

Executive Budget Summary

FUNCTION 150 & OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



FISCAL YEAR 2011

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Executive Budget Summary

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 2010

On behalf of President Obama, it is my pleasure to submit the Congressional Budget Justifications for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for Fiscal Year 2011.

This budget represents more than financial allocations. It represents new priorities, new approaches, and a renewed commitment to use the resources of the State Department and USAID smartly and strategically to get the best possible results for the American people.

Our work is ambitious. Our times demand nothing less. We are working with partners around the world to bring stability to volatile regions, reverse the spread of violent extremism, stabilize the global economy, decrease extreme poverty, demolish transnational criminal networks, fulfill President Obama's vision of a world without nuclear weapons, stop health pandemics, and address the threat of climate change.

These are serious challenges. They also represent opportunities for the United States to provide critical leadership, strengthen existing partnerships, forge new ones, and advance stability, prosperity, and opportunity for more of the world's people—and, in doing so, to protect our own security, promote our interests, and lay the foundation for a more peaceful and prosperous future.

We at the State Department and USAID are ready and eager to take the lead in carrying out the President's foreign policy agenda. Indeed, our work has already begun. In the year since I was sworn in as Secretary of State, our agencies have significantly increased our efforts in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan; launched strategic initiatives to address food security, global health, and climate change and to promote global engagement; and begun a full-scale review of how we do business as we rebuild our workforces, both at State and USAID. We are committed to ensuring that we spend our resources wisely, make the most of our people's talent, and maximize the impact of every dollar we spend. This budget reflects that commitment.

Our request

We are seeking funding in the amount of \$52.8 billion, which breaks down to \$16.4 billion for State operations and \$36.4 billion for foreign assistance.

The majority of our proposed increase is dedicated to the critical frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, which demand significant and costly attention. They represent a 7.5-percent increase in funding above FY 2010. The remaining growth—a 2.7-percent increase above FY 2010 levels—covers all the rest of our global efforts, as well as our operational infrastructure. The request does not include additional funding that will be required to address the devastating impact of the earthquake in Haiti. We are continuing to assess long-term requirements at this time.

This Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) serves two other purposes as well: it is the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2009 and the Annual Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2011. Both volumes of the CBJ contain performance summaries and have performance information integrated throughout, to support our budget request. The performance data presented herein are complete and reliable in accordance with the guidance from the Office of Management and Budget.

We recognize that, in these tough economic times, it is critical that we hold spending to a minimum. And we have done so. In preparing this budget, our staff found all the savings they could—and then we sent them back to find more. I submit this budget with confidence that it reflects our best efforts to save money while still providing the resources we need to succeed in our efforts around the world.

Let me briefly describe the work this budget will make possible.

Frontline states

Today, nearly seven years since the war in Iraq began, the drawdown of U.S. troops is underway. We are shifting from a military mission to one run by civilians. Accordingly, the work of the State Department and USAID is significantly increasing. This budget request includes a total of \$2.6 billion to support U.S. government programs and a staff of over 570 employees in Iraq. Our diplomats are working closely with the Iraqi government to strengthen democratic institutions and ensure that the upcoming elections proceed smoothly and safely.

Our development experts are working to promote economic development, strengthen the agriculture sector that provides the majority of Iraqi citizens with livelihoods, and increase the local and national governments' capacity to provide essential services.

In Afghanistan, our civilian mission is also growing. As we prepare to send 30,000 new troops, we are also tripling the number of civilians on the ground. Our diplomats and development experts play a critical role in securing the progress made by our military and building a path to stability. Poverty and weak governance have contributed to the instability in Afghanistan; addressing these vulnerabilities is vital to the long-term success of any effort in that country.

Pakistan is also a focus of our civilian efforts, as violent insurgents continue to concentrate their efforts along the border with Afghanistan and launch deadly attacks against the Pakistani people. We seek to support Pakistan's democratic government as it works to stop the violence, strengthen the rule of law, and provide services—especially electricity—to its people. The insurgents' threat will lessen as the government is seen to deliver the building blocks for better lives.

In these frontline states, our country's military efforts have dominated the headlines—but our civilian efforts are of central and growing importance. This budget captures that reality, as well as the significant cost associated with deploying the appropriate staff and providing the security necessary to protect our civilians and to permit them to operate effectively.

Targeted investments

We are shifting our focus toward making targeted investments in a few key areas of convergence—that is, fields that play a central role in the overall prosperity and stability of a country and region.

The first is food security. We have committed to invest at least \$3.5 billion over three years in partner countries where agriculture plays a strong role in the economy, where under-nutrition levels are high, and where we see an opportunity for our investments to make an impact. By offering technical support and making strategic investments across the entire food system—from the seeds that farmers plant to the markets where they sell their crops to the homes where people cook and store their food—we can help countries create a ripple effect that extends beyond farming and strengthens the security and prosperity of whole regions.

The second is health. Through our new Global Health Initiative, the United States will invest \$63 billion over six years to help fight and prevent infectious disease, reduce child and maternal mortality, and increase family planning and nutrition services. Building upon the historic gains in global health launched by President Bush, this Initiative will expand partner country efforts to strengthen their health systems. By focusing on building capacity along with supporting delivery of services, the U.S. government will help to promote sustainable programs that expand access to quality, integrated health care for more people with our partner countries.

The third is climate change. This global crisis has left its mark on many countries in the form of floods, droughts, and devastating storms, all of which further poverty, foster instability, and hold back progress. As part of our efforts to meet the climate challenge, the United States has committed to provide its fair share of prompt start financing approaching \$30 billion over the next three years for mitigation and adaptation. This includes the mobilization of \$1 billion between 2010-2012 for programs that will reduce emissions caused by deforestation and other land use activities. The FY 2011 foreign assistance request includes \$200 million toward this goal, along with \$147 million in multilateral contribution from the Department of Treasury. All told, the Department of State, USAID, and the Department of Treasury are requesting nearly \$1.4 billion for core global climate change assistance in FY 2011. That's more than four times the level of assistance in FY 2009 – a reflection of the urgency of and broad support for this effort and a first step in our longer term effort to finance solutions to support necessary international policies and programs to solve climate change.

The fourth is global engagement. In his speech in Cairo in June 2009, President Obama called for a new beginning in the U.S. relationship with the Muslim world. This is critical to our ability to address global challenges in a spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace. The State Department and USAID are working to realize the President's vision through our foreign assistance efforts. This budget includes seed funding for new programs that expand economic opportunity through job creation and entrepreneurship, foster scientific and technological innovation, empower women, support youth, advance education, and strengthen people-to-people connections.

