support the justice sector (i.e., prosecutors, investigative police, judges and public defenders) in the following areas: drafting oral adversarial codes of criminal procedures; designing a viable implementation plan; case and court management; and on-site training in the new system's initial stages of implementation. U.S. assistance will support Mexico's endeavors in instituting governmental code reforms and institutional regulations. The goals of the reforms are to professionalize and

develop a unified police, promote institutional checks and balances, strengthen transparency and citizen oversight, support the adoption and implementation of legislation against trafficking in persons, train judges to comply fully with the Hague Conventions on International Parental Child Abduction and International Adoption, and enhance and promote anti-corruption enforcement. These activities will increase the confidence of the Mexican people in their justice system by making prosecutions more transparent, protecting key witnesses, and improving respect for human rights by the justice sector, including the police and military personnel. Seeking to further improve public confidence, support will also be given to improve the capacity of Mexican efforts to investigate and reduce government corruption and unethical practices. U.S. support will also include efforts to expand and improve Mexico's asset forfeiture regime in order to increase the financial risk of criminal activity. The political participation and consensus-building program will promote increased linkages between civil society groups, party caucuses, and political parties.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,000		5,350		10,960	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of personnel trained in new federal system				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

These programs focus on the following Merida strategic goals: strengthening anti-corruption, improving justice system efficiency/effectiveness, and bolstering rule of law /human rights. The projects include strengthening office of inspector generals for Mexican government agencies, support for citizen participation councils, expanding a "culture of lawfulness" program. The FY2011 targets will reflect the increase in funding in FY2010.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will fund higher-education partnerships with Mexican universities focusing on critical development issues. These partnerships will strengthen Mexican higher-education institutions through the creation of new programs and joint research and will provide scholarships and exchanges in areas such as small business development and microfinance, technological innovation, and rule of law with a focus on indigenous and disadvantaged youth. Public health concerns, notably HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), have cross-border impacts, and will be addressed through programs promoting effective prevention, detection, capacity building, and improved health care services. The focus will be placed on arresting the spread of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and TB/HIV co-infection.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will help increase private sector competitiveness in Mexico by supporting Mexican-led efforts to improve the business-enabling environment in the short term and by building sustainable support for continued policy reforms and systemic changes over the medium-term. A basic premise is that good governance is essential to improve Mexico's long-term competitiveness and rational use of its natural resource base. Assistance will support more sustainable environmental governance and management, including biodiversity conservation, more effective and efficient government, and increased access to the productive factors that underpin growth, such as financial services, water and sanitation, and renewable energy. U.S. resources will support Mexican priorities for energy sector policy

reforms aimed at stimulating greater private sector deployment of clean energy technologies.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	5,460		0		7,260	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of laws, policies, agreements or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. This funding will deepen U.S. efforts to address climate change and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area. As climate change activities have yet to be designed, targets for FY 2010 are to be determined. The FY 2008 funds are being used to promote sustainable management of Mexico's diverse natural resources.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance leverages the close cooperation in areas such as fire management and disaster readiness to strengthen coordinated planning and response in other areas. Through training programs, the U.S. will expand the use of the Incident Command System, integrated planning and preparedness, and risk assessment to encompass all-hazard preparedness. U.S. assistance will support Mexico's disaster management capability, Mexico's Civil Protection Agency and military to develop and improve procedures for responding to potentially catastrophic incidents, such as a pandemic influenza outbreak or mass exposure to dangerous chemicals. Continued support will seek to strengthen hurricane and earthquake planning, mass casualty evacuation capabilities, and bilateral cooperation in preparing for and responding to disasters on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. foreign assistance to Nicaragua is to partner with the Nicaraguan government, institutions, and civil society to encourage broad-based economic growth, and to close the gaps in basic education, health, and infrastructure services. The United States will focus on increasing food security through advances in agricultural production, infrastructure, and sales in 2011. Finally, the United States will work with the Government of Nicaragua (GON) to foster regional security, strengthen its capacity to respond to transnational threats, and reinforce the professional stance of the Nicaraguan military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
Development Assistance	13,804	18,079	-	18,079	55,471
Foreign Military Financing	496	400	-	400	1,300
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	897	-	897	897
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,753	6,400	-	6,400	5,700
International Military Education and Training	483	500	-	500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	972	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	850	-	850	850
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,258	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
1 Peace and Security	1,951	1,750	-	1,750	3,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	979	1,750	-	1,750	3,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	700	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	272	-	-	-	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,113	8,000	-	8,000	16,071
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	808	-	-	-	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	715	2,250	-	2,250	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,890	3,000	-	3,000	6,500
2.4 Civil Society	700	2,750	-	2,750	4,071
3 Investing in People	13,029	8,997	-	8,997	9,797
3.1 Health	12,329	7,297	-	7,297	7,097
3.2 Education	700	1,700	-	1,700	2,700
4 Economic Growth	10,993	7,179	-	7,179	35,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,019	1,150	-	1,150	3,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	2,100
4.5 Agriculture	7,268	2,629	-	2,629	24,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,564	1,650	-	1,650	2,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	38,266	27,126	-	27,126	65,218
4.8 Environment	1,142	1,750	-	1,750	3,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,180	1,200	-	1,200	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,180	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	1,200	-	1,200	500
of which: 6 Program Support	1,209	3,333	-	3,333	4,187
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,209	700	-	700	1,251
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,633	-	2,633	2,936

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	65,218	3,150	16,071	9,797	35,700	500
Development Assistance	55,471	-	16,071	3,200	35,700	500
Foreign Military Financing	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	-	-	897	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,700	-	-	5,700	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	850	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance for effective law enforcement and military modernization in Nicaragua is critical to national efforts to control its remote territories and to combat narcotics, gang violence, illegal trafficking and transnational crime. U.S. assistance will increase the military's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations, improve its capability to respond to natural disasters and conduct search and rescue operations, and increase its maritime security capability. The United States has historically also been a lead donor for land mine removal. It continues to support the destruction of Nicaragua's remaining Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS). The Army and National Police have largely remained independent, non-political forces, although police actions following the November 2008 municipal elections have raised concerns that the government is increasing its control over the National Police. In the Atlantic coastal region, the Nicaraguan military is the first and only responder to drug traffickers. The Nicaraguan navy leads other Central American navies in drug seizures. These institutions face challenges from criminals who seek to increasingly operate with impunity. With its porous borders and endemic poverty, Nicaragua is highly vulnerable to the influence of well-financed drug trafficking organizations. U.S. assistance will be used to provide boat spare parts, maintenance and aviation support, and support for the modernization of the Nicaraguan military, helping it to establish control over remote areas. This will be accomplished through information-sharing, training, and supplying vessels to Nicaraguan law enforcement counterparts. As part of the Merida Initiative, the United States will provide assistance through the Western Hemisphere regional program to improve the capabilities of both the Nicaraguan Navy and the Nicaraguan National Police, which have achieved impressive narcotics interdiction numbers in recent years, providing training for law enforcement personnel and supplying key hardware for interdiction, transnational crime, and anti-gang programs. The United States will also support land mine victim assistance programs and activities related to MANPADS destruction.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will focus on maintaining democratic space and strengthening critical democratic processes and practices that promote rule of law, democratic political parties, transparent and accountable elections, an open civil society, free media, and an independent judiciary. These activities will complement those expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted towards communities vulnerable to crime. U.S. programs will include strengthening civil society; improving local governance through greater community participation and ownership in municipal decisions coupled with increasing responsiveness from municipal governments; and strengthening and diversifying coalitions for legal reforms to defend democratic space and advocate for an independent judiciary. An infrastructure program will complement the municipal governance program, thus providing incentives to participating local governments and strengthening democratic practices through increased community participation, ownership, and action. To promote political party competitiveness, U.S. assistance will support political party strengthening and election reform in the run-up to the Nicaraguan Presidential elections in November 2011. U.S. assistance will also support youth organizations to help build a culture of democracy and re-engage them in the political process. Finally, U.S. programs will help strengthen the independent media.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	715		2,250		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local non-governmental and public sector associations supported with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	25	45
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The path to better governance in Nicaragua relies on the empowerment of citizens and the strengthening of civil society organizations at both local and national levels. A true democracy will emerge only if organized civil society and other key democratic institutions gain the strength they need to exert effective pressure on the actions of political players. The U.S. intends to use FY 2010 funds to expand its support for civil society, media, political parties, professional associations, and other actors who seek to promote the balance of powers, and to maintain democratic space in Nicaragua in the run-up to the 2011 national elections. New governance activities will support a core group of local non-governmental and public sector associations to strengthen civil society advocacy and involvement in municipal decision-making. An increased number of associations receiving support will be achieved through the expansion of governance activities to more municipalities using increased FY 2010 funds.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,890		3,000		6,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of local CSOs strengthened that promote political participation and voter education				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	10	4	4	20	20	40
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

During the lead-up to Nicaragua's municipal elections in November 2008, the United States provided small grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) and media outlets for 35 projects aimed at promoting democratic citizen participation in the elections, and organized community leader forums in 15 key municipalities. The forums generated candidate commitments to slates derived from community priorities. National NGOs fielded hundreds of watchers outside the voting centers who documented illegal practices, including harassment of and assault on opposition representatives and supporters.

U.S. assistance to local and national CSOs sustains and bolsters their efforts to keep democratic space open and ensure continued participation in electoral contests. Increased FY 2010 resources will strengthen CSOs' ability to address critical electoral reforms, follow up on election irregularities, and prepare for the Nicaraguan Presidential elections in 2011.