Through these programs, we seek to get the biggest bang for our buck by catalyzing a self-reinforcing cycle. By investing in our partner countries' long-term progress and supporting plans that they design and take the lead in implementing, we seek to break the cycle of dependence that aid can create.

Rather than delivering services ourselves, we will help countries build their own capacity to deliver services through strong, transparent, accountable institutions.

Putting women front and center is at the core of all of these efforts. Women are critical to advancing social, economic, and political progress. They are also a terrific return on investment: numerous studies have shown that when women receive schooling or the boost of a small loan, they flourish, their children flourish, and so does the greater community.

And, we are abiding by a new focus on results. To keep moving in the right direction, we must measure our progress—not simply by tallying the numbers of programs we run, but the lasting change that those programs help achieve. We must share the proof of our progress with the public and have the courage to rethink our strategies if we fall short.

Rebuilding our workforce

To carry out our work around the world, we need talented, well-trained, committed people. And we have them—but not in sufficient numbers. The global workforce of the State Department and USAID is simply too small for all that we have asked of them. We lack expertise in key areas and, as a result, we've come to rely too heavily on contractors to do our work, often with too little oversight.


The FY 2011 budget keeps USAID on the path toward its goal of doubling the number of foreign service officers; we are requesting resources to add another 200 foreign service officers to our global workforce. At the State Department, we will fill most of the more than 1,000 vacancies worldwide in FY 2010. The funding requested in the FY 2011 budget will help us build towards a 25-percent increase in FSOs from 2008 levels, which we hope to achieve by the end of 2014.

This increase in our staff will provide a greater depth of expertise in key areas at our overseas posts and substantially enhance our language training program—a critical element of our success. This budget will also provide the resources to fully staff the 2,000-member standby element of the Civilian Reserve Corps, to enhance our civilian capacity to respond quickly to crises around the world.

These are challenging times. The State Department and USAID are ready to meet those challenges. Our strategies are designed to help achieve key national priorities while building the foundation for lasting global progress. Our work this

year won't be easy, but it will be worth doing, because it will yield real results for the American people and the people of the world.

We look forward to working with you to make the best use of our nation's resources to help achieve a peaceful and prosperous world.


Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State

FY 2011
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account)	52,631,799	50,566,628	4,461,440	58,492,754
STATE OPERATION & RELATED ACCOUNTS	15,825,716	15,789,329	1,824,000	17,104,281
Administration of Foreign Affairs	10,932,781	11,024,449	1,824,000	12,377,418
State Programs	7,476,108	8,366,000	1,807,000	9,689,321
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	7,153,108	8,227,000	1,807,000	9,545,221
Ongoing Operations ³	5,811,350	6,640,786	1,807,000	7,984,521
Worldwide Security Protection ³	1,341,758	1,586,214	-	1,560,700
Capital Investment Fund ⁴	323,000	139,000	-	144,100
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance³	2,669,369	1,724,150	-	1,681,500
Ongoing Operations	801,344	876,850	-	857,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,868,025	847,300	-	824,200
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	787,304	934,299	17,000	1,006,597
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	45,000	120,000	-	184,000
Office of the Inspector General	121,122	102,000	17,000	120,152
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	538,000	635,000	-	633,200
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,175	-	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	28,000	-	27,200
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	29,000	10,000	-	11,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account	5,000	8,500	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,353	1,450	-	1,450
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,840	21,174	-	21,420
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[157,100]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]
International Organizations	3,992,900	3,807,500	-	3,777,730
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,604,400	1,682,500	-	1,595,430
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,388,500	2,125,000	-	2,182,300
Related Programs	153,552	161,750	-	133,805
The Asia Foundation	16,000	19,000	-	15,690
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	875	875	-	840
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	-	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	177	375	-	375
East-West Center	21,000	23,000	-	11,400
National Endowment for Democracy	115,000	118,000	-	105,000
International Commissions (Function 300) [non-add]	337,080	142,834	-	130,286
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	32,455	33,000	-	47,431
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	263,051	43,250	-	26,900
American Sections	11,649	12,608	-	12,355
International Joint Commission	7,559	8,000	-	7,631
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	-	2,422

FY 2011
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,120	2,249	-	2,302
International Fisheries Commissions	29,925	53,976	-	43,600
Broadcasting Board of Governors	715,483	746,410	-	768,778
International Broadcasting Operations	704,187	733,788	-	755,143
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	11,296	12,622	-	13,635
Other Programs	31,000	49,220	-	46,550
United States Institute of Peace	31,000	49,220	-	46,550
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,308,360	32,803,782	2,637,440	39,399,814
U.S Agency for International Development	1,257,959	1,650,300	-	1,695,506
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	1,059,184	1,388,800	-	1,476,006
Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI)	30,000	30,000	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF) ⁴	122,275	185,000	-	173,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	46,500
Bilateral Economic Assistance	22,594,401	22,552,232	2,577,440	25,583,286
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State) ³	7,339,000	7,779,000	-	8,513,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[2,180,000]	[2,420,000]	-	[3,013,000]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,159,000]	[5,359,000]	-	[5,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,000,000	2,520,000	-	2,980,896
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	820,000	845,000	-	860,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	50,000	55,000	-	48,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	50,000	-	100,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[54,000]	[25,000]	-	[35,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,000	8,600	-	8,300
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	7,116,901	6,344,000	1,820,000	7,811,982
Democracy Fund	116,000	120,000	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	922,000	741,632	-	716,354
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,674,500	1,693,000	-	1,605,400
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	40,000	45,000	-	45,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	1,876,500	1,597,000	757,440	2,136,041
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP)	[315,000]	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	631,500	754,000	-	757,613
Independent Agencies	1,270,000	1,558,000	-	1,778,610
Peace Corps	340,000	400,000	-	446,150
Millenium Challenge Corporation	875,000	1,105,000	-	1,279,700
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	23,000	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	32,500	30,000	-	30,000
Department of Treasury	85,000	85,000	-	108,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	38,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	70,000
International Security Assistance	7,554,700	4,634,500	60,000	7,069,298
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	530,200	331,500	-	285,950
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	93,000	108,000	-	110,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ³	6,231,500	4,195,000	60,000	5,473,348
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	700,000	-	-	1,200,000

FY 2011
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,845,500	2,437,670	-	3,307,726
International Organizations and Programs	352,500	394,000	-	350,550
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	1,493,000	2,043,670	-	2,957,176
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	86,500	-	175,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	300,000	-	400,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	75,000	-	235,000
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,262,500	-	1,285,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	4,670	-	21,000
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	115,250
African Development Fund	150,000	155,000	-	155,940
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	30,000	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	-	-	-	408,400
Export & Investment Assistance	(299,200)	(113,920)	-	(142,612)
Export-Import Bank	(177,000)	2,380	-	(9,458)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(173,000)	(171,500)	-	(189,354)
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	55,200	-	56,200
Related International Affairs Accounts	76,823	84,017	-	89,159
International Trade Commission	75,000	81,900	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,823	2,117	-	2,159
Department of Agriculture	2,420,900	1,889,500	-	1,899,500
Food for Peace Act Title II	2,320,900	1,690,000	-	1,690,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	100,000	199,500	-	209,500
ADJUSTED INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account)	50,797,024	52,401,403	4,461,440	58,492,754
Forward Funding from FY 2009 Supplemental to FY 2010 Funding ³	(1,834,775)	1,834,775	-	-

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, (P.L. 111-5), the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

3/ \$1.8 billion in funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010. This forward funding includes DC&P Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; DC&P WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225 million.

4/ The FY 2009 USAID Capital Investment Fund level includes \$38 million transferred from the Department of State's Capital Investment Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

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Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

The Department and USAID have made great strides to develop relevant, measureable, outcome indicators, and to assess progress against prior-year performance through trend data. The CBJ submission serves as the Department's and USAID's FY 2011 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2009 Annual Performance Report. The results of our efforts to improve strategic planning and performance management throughout the Department and USAID, both domestically and at our missions, are detailed in the accompanying State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.

High Priority Performance Goals

As part of our FY 2011 Performance Budget and Annual Performance Plan, the Department and USAID identified a limited number of joint high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflect both agencies' high priorities and will be a particular focus for the two agencies from now through FY 2011. The joint HPPGs reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities and serve as a first step toward developing the President's performance agenda. State and USAID jointly selected eight goals that are outcome-focused and relevant to the public, require interagency coordination, are in the implementation phase, and will show measurable results in the next 12-24 months through clear indicators and ambitious targets. These goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance against our joint strategic plan. Progress on these goals will be reported to OMB. Additional detail is provided in the accompanying volumes of the CBJ.

- Afghanistan and Pakistan: Strengthen the host country capacity to effectively provide services to citizens and enhance the long-term sustainability of development efforts by increasing the number of local implementers (government and private) that can achieve a clean audit to clear them to manage civilian assistance funds.
- Iraq: Helping the Iraqi people continue to build a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant country as the United States transitions from military to civilian responsibility in Iraq, measured by improvements in security, political, and economic metrics.
- Global Health: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by USG and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives, avert millions of unintended pregnancies, prevent millions of new HIV infections, and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases.
- Climate Change: By the end of FY 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 20 work programs to develop Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS) that contain measurable, reportable, and verifiable actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 30 completed LCDS by the end of FY 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020.
- Food Security: By 2011, up to 5 countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch the implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by FY 2015.
- Democracy and Good Governance: Facilitate transparent, participatory, and accountable governance in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies by providing training assistance to 120,000 rule of law professionals, civil society leaders, democratically elected officials, journalists, and election observers over the 24-month period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2011.
- Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.

- Management – Building Civilian Capacity: Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation’s foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation is a key component to effective performance measurement and resource planning. In FY 2009, the Department and USAID conducted a number of evaluations, which in part informed project and program decisions during portfolio reviews for performance management. The Department and USAID have moved aggressively in the last year to strengthen and incorporate program evaluation into the agencies’ management processes. Efforts include developing guidelines, standards, and post-graduate level training. The Department and USAID are also involved in international evaluation efforts with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and its Development Assistance Committee countries.

Department of State

Summary of Appropriations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2010
Administration of Foreign Affairs	10,932,781	11,024,449	1,824,000	12,377,418	1,352,969
State Programs	7,476,108	8,366,000	0	9,689,321	1,323,321
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	7,153,108	8,227,000	1,807,000	9,545,221	1,318,221
Ongoing Operations (1)	5,811,350	6,640,786	0	7,984,521	1,343,735
Worldwide Security Protection (2)	1,341,758	1,586,214	0	1,560,700	(25,514)
Capital Investment Fund (3)	323,000	139,000	0	144,100	5,100
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	2,669,369	1,724,150	0	1,681,500	(42,650)
Ongoing Operations	801,344	876,850	0	857,300	(19,550)
Worldwide Security Upgrades (4)	1,868,025	847,300	0	824,200	(23,100)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	787,304	934,299	0	1,006,597	72,298
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	45,000	120,000	0	184,000	64,000
Office of Inspector General (5) (6) (7)	121,122	102,000	17,000	120,152	18,152
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	538,000	635,000	0	633,200	(1,800)
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,175	0	8,175	0
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	28,000	0	27,200	(800)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (8)	29,000	10,000	0	11,000	1,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account	5,000	8,500	0	0	(8,500)
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,353	1,450	0	1,450	0
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,840	21,174	0	21,420	246
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (Mandatory, non-add) (9)</i>	<i>157,100</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>0</i>
International Organizations	3,992,900	3,807,500	0	3,777,730	(29,770)
Contributions to International Organizations (10)	1,604,400	1,682,500	0	1,595,430	(87,070)
Contributions for international Peacekeeping Activities (11)	2,388,500	2,125,000	0	2,182,300	57,300
Related Programs	153,552	161,750	0	133,805	(27,945)
The Asia Foundation	16,000	19,000	0	15,690	(3,310)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	875	875	0	840	(35)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	0	500	0
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	177	375	0	375	0
East-West Center	21,000	23,000	0	11,400	(11,600)
National Endowment for Democracy	115,000	118,000	0	105,000	(13,000)
Subtotal, Department of State Function 150 (International Affairs)	15,079,233	14,993,699	1,824,000	16,288,953	1,295,254
International Commissions	337,080	142,834	0	130,286	(12,548)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses (12)	32,455	33,000	0	47,431	14,431
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction (13)	263,051	43,250	0	26,900	(16,350)
American Sections	11,649	12,608	0	12,355	(253)
International Joint Commission	7,559	8,000	0	7,631	(369)
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	0	2,422	63
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,120	2,249	0	2,302	53

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2010
International Fisheries Commissions	29,925	53,976	0	43,600	(10,376)
Subtotal, Department of State Function 300 (Natural Resources and Environment)	337,080	142,834	0	130,286	(12,548)
Total, Department of State Functions 150 and 300	15,416,313	15,136,533	1,824,000	16,419,239	1,282,706

(1) FY 2009 Actual includes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). It also includes \$713.9 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), net of \$137.6 million transferred to other U.S. departments or agencies for U.S. operations in and assistance for Afghanistan. Of the remaining total provided by that act, \$361.0 million is forward funding for FY 2010 requirements. FY 2009 Actual further includes \$90.0 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

(2) FY 2009 Actual includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$146.4 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$13.4 million is forward funding for FY 2010 requirements.