Investing in People: The United States will help improve access to quality health services, including health promotion and prevention, with special attention to Nicaragua's geographic and socio-economic equity issues. U.S. assistance will improve pre-service training and curriculums in medical and nursing schools, and will strengthen the institutional capacity of public and private sector clinics and non-governmental organizations. Family planning activities will focus on reaching the underserved with high-quality voluntary services. Nicaragua will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The HIV/AIDS assistance will concentrate on prevention of HIV/AIDS among the most at-risk populations. In education, USAID assistance will focus on improving the quality in primary education through enhanced teacher training at schools and major national universities, including the incorporation of the model school/active learning approach. The United States will narrow its model school program to a select group of schools to assure the continued availability of "centers of excellence" for training teachers and testing the model. The United States will also strengthen the policy environment supporting innovation, including the use of standardized testing.

Economic Growth: Trade capacity building activities will help maximize the country's benefits under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) while minimizing to the extent possible the reverberations of the 2009 world financial crisis. The focus will be on improving the competitiveness of small- and medium-size enterprises in all markets. In Nicaragua, food security issues continue to center on the availability of and the ability to purchase sufficient and nutritious food. The United States will expand its agricultural program to eliminate barriers to market-led agricultural development; diversify crops; and leverage resources for rural infrastructure in areas such as water, transport and energy. U.S. assistance will target businesses and agribusinesses, seeking to create new job opportunities in industry and the service sectors and to form alliances and linkages up and down the value chain. In environment, U.S. programs supporting market-based environmental conservation will focus on building strong horizontal and

vertical linkages in sustainable tourism and environmental service sectors. U.S. infrastructure program will complement ongoing programs with targeted and complementary investments in productive infrastructure such as energy, roads, irrigation or food collection centers. Civil society participation will play a prominent role in these activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	1,019		1,150		3,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	175	275
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Nicaragua has a small, open, but fragile economy with balance of trade deficits, in which agriculture is the principal source of income for half of the population. It has benefited from CAFTA-DR. U.S. programs range from macro policy and business environment to direct assistance to producers and small entrepreneurs, with the core objective of helping Nicaraguans benefit from increased trade and economic growth opportunities. The United States will advance CAFTA-DR’s complementary policy agenda by helping the GON draft, vet and present five new bills to the National Assembly. A new Trade Capacity Building (TCB) activity will provide targeted and in-depth assistance to a core group of businesses and enterprise service providers in order to improve competitiveness in local and regional markets. The increased resources in FY 2010 for trade and investment will fund a 57 percent increase in the number of enterprises assisted as a result of expanded TCB activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.4 Infrastructure				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people with increased access to modern energy services as a result of USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Economic and social infrastructures are critical elements of national growth and development, and the quality of infrastructure in Nicaragua is among the lowest in Central America. Two-thirds of its 16,932 kilometers of roads are in marginal or poor condition. Only 22.3 percent of Nicaraguan households have access to a

paved road. Only 55 percent of the population has access to electricity at the household level. The rural water and sanitation coverage are 65 percent and 82.5 percent (including latrines), respectively. Rural access to health and education services does not meet the national average, due in part to lack of adequate infrastructure for these programs.

FY 2010 resources will fund infrastructure activities in municipal governance, health, education, and economic growth. The funds shown here under the Infrastructure Program Area are expected to be invested in energy and transport activities. Given the timing of FY 2010 funds, the FY 2010 target is indicative of the number of beneficiaries in two communities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	7,268	2,629		24,300		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Did Not Meet Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	5,710	5,236	5,693	7,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

With the extreme fluctuations in worldwide food and fuel prices in 2008, leading to widespread concern about food security for the world’s poor, Nicaragua, where agriculture is the principal source of income for half of the population, was proposed as one of six countries in Latin America to participate in the U.S.’s Food Security Initiative. Nicaraguan commercial producers benefit from rising prices; however, since almost half of the Nicaraguan population live on less than \$2 a day, access to food is a major issue. In FY 2008, 92 percent of the targeted households were reached, owing to acceptable delays in the completion of small and medium-sized infrastructure investments. Additional resources in FY 2010 for agriculture will lead to increased benefits and expanded participation of rural households in this program. The FY 2010 target reflects the first year of the Food Security Initiative of the United States; higher targets are projected for out years.

Humanitarian Assistance: Nicaragua is prone to natural disasters, and has suffered from hurricanes, flooding, disease outbreaks and rat infestations in just the past three years. The United States will fund both preparatory and relief activities to facilitate immediate response activities when disaster strikes. These resources should be seen as seed resources, which would be greatly supplemented by resources and disaster response from the USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the U.S. military in instances of major disaster.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2005 Nicaragua signed a \$175 million compact that aims to reduce poverty in the departments of Leon and Chinandega through promoting sustainable economic growth. The compact addresses three areas identified as the main barriers to growth in the two departments: insecure property rights, under-developed transport infrastructure, and low levels of value-added economic activity. By completion, the compact is expected to have designed 285 kilometers and built 80 kilometers of roads; helped 5,000 producers in Leon

and Chinandega increase incomes through the production of high-value goods in livestock, agriculture and forestry; improved local water management and watershed protection; and clarified the land tenure and title situation.

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama has experienced a period of strong economic growth and remarkable progress in strengthening its democratic institutions, marked by a firm commitment to free market economics. However, Panama's stability remains under stress as a result of continued high poverty rates, very high inflation in food prices,, vast income disparities, and increasing crime related to the drug trade and perpetrated by local gangs and international drug traffickers, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The United States will work in partnership with the Government of Panama (GOP) to consolidate Panama's gains in democracy and economic growth, while fostering the institutionalization of legal and regulatory structures which will increase Panama's capacity to be a guardian of the Panama Canal and a reliable ally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,652	6,450	-	6,450	9,550
Development Assistance	2,000	4,000	-	4,000	5,500
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,100
International Military Education and Training	162	300	-	300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	498	150	-	150	150

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	3,652	6,450	-	6,450	9,550
1 Peace and Security	1,652	2,450	-	2,450	4,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	248	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	150	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	162	1,300	-	1,300	2,900
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	-	600	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	400	-	400	500
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,000	-	3,000	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,400	-	1,400	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,600	-	1,600	1,500
of which: 6 Program Support	892	300	-	300	950
6.1 Program Design and Learning	892	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	300	-	300	950

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,550	4,050	1,000	-	4,500	-
Development Assistance	5,500	-	1,000	-	4,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: U.S. programs will continue to develop the capacity and professionalism of the Panamanian Public Forces' (PPF), including the new National Aero-Naval Service, the new National Frontier Service, the National Police, and the Institutional Protection Service. U.S. support will also help enhance respect for the rule of law in general, and the upcoming transition to an adversarial justice system, in addition to improving the management of resources within all the PPF. While Panama has excellent law enforcement and security cooperation relationships with the United States, institutional weaknesses and a lack of resources pose real limits on Panama's capacity to deal with the increasing threat posed by international crime, including the FARC and other drug trafficking organizations, in addition to a growing local gang problem.

U.S. assistance programs seek to augment Panama's counter-terrorism efforts, security programs, and maritime interdiction capacity. This will be achieved by improving the PPF's equipment to allow for more effective response to threats; enhancing critical infrastructure and training facilities; strengthening the GOP's security capabilities on the border with Colombia; increasing the PPF's mobility; and providing communication equipment and logistical support packages for better command and control.

U.S. assistance programs will help strengthen the capacity of Panamanian governmental institutions to work with civil society and international partners to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime and gang-based violence, and terrorism. Assistance will support the equipment, operational, and training needs of the PPF, in particular in the areas of mobility, communications, and infrastructure with a focus on enhancing counter-narcotics and counter-terrorist capabilities. Given its strategic geographic location, particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing the control of Panama's borders with Colombia and Costa Rica, as well as the Pacific and Atlantic coastal zones and the country's ports and airports. U.S. assistance will also help strengthen anti-money laundering programs, with a particular emphasis on combating terrorist financing, and help modernize the PPF, with a focus on introducing community policing practices and problem solving capabilities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	162		1,300		2,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of cases opened or amended to support host nation capability improvement				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
3	1	5	3	4	6	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Increases in FARC activity and transnational crime in Panama have led the Government to reorganize its air and maritime services and establish a new Border Force. These missions are in addition to the Government's long-term commitment to secure the Panama Canal. Since the restructuring, Panama's Public Forces have been more aggressive in attempts to deny the FARC and other transnational criminals safe haven in Panama. To support this restructuring and increase in operational tempo, the Government of Panama is requesting additional training and equipment for the Public Forces tasked with extending state authority and security to remote parts of Panama. The FY 2010 funding will provide training and equipment to units responsible for supporting maritime interdiction, border operations, and canal security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support democracy initiatives to foster continued GOP progress towards strong, open, and effective governance, which will contribute to and recognize Panama's important role in regional security. In partnership with the GOP, the United States will support improvements in government transparency and accountability, improved governance, including a strengthened civil service law, judicial reforms, specifically related to implementation of new criminal and criminal procedures codes, as well as strengthening civil society's role as a government watchdog. U.S. assistance activities will also complement those activities expected to be carried out under the Merida Initiative, including activities targeted toward communities that are vulnerable to crime.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will help prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID's regional program, managed from Guatemala, will provide support to Panama to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: In coordination with a large number of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels, the United States will facilitate comprehensive social, economic, labor, and environmental reforms. These reforms will boost the country's competitiveness by systematically strengthening the linkages between micro, small, medium, and large enterprises and increasing their participation in the international market. Improvements will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of private sector organizations and individual businesses to produce goods and services that meet international market requirements, including international labor and environmental standards.

The United States also plans to consolidate recent interventions in the Panama Canal Watershed, covering new sub-watersheds of significant importance for biodiversity conservation, and implementing strategic actions in key areas for biodiversity protection as a means of safeguarding this commercially and strategically important waterway. Activities will focus on: development of land use plans; sustainable and

environmentally friendly income and job generation; strengthening watershed management councils; improvement of local skills to participate in the growing tourism industry; policy reform; and promotion of best management practices.