(3) FY 2009 Actual includes \$252.0 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5), net of \$38.0 million transferred to the United States Agency for International Development.

(4) FY 2009 Actual includes \$135.2 million for construction of overseas facilities for the United States Agency for International Development as provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8). FY 2009 Actual also includes \$41.3 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$921.5 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$90.9 million is forward funding for FY 2010 requirements.

(5) FY 2009 Actual includes \$57.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), of which \$36.5 million was transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$5.0 million was for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction. FY 2009 Actual also includes \$24.1 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$7.2 million was for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and \$7.0 million was transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction as forward funding for FY 2010 requirements, as well as \$1.0 million transferred from the Economic Support Fund appropriation provided in the Act. FY 2009 Actual further includes \$2.0 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

(6) FY 2010 Enacted includes \$2.0 million transferred from the Economic Support Fund appropriation, \$23.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, and \$23.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction as provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

(7) FY 2011 Request includes \$35.3 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction and \$22.1 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction.

(8) FY 2009 Actual includes \$20.0 million in FY 2008 unobligated balances transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs as provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161).

(9) FY 2009 Actual, FY 2010 Enacted, and FY 2011 Request include mandatory funding for both the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(10) FY 2009 Actual includes \$75.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(11) FY 2009 Actual includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$721.0 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

(12) FY 2009 Actual includes \$0.2 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) and transferred from International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction.

(13) FY 2009 Actual includes \$219.8 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5), net of \$0.2 million transferred to International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses.

Administration of Foreign Affairs

State Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2010
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	7,153,108	8,227,000	1,807,000	9,545,221	1,318,221
Ongoing Operations	5,811,350	6,640,786	0	7,984,521	1,343,735
Worldwide Security Protection	1,341,758	1,586,214	0	1,560,700	(25,514)
Capital Investment Fund	323,000	139,000	0	144,100	5,100
Fees	1,560,945	1,970,346	0	2,786,330	815,984
Border Security Program Fees	1,387,437	1,784,071	0	2,593,000	808,929
IT Central Fund (Expedited Passport Fees)	121,672	120,000	0	127,000	7,000
Other Fees	51,836	66,275	0	66,330	55
Total, State Programs	9,037,053	10,336,346	1,807,000	12,475,651	2,139,305

State Programs appropriations – Diplomatic and Consular Programs and the Capital Investment Fund – address the operating requirements of the Department of State to fulfill its mandates as a national security institution. These appropriations enable the Department to engage globally to advance national security interests, U.S. development efforts, and American democratic values.

In addition to appropriated funds, State Programs receive revenue from fees. These fees include: Machine Readable Visa Fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharges, Enhanced Border Security Program Fees, Fraud Prevention Fees, and Affidavit of Support Fees, which support the Border Security Program; Expedited Passport Fees, which contribute to the IT Central Fund; and other fees used for specific programs and operations.

The following chart highlights changes in State Programs funding for FY 2011, including built-in changes required to maintain current services and program changes requested in the new budget. Subsequent pages provide additional information on the FY 2011 request for State Programs.

Highlights of Budget Changes for State Programs

(\$ in thousands)	D&CP Ongoing Operations	Worldwide Security Protection	Capital Investment Fund	Total
FY 2010 Enacted	6,640,786	1,586,214	139,000	8,366,000
Built-in Changes				
Base Adjustments	(28,730)	(42,930)	0	(71,660)
Technical Change DTS-PO	(32,771)	0	0	(32,771)
Iraq Operations	(1,644)	0	0	(1,644)
Operational Level Adjustment	0	(55,330)	0	(55,330)
Program Funding Regularization	5,685	12,400	0	18,085
Annualization of FY 2010 Requirements	(28,500)	3,612	0	(24,888)
Annualized Prior Year COLA Adjustment	11,584	3,612	0	15,196
New Positions	(40,084)	0	0	(40,084)
Anticipated FY 2011 Wage & Price Requirements	285,809	70,844	0	356,653
American COLA	25,597	6,766	0	32,363
Foreign Service Modernization	153,827	7,855	0	161,682
Locally-engaged Staff Wage Increases	52,881	5,740	0	58,621
Overseas Inflation	19,697	21,418	0	41,115
Domestic Inflation	15,784	5,570	0	21,354
GSA Rents	9,465	800	0	10,265
Medical Inflation	556	158	0	714
Domestic Guard Inflation	0	383	0	383
Local Guard Program & Other Global Inflation	8,002	22,154	0	30,156
Total, Built-in Changes	228,579	31,526	0	260,105
Total, Current Services	6,869,365	1,617,740	139,000	8,626,105
Program Changes				
Human Resources	14,316	0	0	14,316
Overseas Programs	703,282	0	0	703,282
Diplomatic Policy and Support	21,778	0	0	21,778
Security Programs	372,759	(57,040)	0	315,719
Total, Program Changes	1,112,135	(57,040)	5,100	1,060,195
Acquisition Improvement Initiative	3,021	0	0	3,021
Total, FY 2011 Request	7,984,521	1,560,700	144,100	9,689,321

Diplomatic & Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	7,153,108	8,227,000	1,807,000	9,545,221	1,318,221
Ongoing Operations	5,811,350	6,640,786	1,807,000	7,984,521	1,343,735
Worldwide Security Protection	1,341,758	1,586,214	0	1,560,700	-25,514

The FY 2011 request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) - the principal operating appropriation for the Department of State - totals \$9.545 billion. These resources support the people, platform, and programs necessary to conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations, as well as provide services to American citizens, support U.S. businesses, and reach out to foreign publics through public diplomacy.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

The D&CP request provides \$7.985 billion for Ongoing Operations. This request funds essential diplomatic and consular personnel and services worldwide. It also funds the infrastructure that supports U.S. Government employees at more than 260 diplomatic posts in over 180 countries around the globe.

The request represents an increase of \$1.344 billion over the FY 2010 estimate of \$6.977 billion, which includes FY 2009 supplemental funding of \$361 million provided for FY 2010 requirements. Of the total increase, \$229 million sustains current services, \$1.112 billion funds program changes, and \$3.021 billion funds the Acquisitions Improvement Initiative. The requested resources will strengthen American diplomacy to meet the challenges to U.S. national security and prosperity in the 21st century. The FY 2011 request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset existing support costs for consular functions.

As part of a strategic plan to increase Foreign Service capacity by 25 percent over FY 2008 levels by the end of FY 2014, the request will provide funding for 528 positions for high-priority foreign policy requirements, including 28 positions dedicated to public diplomacy. The position total includes 369 Foreign Service officers, 83 percent of whom will fill positions overseas, as well as 159 Civil Service personnel required in key domestic foreign policy and intelligence positions. To ensure that all these personnel are ready to engage effectively, the request will expand and improve training, particularly for proficiency in critical languages.

The request includes funding for increased Department of State operations in the frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The request provides \$1.787 billion to support U.S. Mission operations in Iraq, including logistics, information technology, Provincial Reconstruction Teams, and security requirements. The request provides \$754 million for operations in Afghanistan (not including security), supporting approximately 1,500 civilian staff in Kabul and the provinces and public diplomacy programs. An additional \$102 million is required for similar operational support for diplomatic activities in Pakistan.

The FY 2011 request for D&CP Ongoing Operations includes \$568 million for public diplomacy to advocate U.S. policies and influence foreign opinion. This request represents an increase of \$48 million in public diplomacy funding over the FY 2010 level of \$520 million. New programs include the creation of American Centers outside of U.S. embassies and consulates to revitalize the official American presence in foreign countries and to provide

high-tech venues for people-to-people engagement. The funding will also extend strategic communication programs in Pakistan.

D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection

The D&CP request provides \$1.561 billion for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) in FY 2011 to help ensure the security of diplomatic personnel, property, and information. The request represents a decrease of \$25.5 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$1.586 billion. WSP funding supports ongoing core functions, including the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection needs, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, and diplomatic couriers.

To support U.S. foreign policy initiatives in fragile states and war environments, the request will support 48 new security positions, including positions for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The request also supports State Department requirements as the lead Federal agency in the development of a national strategy to combat visa and passport fraud.

Resource Detail - Congressional Funding Categories

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Human Resources	2,157,177	2,506,629	2,747,309	240,680
American Salaries, Central Account	1,900,481	2,126,570	2,074,835	(51,735)
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>131,137</i>	<i>138,075</i>	<i>142,354</i>	<i>4,279</i>
<i>WSP Current Services American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>131,793</i>	<i>213,227</i>	<i>249,315</i>	<i>36,088</i>
Human Resources	81,635	97,948	99,051	1,103
Foreign Service Institute	43,244	93,920	94,855	935
Human Resources Initiative	105,445	158,279	324,741	166,462
Foreign Service Modernization	26,372	29,912	153,827	123,915
Overseas Programs	2,471,214	2,668,629	3,383,034	714,405
African Affairs	171,524	205,733	220,157	14,424
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	144,552	161,443	169,374	7,931
European and Eurasian Affairs	365,103	402,531	416,355	13,824
Near Eastern Affairs	640,549	568,051	864,652	296,601
South and Central Asian Affairs	461,942	488,374	799,293	310,919
Western Hemisphere Affairs	142,827	158,726	171,327	12,601
International Organization Affairs and International Conferences	24,176	26,774	66,155	39,381
Public Diplomacy (including International Information Programs)	270,389	381,800	425,216	43,416
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,500	5,750	2,000	(3,750)
Travel, Medical, and Telecommunications	244,652	269,447	248,505	(20,942)

Resource Detail - Congressional Funding Categories

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic Policy and Support	653,915	877,380	913,150	35,770
Office of the Secretary	43,945	52,924	53,700	776
Consular Affairs (excluding Border Security Program)	327	327	334	7
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	5,240	8,258	8,343	85
Political-Military Affairs	8,651	10,283	10,575	292
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,444	20,198	20,553	355
Public Affairs	10,408	10,875	11,014	139
Trafficking in Persons	1,745	3,012	3,049	37
Legislative Affairs	2,860	2,860	2,902	42
Chief of Protocol	2,905	2,324	2,347	23
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	4,128	4,733	4,796	63
Resource Management	70,376	87,769	93,720	5,951
Administration (including GSA Rent)	336,267	395,503	419,189	23,686
Information Resource Management	84,675	213,604	216,400	2,796
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	12,340	13,298	13,528	230
Other Bureaus and Offices	52,604	51,412	52,700	1,288
Security Programs	1,870,802	2,174,362	2,498,707	324,345
Worldwide Security Protection	1,209,965	1,372,987	1,311,385	(61,602)
Diplomatic Security	654,695	795,035	1,180,809	385,774
Counterterrorism and Office of Foreign Missions	6,142	6,340	6,513	173
Acquisition Improvement Initiative	0	0	3,021	3,021
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs	7,153,108	8,227,000	9,545,221	1,318,221

Border Security Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Border Security Program	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929

The FY 2011 budget provides \$2.593 billion for the Border Security Program (BSP) - an increase of \$809 million over the revised FY 2010 estimate of \$1.784 billion. The BSP helps protect and assist American citizens abroad and strengthens the security of U.S. borders by preventing the entry of terrorists or others intending to engage in criminal activity in the United States. The BSP is a fee-funded operation that relies on revenue from Machine Readable Visa (MRV) and other consular fees and surcharges.

The FY 2011 budget includes a request for additional authority for the Department of State to retain all consular fees formerly retained by the Department of the Treasury to cover the full costs associated with the provision of consular services, including overseas citizen services, consular facility costs, and investigative resources in support of the Visa and Passport Security Strategy.

Program increases of \$175 million in FY 2011 include primarily 20 additional Foreign Service staff and three new initiatives: the Global Support Services (GSS) initiative to

outsource non-inherently-governmental activities associated with consular services, creation of a division dedicated to the oversight of the various facilities that accept passport applications, and efforts to modernize the systems on which the BSP relies. The balance of the increase will provide additional funds for facility costs (\$174 million), diplomatic security (\$126 million), and other personnel support costs for overseas consular services (\$334 million).

Resource Detail - Fee Collections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Machine Readable Visa (MRV) Fee	830,948	974,817	975,000	183
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge	248,889	315,000	315,000	0
Enhanced Border Security Program Fees	257,600	454,254	629,000	174,746
Passport Security Surcharge	220,500	408,154	573,900	165,746
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge	22,000	31,000	40,000	9,000
Diversity Fee	15,100	15,100	15,100	0
Other Consular Fees	0	0	634,000	634,000
Fraud Prevention Fee	40,000	40,000	40,000	0
Affidavit of Support Fee	10,000	0	0	0
Total, Border Security Program	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929

Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	323,000	139,000	144,100	5,100

The FY 2011 request for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) provides \$144 million - an increase of \$5 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$139 million - to continue to make investments in Information Technology (IT). Such investments are essential for conducting the modern business of foreign affairs: all State Department programs depend on IT, from simple e-mail to specialized systems.