The United States will also expand sustainable forest management activities initiated in the Darien region. The United States will partner with indigenous communities to help them better manage their forests and other natural resources. This activity will specifically target unsustainable resource use in indigenous reserves, and will address issues ranging from unmanaged timber harvesting, forest clearing, illegal logging, inefficient wood harvesting and processing methods, and unsustainable agricultural practices. The objective is to raise communities' awareness of the value of their forests and to augment their capacity to sustainably manage their resources, while increasing incomes derived from forest-based activities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		• Number of legal, regulatory, or institutional actions taken to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements due to support from USG assisted organizations.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Panama's recent high economic growth has been characterized by an equally high degree of economic inequality. The United States will help the GOP achieve sustained and broad-based economic growth by increasing the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in target sectors. U.S. programs will help improve the business value chain, trade, and investment environment; strengthen service providers and business capacity; expand access to appropriate technologies; and encourage reform of policies that hinder business growth and job creation. The GOP continues to take major steps to foster broad-based growth by establishing public-private sector dialogue. In FY 2010, funds will support public-private sector dialogue to promote at least one policy reform to improve implementation and compliance with international trade and investment agreements such as labor reform or sanitary standards. FY 2010 funds will also promote up to an additional five policy reforms during FY 2011.

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will support the new Paraguayan Government's ambitious agenda to stem corruption and impunity, create jobs, and increase social investment to reduce poverty and improve health care services. In support of Paraguayan efforts to achieve these objectives, U.S. foreign assistance is aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, increasing trade, encouraging a more efficient business environment, and improving access to health care.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,761	12,800	-	12,800	9,575
Development Assistance	6,759	7,550	-	7,550	5,800
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	750
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
International Military Education and Training	191	350	-	350	425
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	278	300	-	300	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	433	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,761	12,800	-	12,800	9,575
1 Peace and Security	902	650	-	650	1,675
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	233	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	391	350	-	350	1,175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	278	300	-	300	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,672	2,800	-	2,800	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,672	1,600	-	1,600	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	-	200	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	-	-	500
3 Investing in People	2,100	4,600	-	4,600	2,100
3.1 Health	2,100	4,600	-	4,600	2,100
4 Economic Growth	4,087	4,750	-	4,750	1,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	2,650	-	2,650	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,937	1,550	-	1,550	900
4.8 Environment	1,000	550	-	550	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	604	-	604	590
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	248	-	248	90
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	356	-	356	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	9,575	1,675	4,000	2,100	1,800	-
Development Assistance	5,800	-	4,000	-	1,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-
International Military Education and Training	425	425	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: Ensuring continued stability and security is a top concern for the Government of Paraguay (GOP), as it confronts a broad range of international crime threats including drug and arms trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, document forgery, intellectual property rights piracy, and trafficking in persons, particularly in the tri-border area. The United States will collaborate with Paraguayan authorities and partners in the region to target specific criminals and their organizations, and to help the new GOP develop a National Security Strategy. To achieve these objectives, U.S. programs will support legal reforms and provide training and equipment to bolster Paraguay's capacity to investigate, capture and prosecute criminals. U.S. programs will also strengthen Paraguay's military as a democratic institution through the reorganization, modernization, and professionalization of the military's key support, communications, and logistical forces. These improvements will increase the military's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will help the GOP implement critical reforms that promote the professionalization of the civil service and improve transparency and accountability, including responsiveness to citizen needs. Anti-corruption efforts will include tracking corruption cases, strengthening internal investigative units, and improving the prosecutors' capability to fight corruption. U.S. programs also will help improve local governments' ability to provide services by increasing tax revenue and citizen participation in decision making.

Investing in People: The United States will provide the Ministry of Health the technical assistance it needs to respond to public health emergencies, such as recent dengue and yellow fever outbreaks, and to improve information systems so that it has reliable, accurate, and timely data to monitor performance and implement more effective programs and policies. U.S. programs will help decentralize healthcare services to increase access to quality health care and extend the reach of family planning services, especially to underserved regions.

Economic Growth: The United States will continue collaborating with the GOP to promote economic policy reforms that address the corruption-induced distortions in the economy by supporting trade-based diversification, promoting exports and private sector investment, and improving business' ability to compete internationally. Technical assistance and training will help small farmers and local firms in rural, neglected areas of Paraguay improve their skills and knowledge of international standards and markets.

The United States will also expand the use of the Development Credit Authority to reduce constraints to credit in traditionally underserved economic areas by providing guarantees to one or more private banks over six years, increasing access to longer-term capital investment financing (more than one year) for small and medium rural enterprises. This effort will complement activities that support for equitable access by low-

income families and micro-scale enterprises to essential financial services (e.g. credit; savings; and insurance, remittances and payments services) provided by banks, non-governmental organization, financial institutions, and others.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approved a Phase II Threshold Program for Paraguay that focuses on sustaining achievements obtained during the first phase and addresses improving Paraguay's anti-corruption indicator, which poses the largest hurdle to signing an MCC Compact. The Phase II program will strengthen key Paraguayan institutions charged with preventing, investigating, and prosecuting corruption.

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will help the Government of Peru (GOP) consolidate its democratic gains and assist in ensuring that the benefits of trade and economic growth are shared broadly, especially among the poor and long-excluded population in marginalized areas and assist in ensuring effective implementation of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. U.S. foreign assistance will also help the government assert control over its territory, thereby denying terrorists and other criminals access to areas to train, organize, or transit.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
Development Assistance	11,611	63,293	-	63,293	62,343
Economic Support Fund	29,757	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	750	-	750	3,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	20	20
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	12,785	12,235	-	12,235	10,740
International Military Education and Training	169	400	-	400	749
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,546	37,000	-	37,000	40,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	109	-	-	-	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
1 Peace and Security	60,581	69,600	-	69,600	80,749
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	109	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	1,150	-	1,150	5,749
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	60,053	68,150	-	68,150	74,700
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	300	-	300	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	3,000	-	3,000	8,600
2.2 Good Governance	2,050	2,900	-	2,900	3,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750	-	-	-	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	700	100	-	100	-
3 Investing in People	15,255	15,255	-	15,255	14,760
3.1 Health	12,805	12,255	-	12,255	10,760
3.2 Education	2,450	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	11,661	25,843	-	25,843	14,743
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200	5,843	-	5,843	5,443
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	421	3,000	-	3,000	2,800
4.8 Environment	8,040	17,000	-	17,000	6,500
of which: 6 Program Support	-	9,242	-	9,242	10,830
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	95	-	95	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	90,997	113,698	-	113,698	118,852
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	9,147	-	9,147	10,830

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	118,852	80,749	8,600	14,760	14,743	-
Development Assistance	62,343	35,000	8,600	4,000	14,743	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	-	-	20	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,740	-	-	10,740	-	-
International Military Education and Training	749	749	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Peace and Security: The United States will help build economic, political, and social stability in fragile areas of Peru by improving law enforcement, strengthening the linkages between former coca-growing communities and their local governments, providing opportunities for licit economic activities, and improving the capacities of local government. More than 48,000 hectares of licit crops developed with U.S. assistance continue to bolster the economy. Assistance to former coca growers will help them increase their incomes by 10 percent. Complemented by alternative development activities, other U.S. programs will focus on eradication to sustain the reduction in coca cultivation and will also boost interdiction capabilities in drug producing areas and gateways to foreign markets. Eradication and interdiction efforts are expected to keep 30 percent of Peru's estimated cocaine production from reaching the market. U.S. assistance will help the GOP enforce money-laundering laws and reduce drug use. Funding will also help professionalize and modernize the Peruvian military through training focused on the professional development of military officers at U.S. military colleges and schools, and on the development of joint doctrine and procedures. Training and equipment will be provided to the Peruvian military to enhance its border security and ability to control its national territory. Additionally, assistance will support improving civil-military relations, peacekeeping, humanitarian efforts, and disaster relief capabilities.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	169		1,150		5,749	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Working with the Department of Defense (DoD), U.S. assistance will be used for the professional development of mid-grade military officers, non-commissioned officers, and selected civilians. This training will improve Peru’s capabilities in the following areas: counter-narcoterrorism operations in a joint and combined environment; establishment of joint doctrine; and the execution of joint operations, including improved civil-military relations, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief operations. These objectives will be met through the use of resident courses in the United States as well as through Mobile Training Teams in Peru. The additional funds will be used to expand the number of host country military personnel to be trained.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will assist and collaborate with local governments in selected regions to respond to citizen needs and provide public services more efficiently and effectively. U.S. assistance will help ensure that resources generated by extractive industries are invested transparently into programs that meet citizen needs. Activities will build on the successes of past programs that helped over 500 municipalities improve transparency and effectiveness and increased local public investments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	750		0		5,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of political parties and political groups receiving USG assistance to articulate platform and policy agendas effectively				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Following fair and transparent elections in 2006, the challenge facing Peru is to show that democracy can deliver to all its citizens, rich or poor. While the Government of Peru has identified decentralization as one of his top policy reforms, progress remains uneven. As a result, and partially due to a weak and fragmented

political system, public opinion polls indicate that citizens' disillusionment with the current political system has increased. In FY 2010, funds will assist political parties to articulate their platforms and policy agendas and develop voter-outreach strategies to inform the Peruvian electorate on important policy issues identified by citizens.

Investing in People: The United States will work with the GOP to improve the quality of social services. U.S. programs will strengthen key aspects of health systems and services, including the quality of care and promotion of healthy behaviors. Technical assistance in maternal and child health, infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and family planning and reproductive health will assist national, regional, and local entities to address persistent problems in Peru's health sector, such as inequity, inefficiency, and poor quality. Results will include increased institutional birth attendance, reductions in maternal and infant mortality and chronic malnutrition, and a lower incidence of infectious diseases.

Education activities will build on past programs that have demonstrated increased academic achievement among students in basic education (e.g., 71 percent of students reaching mastery or near mastery levels in reading and writing in U.S.-supported schools vs. 41 percent in control schools). U.S. programs will help improve learning outcomes in primary education by supporting policy and institutional reforms, and strengthening the management and technical capacity of the national, regional, and local governments to deliver quality education services efficiently and effectively. These programs also will focus on improving the quality of teaching, and participatory and decentralized education management which will include capacity building in education planning and implementation; evidence-based policy and decision-making; implementing teacher training standards and programs; enhancing community participation and dialogue; increasing accountability; and building public-private partnerships.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education					
Funding Levels		FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
		2,450		3,000		4,000	
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of administrators and officials trained					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
0	0	0	0	0	0	250	
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

FY 2010 funds will support a new education program that begins in FY 2009. The new program will focus on administrators' and officials' abilities to implement key education reforms. Thus, the indicator is new for this program. The first year of the program will begin laying the foundation for training administrators and officials, while increasing the number of regions in Peru that receive technical assistance and training. The additional funds in FY 2010 will be used to expand the program geographically from two to five (or more) regions, thereby increasing the impact of the U.S. education program.

Economic Growth: Trade capacity building assistance will seek to eliminate the most important barriers to trade and investment for micro, small, and medium enterprises. In cooperation with the GOP, the United States will help extend the benefits of free trade to Peru's poorest citizens by linking local producers in the impoverished highlands and Amazon regions to national and international markets. U.S. programs will help the economically disadvantaged overcome bureaucratic barriers to improving business practices, including

the reduction in time and cost of starting and managing a business. U.S. assistance will help Peru promote sustainable forest management, increase transparency in environmental decisions, and comply with the environmental provisions of the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. The United States will help Peru's Ministry of Labor strengthen its labor inspection system by implementing a risk-based inspection program, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of labor dispute settlement mechanisms, and assisting workers exercise their labor rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In June 2008, the United States signed a bilateral agreement with the GOP to implement a MCC Threshold Country Program to reduce corruption in public administration and improve nationwide immunization coverage.

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Suriname focuses on the following key goals: assisting the Government of Suriname to regulate its porous borders; promoting the rule of law; providing training for prosecutors, police, and judges; improving information-sharing between law enforcement agencies; providing non-lethal equipment to improve effectiveness and capabilities of law enforcement, the legal system, and the military; and professionalizing the military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	150	300	-	300	1,131
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	-	150	751
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	150	280
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	150	300	-	300	1,131
1 Peace and Security	150	300	-	300	1,131
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	300	-	300	1,031
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	80
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	20

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,131	1,131	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	751	751	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	280	280	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will use education programs to support the military's professionalism and interoperability, enhance respect for human rights, advance military justice reform, preserve the current climate of respect for civilian rule, and promote effective management of defense resources. In the area of defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations, U.S. assistance programs will support training to assist the Surinamese military and law enforcement entities to respond to transnational, national, military, criminal, and humanitarian threats, and to enhance Suriname's capacity to monitor and secure remote areas, control its borders, and interdict illicit drugs being trafficked through the country.

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leader in the Caribbean. It is the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM) economic driving force and its security lead, and it is an important player in regional and U.S. energy security. As such, it is essential that Trinidad and Tobago be able to withstand the destabilizing forces of narcotics trafficking and illicit trade in weapons and other goods in order to continue moving the region towards greater prosperity and heightened security awareness. U.S. foreign assistance to the country, therefore, focuses on several key goals: monitoring and seeking to inhibit transnational crime, preventing any nexus with radicals inside or outside its borders; transforming the security forces to counter more efficiently the growing national and transnational crime threat; leveraging aspirations for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) to play a larger role in regional drug interdiction and overall Caribbean security; and protecting the nation's energy and tourism infrastructure.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	750
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	100	180
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	397	400	-	400	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	883	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
1 Peace and Security	1,380	500	-	500	1,430
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	883	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	-	100	930
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	397	325	-	325	450
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	75	-	75	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	122	-	122	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	122	-	122	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,430	1,430	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	180	180	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will focus on the development of an efficient, professional military and police forces dedicated to the rule of law, an increased level of accountability and inter-agency cooperation, and improved maritime safety and patrols. U.S. strategies will focus on strengthening the GOTT's ability to detect and interdict drug shipments, bring traffickers and other criminals to trial, attack money laundering, and combat drug-related corruption. Programs will provide Trinidadian law enforcement organizations with training, technical assistance, equipment and vehicles in support of their general counter-narcotics and anti-terrorism efforts. Specific training and technical advice include witness protection, crime scene investigation, evidence handling, terrorism detection, and narcotics interdiction. U.S. programs also will improve education and employment possibilities for persons at risk for involvement in illegal drug use and criminal behavior by supporting job skill training, educational equipment and classes, and early development programs.

Security assistance will enhance Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force's ability to secure its national territory, to develop its maritime interdiction capabilities, and increase its capacity to conduct counter-terrorism operations. Specific programs include training in counter-terrorism force protection, crisis command and improvised exploding device (IED) ordinance. Funds also would provide equipment needed to enhance border patrol and narcotic interdiction capabilities.

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Uruguay will focus on modernizing Uruguayan forces. Modernization is essential for continued cooperation with U.S., regional, and European allies in peacekeeping operations and regional surveillance and maritime patrol for law enforcement and the fight against terrorism and illegal trafficking of persons, materials, and drugs. U.S. support will provide training, equipment, and military exchanges in these areas, and focus on positive civilian-military relations. Increased cooperation in areas such as immigration control, customs, counter-narcotics, money laundering, and terrorism finance, will build the Government of Uruguay's (GOU) perception of the United States as a partner and build Uruguayan capabilities. As the Uruguayan military goes through its defense policy planning process, the training provided will strengthen it as a democratic institution by emphasizing transparency, civilian expert involvement in defense matters, and human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	238	250	-	250	1,730
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,000
International Military Education and Training	238	250	-	250	480
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	-	-	200

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	238	250	-	250	1,730
1 Peace and Security	238	250	-	250	1,730
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	238	250	-	250	1,680
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	50
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	3
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	3

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,730	1,730	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	480	480	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50	50	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: The United States will promote Uruguay’s interoperability with U.S. and international forces for peacekeeping, counternarcotics, and coalition operations through training and education programs and the provision of equipment. Funding will also support the strengthening of the military as a democratic institution and defense modernization through the provision of professional development training and equipment for mid-to-senior grade officers and government officials.

U.S. assistance will support critically needed modernization and maintenance of U.S.-provided equipment to enable Uruguay to produce and maintain a force capable of supporting U.S. policies and objectives. This equipment will include a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, a Rescue Hoist System Kit, SAR equipment to C130B Engines conversion, turbine engine and airframe overhaul for maritime patrol aircraft, replenishment at sea refueling probe, and a multimedia language laboratory in support of the Peace Keeping Operations national school. It will also update and enhance the Uruguayan Armed Forces' ability to fully participate in Peacekeeping and Coalition Operations, thus alleviating the need for U.S. forces to conduct these operations and freeing them for engagement elsewhere in the world. In order to ensure that weapons acquired through former U.S. assistance programs are not sold to unknown end-users, funds have been requested for the destruction of 14,000 weapons. These weapons, combined with 11,000 that we plan to repatriate, mean a total decommissioning of 25,000 small arms and light weapons.

Uruguay is not a major narcotics producing or transit country. However, as interdiction efforts elsewhere squeeze traffickers, Uruguay’s strategic position and porous land border with Brazil highlight its vulnerability to drug trafficking. There has been an increase in the involvement of foreign trafficking cartels and individuals -- especially from Colombia, Bolivia, and Mexico – in Uruguay. Uruguay also faces increasing local consumption of the highly addictive and inexpensive cocaine-based product known as “pasta base.” The GOU is making great strides to upgrade port security and customs services, and has had increased success both in interdiction and prosecution, but needs training and equipment to keep the narcotics problem in check. Counter-narcotics assistance will include training and equipment to the counter-narcotics special police force as well as assistance to demand reduction programs through the National Drug Secretariat.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	238		250		1,680	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of host country military personnel trained in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and multinational operations				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	80	87	125	225
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Uruguay is a crucial partner in peacekeeping operations in the region and around the world. It is essential that Uruguay's military personnel be properly trained and equipped in order to continue their participation in global peacekeeping operations, and regional security exercises. In addition to training, with U.S. assistance, Uruguay will improve its ability to react to life-threatening disasters that could compromise security by making much needed improvements to port and airport facilities. Funding will increase the number of Uruguayan mid-to-senior grade officers and government officials at professional development, peacekeeping

and counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics training courses, improving Uruguay's interoperability with U.S. and international forces in these areas. The increased funding proposed for FY 2010 will allow for an additional 110 personnel to receiving training. In addition to improving internal and international cooperation, it will help improve civil-military relations, rationalize the defense policy planning process to increase its transparency, build civilian expertise in defense matters, and inculcate the principles of human rights in the future generation of military leaders.