IT investments in FY 2011 will improve efficiency, customer service, and business continuity through consolidation and centralization of IT services. Furthermore, CIF funding will support modernized critical administrative and financial management systems, increased access to information for personnel overseas and in Washington, and strengthened IT security.

Combined with Expedited Passport Fees received by the Department, CIF funding will provide a total of \$271 million in the IT Central Fund for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

Resource Detail - IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	71,000	139,000	144,100	5,100
Expedited Passport Fees	121,672	120,000	127,000	7,000
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	252,000	0	0	0
Total, IT Central Fund	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100

Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	2,669,369	1,724,150	1,681,500	-42,650
Ongoing Operations	801,344	876,850	857,300	-19,550
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,868,025	847,300	824,200	-23,100

The FY 2011 request for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) totals \$1.682 billion - a decrease of \$43 million from the FY 2010 enacted of \$1.724 billion. The request sustains the State Department's commitment to provide U.S. diplomatic and consular posts overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving foreign policy goals.

The ESCM request provides \$824 million for Worldwide Security Upgrades (WSU) - a decrease of \$113 million from the FY 2010 level. This funding will extend the successful Capital Security Construction program. When combined with Consular Affairs fees, Capital Security Cost Sharing contributions, and other reimbursements, the funding will provide a total of \$1.4 billion for security-driven construction.

This funding is essential to maintain momentum in the multi-year plan to replace non-secure facilities. FY 2011 projects will include new facilities in Casablanca and Rabat, Morocco; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Jakarta, Indonesia; Lima, Peru; N'Djamena, Chad; and New Delhi, India. WSU funding will also help improve protection for compounds at high risk and for soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities.

The ESCM request also provides \$114 million for repair and construction - a decrease of \$20 million from the FY 2010 level. This funding will help protect the U.S. Government's multi-billion-dollar investment in overseas facilities. It will also support the design and fit-out of U.S. Mission offices in the new NATO headquarters facility in Brussels, Belgium.

The ESCM request further provides \$744 million for operations - an increase of \$500,000. This funding will support basic on-going activities at FY 2010 levels.

Civilian Stabilization Initiative

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	45,000	120,000	184,000	64,000

The FY 2011 request provides \$184 million for the Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI) to continue developing a coordinated capacity across the U.S. Government to respond rapidly to reconstruction and stabilization crises. This civilian counterpart to the military will provide an effective option to help stabilize countries in transition from war to peace. Having this capacity can lower the threat of failed states and reduce or eliminate the need for large military deployments.

The request for this no-year account represents a net increase of \$34 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$150 million (\$120 million appropriated to State, \$30 million appropriated to USAID). The requested funding will build, train, equip, and deploy an interagency Civilian Response Corps (CRC) composed of 250 active members and 2,000 standby members, all of whom will be drawn from USG departments and agencies.

The CRC will be able and ready to respond in countries in crisis, coordinating with U.S. or international military forces, delivering effective assistance, deploying teams to assist U.S. embassies, and partnering with local citizens and international organizations on the ground. Increased funding for deployments will provide the flexibility to respond to a wide range of needs, from small to large-scale deployments of up to 300 responders at one time.

The request also supports oversight, management, and operations of the CRC and includes funds for 14 new positions for these functions. Funding will support the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization in the Department of State and the Office of Civilian Response in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The chart below does not include any Title II funding appropriated for CSI in FY 2009 and FY 2010. No CSI funding is being requested in Title II in FY 2011.

Resource Detail - Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Civilian Response Corps (CRC) Active	13,670	21,000	45,114	24,114
Training for Active and Standby CRC	12,717	15,220	12,175	-3,045
CRC Reserve	0	0	0	0
Equipment Acquisition	0	25,000	12,289	-12,711
Deployments	8,794	29,660	69,587	39,927
Deployment Center	0	0	4,050	4,050
CRC Operations Support	2,744	8,020	10,996	2,976
S/CRS Policy and Planning	7,075	21,100	29,789	8,689
Total, Civilian Stabilization Initiative	45,000	120,000	184,000	64,000

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Office of Inspector General	121,122	102,000	17,000	120,152	18,152

The FY 2011 request provides a total of \$120 million - an increase of \$18 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$102 million. Of the request total, \$63 million will support the activities of the State Department Inspector General. These activities include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Such activities assist in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, as well as in detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

For the second year, the request for this account includes funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR). The request total includes \$35 million for SIGAR and \$22 million for SIGIR. SIGAR and SIGIR provide oversight of programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan or Iraq, respectively. SIGAR and SIGIR report directly to, and are under the supervision of, the Secretaries of State and Defense.

Resource Detail - Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Department of State Office of Inspector General (OIG)	65,421	56,000	62,740	6,740
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)	12,201	23,000	35,287	12,287
Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR)	43,500	23,000	22,125	-875
Total, Office of Inspector General	121,122	102,000	120,152	18,152

Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	538,000	635,000	633,200	-1,800

The FY 2011 request provides \$633 million for exchanges to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries. Aligned with other public diplomacy efforts, these strategic programs open minds and societies and build foundations of trust.

The FY 2011 funding will strengthen America's engagement of the world by raising the number of foreign and American participants in programs of proven value and creating new opportunities to engage, educate, and empower. Resources will be concentrated to support the President's Global Muslim Engagement initiative, focusing on high-priority countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Indonesia.

Exchange programs will continue to emphasize education, women, youth, underserved audiences, and the formation of global communities. Secondary school and higher education programs will bring talented young people to the United States and increase the number of Americans studying abroad through individual scholarships. High-demand programs that enhance English language skills will be expanded, providing access to disadvantaged high school students and support for host government English language programs.

The International Visitor Leadership Program will reach key influencers in all geographic regions, bringing emerging leaders to the United States to meet with their American counterparts and gain firsthand knowledge of U.S. values. Exchanges will link like-minded individuals and organizations around the world to meet such common challenges as climate change and food security.

The FY 2011 request also addresses critical staffing needs for exchanges with funding for 9 new positions to implement and support program activity and to strengthen management controls.