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States has a keen interest in preserving and strengthening Venezuelan democratic institutions and in encouraging the development of a vibrant and independent civil society. The U.S. program focuses on strengthening Venezuelan civil society to better serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan population.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
Development Assistance	6,519	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,976	5,000	-	5,000	6,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,495	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,495	4,000	-	4,000	4,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

INCLE includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will support diplomatic efforts to promote human rights and protect democratic space by encouraging more pluralistic and democratic political leadership. U.S. assistance will support political parties and civil society groups to find a resolution to the current political crisis by facilitating dialogue, public debate on key issues, support to democratic institutions, and the promotion of citizen participation and democratic leadership. Programs will involve both government and opposition supporters, and will be open to all regardless of political leaning. Many of the activities will serve to motivate the public's participation in the democratic process and to promote basic values of representative democracy. Non-governmental organizations are key institutions in a vibrant, democratic society and facilitate a healthy exchange of ideas. The United States will work with these organizations within civil society to promote and protect the rights of the Venezuelan people through training in effective community activism and will offer Venezuelan human rights organizations successful strategies employed by human rights defenders in other countries.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the Americas work to consolidate democratic gains, build upon economic growth, make work forces healthier and better educated, and protect their citizens, partnership plays an increasingly important role in fulfilling shared development goals. U.S. efforts in the Western Hemisphere are focused on building cooperation through multilateral fora and joint programs geared to achieve common objectives. These joint endeavors help unify the region, fostering new initiatives and upgrading existing bilateral relationships and programs.

The Department of State's Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) program provides crucial support to U.S. collaborative efforts with hemispheric partners, particularly as it implements initiatives from the 2009 Summit of the Americas aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, promoting prosperity, investing in people, and increasing security in the region. These pillars frame U.S. foreign policy priorities for the western hemisphere region and build multilateral consensus through initiatives under the Summit of the Americas, signatories of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), and the advancement of the Caribbean basin countries participating in Caribbean Basin Security Initiative programs. The WHA Regional program is also the primary vehicle for Merida Initiative and Enduring Friendship programs in Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
Economic Support Fund	37,039	23,000	-	23,000	91,106
Foreign Military Financing	7,968	15,000	-	15,000	18,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,800	64,680	-	64,680	81,665
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,200	3,700	-	3,700	8,625

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
1 Peace and Security	34,688	67,210	-	67,210	66,825
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,100	3,550	-	3,550	7,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,100	150	-	150	725
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,836	15,000	-	15,000	31,550
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	5,000	40,000	-	40,000	6,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,652	8,510	-	8,510	20,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,226	27,170	-	27,170	79,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,000	20,000	-	20,000	56,500
2.2 Good Governance	13,000	2,170	-	2,170	15,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,226	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
3 Investing in People	5,150	-	-	-	7,000
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	76,007	106,380	-	106,380	199,396
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,150	-	-	-	3,000
4 Economic Growth	7,643	12,000	-	12,000	46,071
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,103	5,000	-	5,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	11,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	200
4.8 Environment	4,840	7,000	-	7,000	24,871
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	-	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300	-	-	-	-
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,150	-	1,150	8,650
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	2,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	850	-	850	6,050

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	199,396	66,825	79,500	7,000	46,071	-
Economic Support Fund	91,106	-	38,035	7,000	46,071	-
Foreign Military Financing	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	81,665	40,200	41,465	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,625	8,625	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Peace and Security: As part of the Merida Initiative, the U.S. Government remains committed to supporting the nations of Central America in countering the influence of traffickers, gangs, and organized criminal groups in their territories. Central America programs are slated to improve border security, counter the demand for and illicit movement of narcotics, deter gang activity, combat financial crimes and money laundering, and curb trafficking in persons. The Merida Initiative provides the United States and the countries of Central America with a regional vehicle to accomplish these objectives and to link our efforts in Mexico with those in Central America and the Caribbean. Ultimately, the results will enable the governments in Central America, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic to reassert control over their territory, provide the stability needed for the creation of new economic opportunities, and reinforce the critical role of democratic institutions and adherence to the rule of law. Continued support for Enduring Friendship, a program that began in 2006 to bolster maritime interdiction capabilities in the Caribbean and eastern Central America, complements maritime security support provided under both the Merida Initiative and the new Caribbean Security Initiative.

Caribbean security is a key element in the U.S. national security strategy. As the Merida Initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean will remain increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. A Caribbean-specific initiative, announced by the President at the Fifth Summit of the Americas, will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries. The nations of the Caribbean have structures in place, beginning with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), to address security threats and to fashion regional strategies to address them. Additionally, the Regional Security System of the Eastern Caribbean is a mature entity with operational successes and the ability to take a

leading role within a security structure for the Eastern Caribbean.

Preliminary requests from the United States' regional partners include command, control, and communications systems that will improve the effectiveness of partner nation operations and enable partner nations to work better with each other. Caribbean geography dictates robust air and maritime forces to counter porous borders and ill-equipped security agencies. Funds will provide air and maritime assets, training, and C3 (command, control, and communications) architecture to more fully integrate Caribbean regional security and law enforcement agencies. Social justice and economic development components will support grants for senior teacher training (for example, a continuation and expansion of the highly-regarded Centers of Excellence in Teacher Training (CETT) program for primary school reading) and scholarships to students in the Caribbean over the next three fiscal years. They will also be used for remedial education, workforce development, selected youth entrepreneurship programs, and juvenile justice, including rehabilitation programs for young offenders and at-risk youth. Funds will link vocational training youth programs to long-term employment and economic growth through private investment. A third component of the initiative will support programs to enhance rule of law, provide equipment and training to counter-narcotics forces, assist efforts to strengthen anti-crime legislation, and support information sharing among the customs, law enforcement, border control agencies in the Caribbean.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will bolster regional efforts to enhance the capability of Central American and Caribbean states to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540. CARICOM member states have requested assistance with challenges they face in implementing UNSCR 1540, but due to the primarily bilateral nature of program funding, the EXBS response has been limited. While it is not feasible to engage these nations on a bilateral basis, multilateral activities in the region have proved to be highly successful and have been well-received. Multilateral efforts will provide training on how to manage the unique export control and proliferation challenges faced by small and island states. These important nonproliferation initiatives would have a salutary effect upon U.S. security due to proximity of partner countries and ease of transit. FY 2010 regional funding would also support EXBS assessments of strategic trade control systems and proliferation threats in the Tri-Border region of Peru, Paraguay, and Colombia to determine if bilateral EXBS program engagement is warranted and likely to be successful.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Peace and Security				
Program Area		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	18,836		15,000		31,550	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Percent of U.S. recommended military training need for host country met during year.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	On Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	100	100	100	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

An increase in assistance in this area will leverage the maritime patrol and interdiction capability of each individual country in the Caribbean region and Central America into a more cohesive multilateral force. Assistance will be used to increase situational awareness among participating countries by sharing information, building responsive decision-making architectures, enhancing countries ability to patrol their sovereign waters, and providing a mechanism for collective action should a threat arise in the region. The intent is to provide standardized command, control and communications equipment; training; and spare parts

to participating countries' forces so that they can operate with U.S. and other modern interdiction forces (e.g. United Kingdom, France, Canada, Norway) in the Caribbean, the U.S.'s "Third Border." It will also improve regional response capabilities to deal with environmental crisis, such as oil spills, and hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Summit of the America's process provides a key opportunity for the United States to engage the entire region in developing and reinforcing its bilateral and regional goals at the highest level. Regional funds for the Summit of the Americas ensure that the President can advance partnerships, networks, and joint approaches that respond to our regional objectives of social and economic investment, green growth, and citizen security in a way that strengthens democratic governance. Summit resources are also crucial to strengthening relationships with bilateral partners and ensuring that the U.S. maintains a significant voice in influencing development in the region.

Central America programs under the Merida Initiative aim to strengthen justice systems and preserve the integrity of human rights, as well as promote economic and social development and good governance in low-income areas, including rural communities that are vulnerable to drug-trafficking and related violence and organized crime.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,000		20,000		56,500	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Prosecutions of drug traffickers and gang members.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The Merida Initiative seeks to weaken the structure – and diminish the influence and violence – of drug cartels and other criminal organizations operating in Mexico, Central America, and the U.S., with a continual drive toward their destruction. Whether they are drug traffickers, human smugglers, or gangs, these criminal groups have weakened government institutions, exercised control over territory, and presided over a significant increase in crime and violence throughout the region. The indicator provided above is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. The Department of State is currently still compiling baseline data, which will be comprised of annual national data. Due to lack of baseline data, the Department was not able to establish FY 2010 targets. It is anticipated that the impact in the number of prosecutions will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.2 Good Governance				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	13,000		2,170		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of executive office operations supported with USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	12	84
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Caribbean security is a key element in the U.S. national security strategy. As the Merida initiative yields positive results in Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean will remain increasingly vulnerable to transnational organized crime and terrorism. The increase in funds will support an expansion in programs to enhance rule of law, provide equipment and training to counter-narcotics forces, assist efforts to strengthen anti-crime legislation, and support information sharing among the customs, law enforcement, and border control agencies in the Caribbean.

Investing in People: Through the Summit of the Americas process, U.S. assistance has enabled the U.S. Government to work with partners in the region to prevent disease and improve education. One of the pillars of the April 2009 Summit of the Americas is human prosperity. U.S. assistance will bolster programs in the region that promote social inclusion, developing an Inter-American Social Protection Network, which will share best practices, including complementing conditional cash transfer programs in the region, providing incentives to poor families in order to improve school attendance and performance, increasing the number of children receiving basic health services, and improving access to basic financial services.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will continue to build labor and environmental capacity of CAFTA-DR signatory countries – Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic - initiated in FY 2006 and continued through FY 2009. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to focus U.S. programs on strengthening and improving implementation and enforcement of labor and environmental laws at the national, local, and municipal levels and developing the institutional capacity of national labor and environmental authorities throughout the CAFTA-DR region. Labor programs will additionally focus on modernizing labor justice systems, strengthening government capacity to conduct inspections, reducing gender discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace, and promoting a culture of compliance with labor laws. Environmental programs will additionally focus on improving private sector environmental performance, promoting market-based conservation, protecting biodiversity and other natural resources, and promoting public participation and transparency.

The three pillars of the April 2009 Summit of the Americas are: human prosperity, energy security, and environmental sustainability. In Trinidad and Tobago, the President invited countries of the region to participate in an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, a voluntary and flexible framework for advancing energy security and combating climate change. Countries will be encouraged to suggest tangible ideas for cooperation, including on energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, and energy infrastructure. U.S. assistance will support voluntary and open cooperation on energy and climate, with a particular focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean fossil fuel technologies, and energy infrastructure. Regional work on adaptation and sustainable forestry may also be addressed.

In the area of human prosperity, U.S. assistance will support initiatives from the 2009 Summit to promote social inclusion and economic recovery in the midst of financial and economic turmoil. U.S. assistance will support a pilot program to form partnerships with countries that have the highest levels of inequality, significant numbers of unemployed and at-risk youth, and strong potential for leveraging additional public and private sector resources. This program will add a focus on youth at risk such as out of school youth, under-employed youth, and ex-gang members.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,840		7,000		24,871	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Quantity of greenhouse emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in energy, industry, urban, and/or transport sectors.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 increase will provide funds to initiate the Administration's Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, which was launched by President Obama at the April 2009, Summit of the Americas. Funds will develop at least six initiatives related to the Partnership, from areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner conventional energy, energy infrastructure, and affordable access to energy. The actual initiatives will depend on gathering input from partner countries. The indicator listed is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. Given the efforts needed to identify priority countries and establish partnerships during the first year, it is anticipated that the initial impact will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		11,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of youth trained.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Challenges faced by high numbers of undereducated and unemployed youth in the Latin America and

Caribbean region include high unemployment and growing involvement in crime, violence, and the illegal drugs trade. As proposed at the Summit of the Americas, the United States will address these challenges through forming education partnerships for at-risk youth. USAID will form partnerships with countries that have the highest levels of inequality, significant numbers of unemployed and at-risk youth, and considerable potential for leveraging additional public and private sector resources. The program will focus on youth at risk, such as out of school youth, under-employed youth, and ex-gang members.

The indicator listed is provisional and may be adjusted as the program is further developed. Given the efforts needed to identify priority countries and establish partnerships during the first year, it is anticipated that the initial impact on training youth will be seen in the second year, FY 2011.

USAID Caribbean Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Barbados and the six countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines - have longstanding ties to the United States. Part of the "third border" of the United States, these nations are important partners in trade, health, education, and democracy, as well as security concerns related to international drug trafficking. U.S. assistance will promote economic transparency, help generate investment, mitigate impact of HIV/AIDS, and develop increased human and institutional capacity in the region. U.S. programs also help protect the fragile ecosystems in the region. A Caribbean-wide initiative deriving from the April 2009 Summit of the Americas (SOA) will lay the groundwork for increased cooperation on social justice, economic development, and citizen safety with Caribbean and partner countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,010	29,659	-	29,659	45,960
Development Assistance	4,107	5,709	-	5,709	22,010
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	18,200	-	18,200	18,200
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,703	5,750	-	5,750	5,750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	28,010	29,659	-	29,659	45,960
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	3,000
3 Investing in People	23,903	23,950	-	23,950	25,950
3.1 Health	23,903	23,950	-	23,950	23,950
3.2 Education	-	-	-	-	2,000
4 Economic Growth	4,107	5,709	-	5,709	17,010
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,100	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	901	3,800	-	3,800	3,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	106	1,909	-	1,909	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-	-	9,510
of which: 6 Program Support	-	-	-	-	395
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	395

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,960	-	3,000	25,950	17,010	-
Development Assistance	22,010	-	3,000	2,000	17,010	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	18,200	-	-	18,200	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival -	5,750	-	-	5,750	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,960	-	3,000	25,950	17,010	-
USAID						

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: As a component of the SOA-related initiative, the United States will support social justice programs aimed at confronting the challenges faced by at-risk youth. Specifically, U.S. assistance will advance juvenile justice programs for young offenders and vulnerable youth, where possible complementing other U.S. programs focused on remedial education and vocational training.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	0	0		3,000		
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		TBD by May				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

As a component of the Summit of the Americas-related regional security initiative, U.S. assistance will advance juvenile justice programs for young offenders and vulnerable youth, including rehabilitation programs. These important investments form a critical link with vocational training, and in turn support long-term employment and economic growth through private investment. Where possible, the juvenile justice programs will complement other U.S. programs in remedial education and vocational training. The Department of State will lead an interagency team to meet Caribbean partners in May 2009 to begin a dialogue on the details of this new regional security initiative. This step, plus follow-on national and regional consultations, will guide specific planning for the use of these funds, hence the absence of indicators and targets at this time.

Investing in People: Poorly educated, unemployed, at-risk youth in the Caribbean region face several challenges that inhibit their economic and social development. Through a SOA-related initiative, the United States will support remedial education programs, supplemented where possible by other youth-focused programs associated with economic growth and social justice.

HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 to 44 years old. The small Caribbean nations lack the financial and human resources to adequately combat the disease on their own. This capacity constraint, coupled with the recent withdrawal of support by other bilateral donors, reaffirms that continued and strengthened support by the U.S. is even more critical in helping the region to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the U.S. will provide support through a large, comprehensive package to aid Caribbean governments and regional entities. The U.S. – Caribbean Regional Partnership Framework, a 5-year joint strategic framework for cooperation between the U.S., Caribbean regional HIV/AIDS entities and select host country governments, will support national and regional efforts to address these issues. Through critical interventions with key regional and national institutions and authorities, this

initiative will seek to offset the high vulnerabilities with focused technical assistance, mentoring, and capacity building of persons and health systems.

HIV/AIDS programming in the Caribbean region will be designed jointly among the six participating U.S. agencies together with key Caribbean regional and national stakeholders. Under the resultant U.S. – Caribbean Regional Partnership Framework and PEPFAR-II, the U.S. Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Program will receive significant support to work with Caribbean regional entities and selected host countries to jointly provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs. At the end of this strategic Regional Partnership Framework’s five-year time frame, the expectation is that, in addition to results in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region, Caribbean host country governments and regional HIV/AIDS entities will be better positioned to sustainably address the epidemic over the long-term.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People				
Program Element		3.2.1 Basic Education				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		TBD by May				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Poorly educated, unemployed, and at-risk youth in the Caribbean region face several challenges that inhibit their economic and social development. Through a new Summit of the Americas-related regional security initiative, funds will support remedial education programs, supplemented where possible by other youth-focused programs associated with economic growth and social justice. Through the provision of alternative education that integrates reading, writing, mathematics, and basic life skills, the program will support the reintegration of youth back into a formal school setting or provide an equivalent to the school diploma. As a complement to workforce development and youth entrepreneurship programs in select Caribbean countries, the basic education program will also forge the development of public-private partnerships for remedial education in the region. The Department of State will lead an interagency team to meet Caribbean partners in May 2009 to begin a dialogue on the particulars of this new regional security initiative. This step, plus follow-on national and regional consultations, will guide USAID in the specific planning for the use of these funds, hence the absence of indicators and targets at this time.

Economic Growth: The United States will support the growth of the Caribbean countries with a focus on empowering youth and moving them into the workforce through engagement and preparation. This will enable youth to successfully enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. As part of the SOA-related initiative, U.S. assistance support workforce development and selected youth entrepreneurship programs, linking vocational training programs to long-term employment and economic growth through private investment.

The United States will also help protect fragile ecosystems in the region through its assistance to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation measures, and mainstream adaptation to climate change into site-based conservation investments. The program will assist the development of selected country action plans in

the region and invest in capacity building as well as strengthening the ability to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change at select high priority sites. U.S. assistance will continue to support the region's attempt to achieve at least 20 percent of its terrestrial and marine area being placed under management for biodiversity conservation by the year 2020 as part of the Caribbean Challenge. The biodiversity conservation and climate change program will draw on the region's youth to strengthen the sustainability of the various initiatives. The program's partners may include both individual countries and regional organizations such as the OECS.

Increased climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. These funding increases will deepen the U.S. efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	2,000		0		9,510	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of people receiving USG-supported training in global climate change including Framework Convention on Climate Change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	50
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. efforts will support the protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and associated biological diversity. These ecosystems are degrading rapidly due to global climate change, poorly planned coastal development, population growth, tourism, pollution, resource over-exploitation, accelerated sedimentation, and introduction of exotic species. Funds will support training in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into site-based conservation activities, as well as continue to support improved biodiversity governance and conservation. In particular, U.S. assistance will facilitate the development of selected country action plans and increased institutional capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts at high priority sites. Likewise, U.S. assistance will continue to contribute to the region's Caribbean Challenge attempt to achieve 20 percent of its terrestrial and marine area under biodiversity conservation management by 2020. While FY 2008 and FY 2009 activities concentrated on biodiversity, additional FY 2010 funding will enable a renewed focus on global climate change, and thus a new indicator has been identified to reflect this focus.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.7 Economic Opportunity				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	106		1,909		4,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of microenterprises receiving business development services from USG-assisted sources				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	70	181	15	80
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