Resource Detail – Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Academic Programs	311,727	358,627	355,548	(3,079)
Fulbright Program (Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates)	234,864	253,826	252,704	(1,122)
Global Academic Exchanges	38,293	59,471	62,844	3,373
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,043	12,908	12,742	(166)
English Language Programs	26,250	46,563	50,102	3,539
Special Academic Programs	38,570	45,330	40,000	(5,330)
Regional Graduate Fellowships	22,020	22,660	22,660	0
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
South Pacific Exchanges	500	500	500	0
Timor-Leste Exchanges	500	500	500	0
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	500	500	500	0
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	7,200	10,420	10,090	(330)
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	500	500	500	0
University of Miami Hemispheric Program	500	500	500	0
Tibet Fund	750	750	750	0
One-Time Special Grant Competition	2,100	4,000	0	(4,000)
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	168,251	209,618	207,306	(2,312)
International Visitor Leadership Program	79,211	95,025	95,869	844
Citizen Exchange Programs	77,377	102,000	102,844	844
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	11,663	12,593	8,593	(4,000)
One-Time Special Grant Competition	3,900	4,000	0	(4,000)
Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program	3,230	4,000	4,000	0
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	1,862	1,902	1,902	0
Irish Institute	1,000	1,020	1,020	0
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	650	650	650	0
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	150	150	150	0
Institute for Representative Government	496	496	496	0
Pakistan Literacy Training Program	375	375	375	0
Program and Performance (Evaluation, Alumni)	3,145	6,174	6,174	0
Exchanges Support	54,877	60,581	64,172	3,591
Total, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	538,000	635,000	633,200	(1,800)

Representation Allowances

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,175	8,175	0

The FY 2011 request of \$8 million - the same amount as the FY 2010 enacted level - will partly reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for official representation of the United States abroad and in international organizations.

Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	22,814	28,000	27,200	-800

The FY 2011 request of \$27 million - a decrease of \$800,000 from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$28 million - will help provide extraordinary protection of international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	29,000	10,000	11,000	1,000

The FY 2011 request of \$11 million - an increase of \$1 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$10 million - will help meet unforeseen emergencies and other requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. This appropriation funds emergency evacuations of American citizens and U.S. Government officials due to civil unrest, natural disasters, or health concerns, including viral epidemics. The appropriation also pays rewards for information concerning international terrorism, narco-terrorism, and war crimes.

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Buying Power Maintenance Account	5,000	8,500	0	-8,500

The Buying Power Maintenance Account provides funding to meet exchange rate losses that would erode the State Department's buying power overseas and reduce activities below approved operating levels. The FY 2011 budget does not include a funding request for this account, as the Department will use existing fund balances and transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations in FY 2011.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,353	1,450	1,450	0

The FY 2011 request of \$1.45 million - the same amount as the FY 2010 enacted level - will provide emergency loans to assist Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. These include travelers who are without money because of theft, illness, or accident, as well as Americans residing abroad who are caught in disasters.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,840	21,174	21,420	246

The FY 2011 request of \$21.4 million will fund the State Department's payment to AIT to provide economic, commercial, and agricultural services, cultural and information programs, and travel documents and services for Americans and the people of Taiwan. The request represents an increase of \$246,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$21.2 million to maintain current services.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	157,100	158,900	158,900	0

This appropriation provides mandatory funding for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). These resources help to finance any unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and salary increases.

The appropriation is one of several sources of income to the FSRDF, which is maintained also through contributions by employees, agency contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions.

The FY 2011 request for the FSRDF is \$159 million - the same amount as the FY 2010 estimate. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of State of \$122.5 million and for the United States Agency for International Development of \$36.4 million.

Department of State Fee Collections Table

Revenue Source	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
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Machine Readable Visa Processing Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	50,585	40,000	-	(40,000)
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	103,621	91,969	10,752	(81,217)
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	819,296	853,600	1,008,000	154,400
/4	Total Collections Available	973,502	985,569	1,018,752	33,183
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	50,585	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	830,984	974,817	975,000	183
/7	Total Allocations	881,533	974,817	975,000	183
/8	Unallocated Balance	91,933	10,716	43,716	33,000

Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	61,508	30,000	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	34,609	39,268	52,331	13,063
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	253,548	298,063	299,000	937
/4	Total Collections Available	349,665	367,331	351,331	(16,000)
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	61,508	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	248,889	315,000	315,000	-
/7	Total Allocations	310,397	315,000	315,000	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	39,268	52,331	36,331	(16,000)

Passport Security Surcharge					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	66,109	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	22,405	115,122	96,968	(18,154)
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	247,108	390,000	520,000	130,000
/4	Total Collections Available	335,622	505,122	616,968	111,846
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	220,500	408,154	573,900	165,746
/7	Total Allocations	220,500	408,154	573,900	

Revenue Source		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Increase/ Decrease
		Actual	Enacted	Request	
					165,746
/8	Unallocated Balance	115,122	96,968	43,068	(53,900)
Expedited Passport Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	11,477	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	33,145	54,100	54,100	-
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	140,451	120,000	127,000	7,000
/4	Total Collections Available	185,073	174,100	181,100	7,000
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	9,301	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	121,672	120,000	127,000	7,000
/7	Total Allocations	130,973	120,000	127,000	7,000
/8	Unallocated Balance	54,100	54,100	54,100	-

Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	1,584	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	815	3,445	5,468	2,023
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	23,046	33,023	41,070	8,047
/4	Total Collections Available	25,445	36,468	46,538	10,070
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	22,000	31,000	40,000	9,000
/7	Total Allocations	22,000	31,000	40,000	9,000
/8	Unallocated Balance	3,445	5,468	6,538	1,070

Affidavit of Support Fees /9					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	-	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	13,593	17,684	19,684	2,000
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	26,091	25,000	31,428	6,428
/4	Total Collections Available	39,684	42,684	51,112	8,428
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	22,000	23,000	23,000	-

Revenue Source		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Increase/ Decrease
		Actual	Enacted	Request	
/7	Total Allocations	22,000	23,000	23,000	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	17,684	19,684	28,112	8,428
Diversity Lottery Fees /9					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	1,536	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	9,447	10,243	9,943	(300)
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	21,560	22,000	24,200	2,200
/4	Total Collections Available	32,543	32,243	34,143	1,900
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	22,300	22,300	22,300	-
/7	Total Allocations	22,300	22,300	22,300	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	10,243	9,943	11,843	1,900

Other Border Security Program (BSP) Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	-	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	-	-	-	-
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	-	-	782,000	782,000
/4	Total Collections Available	-	-	782,000	782,000
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	-	-	634,000	634,000
/7	Total Allocations	-	-	634,000	634,000
/8	Unallocated Balance	-	-	148,000	148,000

H-1B and L Fraud Prevention Fee					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	6,030	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	152,870	154,448	154,448	-
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	35,548	40,000	40,000	-
/4	Total Collections Available	194,448	194,448	194,448	-
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-

Revenue Source		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Increase/ Decrease
		Actual	Enacted	Request	
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
/7	Total Allocations	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	154,448	154,448	154,448	-
Defense Trade Control Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	3,590	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	2,556	2,556	2,556	-
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	28,113	30,000	30,000	-
/4	Total Collections Available	34,259	32,556	32,556	-
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	3,590	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	28,113	30,000	30,000	-
/7	Total Allocations	31,703	30,000	30,000	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	2,556	2,556	2,556	-