U.S. assistance will focus on youth and the challenges they face, including high unemployment and growing involvement in crime, violence, and the illegal drugs trade--issues that threaten the region's security. With FY 2010 funding, funds will facilitate the empowerment of youth and their workforce transition through programs geared toward self-reliance and job skills. The programs will provide youth with essential tools to successfully enter the job market or create their own sustainable businesses. Such an effort will result in the strengthening of the microenterprise sector, thereby contributing to the economic growth prospects of the region, as well as supporting the U.S. objective of ensuring peace and security in the vulnerable "third border" of the United States. FY 2008 results were higher than subsequent targets due to changes in the target group and related program design. The previous program targeted small farmers in countries with largely agricultural economies, while the latter program will target youth entrepreneurs receiving business development services from U.S.-assisted sources, which is expected to be a smaller group.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Key priorities in this sub-region center on advances in governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and economic growth. The Central America Regional program supports most of these objectives by addressing issues that are regional in nature, which directly affect U.S. interests, including partnering with and helping signatory nations comply with and take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), reducing gang-related crime and violence, and addressing transnational issues of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,853	28,875	-	28,875	41,262
Development Assistance	8,065	8,813	-	8,813	34,700
Economic Support Fund	-	12,000	-	12,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	414	2,671	-	2,671	1,171
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,374	5,391	-	5,391	5,391

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	11,853	28,875	-	28,875	41,262
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	14,800	-	14,800	5,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	6,000	-	6,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	8,800	-	8,800	5,700
3 Investing in People	3,788	8,062	-	8,062	6,562
3.1 Health	3,788	8,062	-	8,062	6,562
4 Economic Growth	7,565	6,013	-	6,013	29,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,065	3,013	-	3,013	15,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,400	-	1,400	1,000
4.8 Environment	3,500	1,600	-	1,600	13,000
of which: 6 Program Support	-	1,339	-	1,339	2,021
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	195
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,339	-	1,339	1,826

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	41,262	-	5,700	6,562	29,000	-
Development Assistance	34,700	-	5,700	-	29,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,171	-	-	1,171	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	-	-	5,391	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. will continue supporting the creation of alliances between government, civil society, and business partners, which will work together in Central America to prevent and mitigate the gang problem. These efforts complement other U.S. law enforcement programs designed to contain and reduce the problems of gangs. Efforts will also continue supporting the U.S. anti-gang strategy and the Merida Initiative by helping communities and the private sector better integrate youth-at-risk, thereby reducing gang recruitment, crime and violence. U.S. efforts will also support community-police relations in order to improve trust, communication and collaboration between the community and law enforcement officials, and facilitate community oversight and participation with the police in crime prevention, detection and reaching vulnerable youth. The Central America Integration System (SICA), a regional organization, will continue to be the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) principal partner in supporting approaches to assess and improve legal and judicial frameworks and promote multi-country political and legal reform and implementation. USAID will also continue its support for sub-grants to local organizations as seed capital for public-private initiatives to prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, to create opportunities and alternatives to convince youth to leave gangs, to provide readjustment services to ex-gang members, and to provide at-risk youth with positive education, training and job opportunities. Prior to financing any police activities, USAID will comply with applicable U.S. laws and policies.

Beginning in FY 2010, the Central America Regional Leadership Program will create long and short-term leadership training opportunities for emerging national and municipal leaders from the business, civil society, indigenous, and minority communities. These efforts will work through strengthened local universities and at local "democracy centers" to be identified. This initiative will be supported through linkages between U.S. and Central American universities, think-tanks and other institutions as appropriate. Training will promulgate higher education excellence, democratic and good governance values and practices, create safe spaces for practicable advocacy, expose tomorrow's leaders to complex international, regional and local issues, and expand understanding and economic innovation of an increasingly knowledge-based society. The program is intended to foster a new generation of leaders in Central America who govern justly and democratically, support open, information-based societies, and are equipped to deal with the increasingly difficult challenges of the 21st century.

Investing in People: Outside of the Caribbean, the highest adult HIV prevalence rates in Latin America are in Central America. The region's high migration rate, coupled with the difficulty in containing HIV within its borders, elevates the significance of coordinating prevention efforts. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program offers a regional response to HIV/AIDS issues affecting highly mobile populations, and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and Costa Rica. The latter three receive HIV/AIDS assistance solely through the regional program. The long-term goal of the Central America Regional Program is to contain HIV/AIDS and promote behaviors to decrease infection, improve awareness and advocacy, and enhance detection and treatment. Additionally, the program strengthens prevention practices and services directed at those most at risk, furthers HIV/AIDS policy, and improves delivery of care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and related infections.

FY 2010 resources will finance core activities of the Regional HIV/AIDS Program in Central American countries that benefit the region as a whole and will also take advantage of economies of scale to implement specific activities in each of the countries covered by the regional program. Regional resources implemented at the country level by the Regional HIV/AIDS Program will be attributed to the individual countries through the regional Operational Plan and in the annual Performance Report.

Economic Growth: The United States will continue to promote expanding trade with Central America and will help broaden the benefits of economic growth by working with small and medium firms seeking to enter new markets. Regional public-private alliances with supermarkets and other agriculture supply chains will be promoted to increase access to regional and global markets by small- and medium-sized producers and raise labor and environmental standards in the region. Responding to emerging food security issues in the

region, USAID will support a regional marketing platform to build and strengthen value-added supply chains that foster rural income growth. There will also be emphasis on reforming commercial laws, policies, and practices that reduce cross-border trade and investment and dampen regional growth. USAID efforts will also focus on conserving critical coastal and marine resources that are important income sources for coastal residents, but are under growing threat from over-fishing, unsustainable harvesting, and unplanned coastal development. The United States will work with governments in the region to develop and implement common, improved regulations that will promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. Also, climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries in the region reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. Funding increases will deepen USAID's efforts to address climate change and underpin U.S. diplomatic efforts in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	3,500		1,600		13,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Above Target		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of USAID Central America Regional program environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation and clean energy initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. Climate change funding in FY 2010 will help countries in the region reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. Funding in this area will deepen USAID's efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy efforts in this area. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. However, FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. In addition to these activities, USAID fosters the sustainable management of terrestrial and coastal/marine areas of global biodiversity importance. These areas not only shelter a significant amount of species found nowhere else in the world, but represent key ecosystems, such as coral reefs and their associated species, which provide opportunities for economic growth and increased human livelihoods.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.2 Trade and Investment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	4,065		3,013		15,000	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Total value of sales by firms receiving direct USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

To improve food security in Central America, USAID believes it is critical to increase incomes of vulnerable populations. While bilateral USAID programs tend to focus on firm-level or farm-level assistance, the USAID regional program will initiate a new \$10 million food security program to build and strengthen value-added supply chains that increase rural incomes. Building on previous trade and investment activities, increased sales from this new program will generate incomes necessary to help low-income households survive widely fluctuating food prices.

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With shrinking exports, falling commodity prices, declining tourism and remittances, and sharply diminished capital flows, every Latin American and Caribbean country faces sluggish growth, rising unemployment, and deepening poverty. Poverty and persistent inequality are contributing to a growing disenfranchised populace that is questioning the benefits of democracy and free markets. The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program is uniquely positioned to help address these issues by taking a comprehensive regional development approach. The program utilizes best practices, multilateral partnerships, and South/South linkages that go beyond bilateral responses to look at common development challenges and interdependent solutions within the Latin America and Caribbean region in the areas of democracy, economic growth, education, health, and the environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	61,062	52,777	-	52,777	61,688
Development Assistance	49,879	46,281	-	46,281	55,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	1,088	-	1,088	1,088
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	11,183	5,408	-	5,408	5,600

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	61,062	52,777	-	52,777	61,688
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	911	2,100	-	2,100	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,250	-	1,250	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	4,150
2.4 Civil Society	911	850	-	850	850
3 Investing in People	27,189	22,502	-	22,502	25,688
3.1 Health	11,183	6,496	-	6,496	6,688
3.2 Education	16,006	16,006	-	16,006	19,000
4 Economic Growth	32,962	28,175	-	28,175	30,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,312	11,875	-	11,875	700
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	2,900
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	1,100
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	-	-	1,741
4.8 Environment	12,650	16,300	-	16,300	19,759
of which: 6 Program Support	-	3,680	-	3,680	2,888
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,680	-	3,680	2,888

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	61,688	-	6,000	25,688	30,000	-
Development Assistance	55,000	-	6,000	19,000	30,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	-	-	1,088	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,600	-	-	5,600	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States is committed to working with countries in the Americas to make democracy deliver for their citizens by supporting competitive, transparent electoral processes, representing citizen views, and establishing checks and balances at all levels of government. U.S. programs support strategic approaches to promote participatory democracies, helping to strengthen democracies by emphasizing the responsibility of citizens to engage as full partners in creating accountable governance. To accomplish these objectives, the regional program supports South-to-South technical assistance exchanges through the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, for free, fair and transparent elections which are the fundamental tool of accountability to citizens. Between elections, the program supports host country collection and dissemination of information on citizen values and experiences, providing a critical vehicle through which citizens can express their most pressing concerns to policymakers. Additionally, the regional program undertakes initiatives in concert with other donors and international organizations, as well as regional forums, like the Summit of the Americas, on topics such as violence prevention and youth engagement.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Governing Justly and Democratically				
Program Area		2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		4,150	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of election officials trained with USG assistance				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Improved but Not Met		
			Target	Results		
0	0	49	115	75	150	400
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>						

While the LAC region is broadly dominated by democratic electoral systems, a confluence of political, social and economic factors have undermined consolidation of democratic gains made over the last two decades. Using its comparative advantage of a regional, multilateral perspective, the LAC Regional Program, together with host-country support, strengthens the institutional capacity of electoral management bodies. FY 2010 funds will be used to provide assistance to election management bodies to ensure transparent, fair and efficient administration of local and national elections, as well as national referenda, where appropriate. The focus will be on increasing the number of election officials trained. While the FY 2008 target was not met because funding for the implementing grantee was reduced, the expected increased funding will enable future targets to be met. Please note that FY 2008 results were achieved with prior-year funds and FY 2008 carry-

over funds will be obligated to achieve FY 2009 targets, which is why there are prior year results but no funding indicated in the above template.

Investing in People: Improving quality and equitable access to education is essential to economic growth and sustaining well-governed democratic states. While education access has improved, education quality, as measured by student learning, remains poor. The LAC Regional education activities support improving the quality of basic skills instruction, building the capacity for reform advocacy, strengthening strategic information capacity, and developing effective models for change. In doing so, USAID and host countries strengthen local institutions' ability to develop innovative, research-based solutions to development challenges. In addition, the United States will provide greater access to high-quality technical education to talented, high-achieving students from disadvantaged rural areas and through partnerships and short-term trainings with U.S. institutions. Critical sectors for scholarship include: agriculture, education, health, information and computer technologies, natural resource management, and trade development.

The health sector in the LAC region has made tremendous gains in improving health indicators for the majority of the population. Yet the health sector is characterized by stark inequalities and poor quality of care that threaten progress made towards achieving sustainable health systems. The LAC Regional programs in health respond to these challenges by providing assistance to strengthen health systems. Programs will complete family planning phase-out activities in seven countries and ensure contraceptive security throughout the region, improve quality of care (especially with respect to pregnancy and delivery), expand HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment, build alliances, share best practices, reduce the spread of infectious diseases and facilitate technical assistance to improve performance of Global Fund grants. The LAC Regional program works with the Pan American Health Organization in several countries to improve quality and strengthen systems in partnership with host country ministries of health and has developed a mechanism to increase regional public-private partnerships, as well as for South-to-South exchanges.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Investing in People					
Program Element		3.2.2 Higher Education					
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request		
	10,000		10,000		12,000		
Performance Information*							
Indicator Title		Number of students receiving higher education scholarships					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
			Rating:	Above Target			
			Target	Results			
250	257	256	230	276		265	265
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.							

Providing higher education scholarships and training to talented, high-achieving students from disadvantaged rural areas, strengthens human capacity in the region, reduces inequality, and promotes economic growth. Participants gain technical and leadership skills to contribute to their country's social and economic development in technical fields critically-needed to help their countries become more competitive and better realize the opportunities brought by free trade. U.S. diplomacy is advanced through participants' greater understanding and appreciation for U.S culture and democratic processes and values. Increased funding in FY 2010 will provide scholarships and technical training in FY 2011 to 50 additional disadvantaged youth and professionals, who otherwise would not have access to higher education, in areas critical to the social and economic development of their communities and countries.

Economic Growth: The United States will help host country governments cope with globalization, competitiveness, and trade liberalization challenges, such as those associated with implementing and taking advantage of free trade agreements. Funds under this objective will support trade capacity building, increasing access to productive assets, transparent environmental governance, and sound management of natural resources. U.S. assistance will also promote access to financial services and improve rural infrastructure. The LAC Regional program will help countries to cope with the fallout from the global economic crisis by fostering competitiveness-oriented economic policy reform, strengthening institutional capacity to deal with economic shocks and promote growth, and promoting expanded access to productive assets with the goal of substantially reducing poverty. The United States will also provide technical assistance to address food security access issues. In addition, modest resources will be used to carry out assessments and identify best practices that can be used to help small and medium enterprises to deal with the challenges presented by trade agreements, including increasing competition and penetrating new markets. Demonstration activities that are worthy of emulation throughout the region will be implemented in areas such as workforce development, competitiveness, improving the business environment, trade-led agricultural diversification, and promoting ongoing engagement by civil society in economic reform efforts.

The United States will continue to promote the responsible management of natural resources in the Andean headwaters of the Amazon Basin, the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world. Programs will build the capacity of select local and regional organizations to address critical threats to natural assets on which Amazonian communities depend for jobs, food, potable water, medicines, and building materials. U.S. assistance will expand access to markets for targeted, sustainable, natural resource-based products originating in the Basin. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources under their control and attain sustainable livelihoods, activities will both protect biodiversity and mitigate conflict and violence over dwindling natural resources. U.S. programs will also help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors, underpinning U.S. diplomacy in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	12,650		16,300		19,759	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with Increased Adaptive Capacity to Cope with Impacts of Climate Variability and Change As a Result of USG Assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	10
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the Latin America and Caribbean Regional program environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. The U.S. will expand its support for responsible management of natural resources in the Andean headwaters of the Amazon Basin, the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world and the world's most biodiverse region. Programs will build the capacity of select local and regional organizations to address critical threats, including climate change, to natural assets on which Amazonian communities depend. By empowering key indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage natural resources under their control and attain sustainable

livelihoods, activities will both protect biodiversity and help climate-dependent communities and economic sectors succeed in a changing climate. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC), funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure their impact.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.3 Financial Sector				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		2,900	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Financial Sector assessments completed				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The fallout from the global financial (and broader economic) crisis is likely to last for many years with significant repercussions in the LAC region. Even before the crisis, a considerable portion of the population lacked access to financial services and, thus, opportunities for increased investment, productivity, and job creation. As financial institutions face liquidity constraints, impose stricter lending standards, and otherwise respond to the crisis, access to credit will be tightened further, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Consequently, the otherwise strong potential for SMEs to help drive economic recovery will be weakened. FY2010 funds will be used to complete at least six financial sector assessments between FY2010 and FY2011 to explore potential solutions to these challenges and to help strengthen LAC Missions' strategic and programmatic responses. Assessments will be regional, sub-regional, and/or country-specific in nature. Funds will also provide for technical assistance and program design support which builds upon the assessments.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.5 Agriculture				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Total		FY 2010 Request	
	0		0		3,100	
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of Agriculture sector assessments completed				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

A significant portion of the population in the LAC region depends on the agriculture sector for their livelihoods such that attention to the sector is critical to promoting broad-based economic growth. Challenges to building a stronger agriculture sector include: low levels of productivity; reliance on low-value basic grains and lack of investment in diversification to higher-value crops; poor market information and linkages; inadequate access to credit and high quality inputs; and others. Meanwhile, food prices spiked last year and remain higher than in decades, and food security has emerged as a growing concern in the region. Although food is available, populations face income constraints in meeting basic food requirements. FY 2010 funds will be used to complete at least six agriculture sector/food security assessments between FY 2010 and FY 2011 to help strengthen LAC Missions' strategic and programmatic responses to these challenges. Assessments will be regional, sub-regional, and/or specific to food insecure countries such as Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and others. Funds will also provide for technical assistance and program design support which builds upon the assessments.

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will focus on economic reform, including enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights, and on strengthening the capacity of South American governments to meet threats posed by major infectious diseases. Economic assistance programs will address competitiveness of the private sector in the Andean countries by strengthening their capacity to trade and attract investment. Stopping major infectious diseases is a foreign policy priority because of the negative impacts these diseases have on health and development in the region, as well as the ramifications for public health in the United States. U.S. assistance will also help countries address climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,984	7,150	-	7,150	19,100
Development Assistance	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	13,800
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,984	7,150	-	7,150	19,100
3 Investing in People	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300
3.1 Health	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300
4 Economic Growth	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	13,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	-	-	-	12,300
of which: 6 Program Support	-	250	-	250	430
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	250	-	250	430

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	19,100	-	-	5,300	13,800	-
Development Assistance	13,800	-	-	-	13,800	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Investing in People: The South American region is characterized by uneven public health care. U.S. assistance includes the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) and the South American Infectious Disease Initiative (SAIDI). Assistance focuses on a combination of technical assistance and training provided by international experts and promotion of South-to-South networks to improve evidence-based decision making and sharing of best practices. AMI will help national malaria control programs in the Amazon Basin to adapt to changing malaria transmission conditions by ensuring harmonized drug policies; increased human resource capacity; identification of cost-effective, integrated vector control approaches; and improved drug quality control. SAIDI uses a holistic, systemic approach in Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay to address

antimicrobial resistance. These activities will result in multi-sectoral plans of action to contain resistance, strengthened infection control practices, improved drug regulation and drug quality assurance systems, and the monitoring of key determinants of antibiotic resistance.

Economic Growth: The United States will partner with Peru to reform trade and investment policies to increase the region's competitiveness in international markets. This complements the U.S. Government's effort to promote economic alternatives to producing and trafficking illegal drugs and directly contributes to the commitment of the region's countries to build stable and prosperous democracies. The program will continue to address challenges which prevent countries from taking full advantage of market access provisions under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act and any existing or future bilateral free trade agreements with the United States. The program will improve the Andean countries' ability to comply with international trade rules (e.g., World Trade Organization), including labor and environment, and to compete with businesses from other Latin American and Asian countries for access to large markets such as the United States and Europe.

U.S. assistance will help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and spur growth in climate-dependent communities and economic sectors. This will deepen the U.S. Government's efforts to address climate change, and underpin U.S. diplomacy in this area.

Focus on Performance

Objective		Economic Growth				
Program Area		4.8 Environment				
Funding Levels	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request			
	0	0	12,300			
Performance Information*						
Indicator Title		Number of countries with Increased Adaptive Capacity to Cope with Impacts of Climate Variability and Change As a Result of USG Assistance.				
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
			Rating:	Data Not Yet Available		
			Target	Results		
0	0	0	0	0	0	5
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The majority of the South America Regional environmental funding will support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poorer, developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. The U.S. will focus on adaptive measures such as water management and capture, reforestation, more efficient irrigation systems, and legal and policy changes. Because adaptation is a new focus of Global Climate Change (GCC) initiatives, funds will be allocated to bilateral operating units after coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board. FY 2010 funding will help set the stage for strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and allow the U.S. to take a lead role in facilitating coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase bilateral funding for adaptation. The indicator above represents a preliminary target. As further bilateral initiatives are finalized, the metrics used to monitor progress against these activities and broader GCC goals will be incorporated to measure the impact of U.S. assistance. The program's other climate change priority is to avoid deforestation and carbon sequestration via forest management.