Commercial Service Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	6	-	-	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	3	2	37	35
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	74	110	140	30
/4	Total Collections Available	83	112	177	65
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	75	75	130	55
/7	Total Allocations	75	75	130	55
/8	Unallocated Balance	2	37	47	10

Sec. 810 USI & EE Act Fees					
/1	Carryforward Allocations	23,966	23,532	23,532	-
/2	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	-	1,552	1,552	-
/3	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
/4	Total Collections Available	29,966	31,084	31,084	-
/5	Carryforward Allocations Planned				

Revenue Source		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Increase/ Decrease
		Actual	Enacted	Request	
		955	1,576	1,576	-
/6	Current Year Allocation Plan	4,448	6,000	6,000	-
/7	Total Allocations	5,403	7,576	7,576	-
/8	Unallocated Balance	1,552	1,552	1,552	-
Total BSP Fees /10					
	Carryforward Allocations	187,352	70,000	-	(70,000)
	Prior Year Collections Unallocated	323,767	414,495	329,910	(84,585)
	Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	1,392,906	1,629,486	2,707,070	1,077,584
	Total Collections Available	1,904,025	2,113,981	3,036,980	922,999
	Carryforward Allocations Planned	112,093	-	-	-
	Current Year Allocation Plan	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929
	Total Allocations	1,489,530	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929
	Unallocated Balance	414,459	329,910	443,980	114,070

Explanatory Notes:

- /1 Carryforward allocations are defined as unobligated prior year funds.
- /2 Prior year (PY) collections unallocated are defined as prior year funds not allocated for spending. Current year (CY) collections projected (net) are estimated fee revenues excluding reimbursements.
- /3 reimbursements.
- /4 Total collections available is the sum of carryforward, PY collections and CY collections.
- /5 Carryforward allocations are defined as unobligated prior year funds.
- /6 Current year allocation plan equates to estimated revenue to be obligated and expended.
- /7 Total allocations is the sum of carryforward and the current year plan.
- /8 Unallocated balance represents the collections not allocated or planned for spending.
- /9 Diversity Lottery fees allocated for BSP (\$15.1M) and other Consular Affairs spending (\$7.2M). \$10 million in Affidavit of Support fees were allocated in FY 2009 for the BSP.
- /10 The BSP is comprised of Machine Readable Visas, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative fees, Passport Security Surcharges, Immigrant Visa Security Surcharges, Diversity Lottery Fees, H&L Fraud Prevention Fees, and other BSP fees (new fee authorities that allow State to retain additional fees formerly retained by the U.S. Treasury).

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	1,604,400	1,682,500	1,595,430	-87,070

The FY 2011 request for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) is \$1.595 billion - a decrease of \$87 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$1.683 billion. The funds will pay assessed contributions for current U.S. membership in nearly 50 multilateral organizations. These organizations include the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Commitments to nearly all of the organizations result from treaties and conventions that the United States has signed and ratified.

The request includes \$5 million to join the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), if the accompanying proposed authorizing legislation is enacted. IRENA will provide practical advice and support for renewable energies to both industrialized and developing countries. U.S. membership in IRENA will signal strong support for renewable energy and those multilateral institutions promoting its deployment.

The request also includes \$22.8 million to reimburse U.S. citizens who have paid income taxes to both the United States and the host country while working at international organizations abroad.

U.S. participation in international organizations offers unique opportunities to leverage expertise and financial contributions in pursuit of shared solutions to global problems. The organizations further U.S. strategic and economic interests by advancing commitments to free and fair trade, respect for human rights, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. They also offer the means for nations to work together to eliminate disease, reduce environmental degradation, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, reduce environmental degradation, and maintain the world's postal and telecommunications networks.

Resource Detail - Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,072,114	1,242,989	1,183,032	(59,957)
UN RB United Nations - Regular Budget	452,516	597,472	516,314	(81,158)
UN CMP United Nations Capital Master Plan	75,535	75,535	75,535	0
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	16,064	17,057	13,399	(3,658)
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	109,035	113,342	120,140	6,798
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	93,924	101,499	112,802	11,303
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	15,609	18,454	19,563	1,109
ILO International Labor Organization	79,211	84,020	85,194	1,174
IMO International Maritime Organization	1,318	1,432	1,530	98
ITU International Telecommunication Union	9,244	9,630	10,130	500
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	75,935	80,915	84,831	3,916
UPU Universal Postal Union	2,117	2,099	2,254	155
WHO World Health Organization	106,573	106,573	109,403	2,830
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	1,041	1,103	1,134	31
WMO World Meteorological Organization	12,216	13,077	13,460	383
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	21,776	20,781	17,343	(3,438)
Inter-American Organizations	122,560	123,595	125,346	1,751
OAS Organization of American States	46,757	47,100	48,160	1,060
PAHO Pan American Health Organization	59,120	59,811	60,502	691
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	16,360	16,360	0
PAIGH Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	0
Regional Organizations	168,218	180,674	188,485	7,811
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	98,479	92,675	94,251	1,576
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	66,117	84,056	90,154	6,098
NATOPA NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1,088	1,283	1,417	134
Pacific Community (SPC)	1,616	1,743	1,745	2
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	901	900	901	1
CPCTC Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	0
Other International Organizations	58,419	68,263	75,755	7,492
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	24,567	26,794	28,090	1,296
WTO World Trade Organization	21,965	24,402	24,437	35
CCC Customs Cooperation Council	4,072	4,490	4,717	227
HCOPIL Hague Conference on Private International Law	233	263	283	20
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,899	1,964	2,201	237
IBPCT International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	144	168	183	15
IBPCA International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	76	78	84	6
IBWM International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,345	1,494	1,557	63
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,128	1,135	1,185	50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
ICO International Coffee Organization	411	517	690	173
ICSG International Copper Study Group	49	45	48	3
ICAC International Cotton Advisory Committee	340	338	338	0
IGC International Grains Council	427	535	560	25
IHO International Hydrographic Organization	145	143	152	9
IIUPL International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	181	176	191	15
ILZSG International Lead and Zinc Study Group	44	45	47	2
IOLM International Organization of Legal Metrology	160	167	179	12
IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency	0	0	5,000	5,000
IRSG International Rubber Study Group	71	110	124	14
ISA International Seabed Authority	0	1,377	1,377	0
ISTA International Seed Testing Association	12	12	13	1
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	0	2,772	2,898	126
International Tropical Timber Organization	250	308	431	123
IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	441	463	480	17
UPOV International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	254	260	267	7
OIE World Organization for Animal Health	205	207	223	16
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	20,283	20,528	22,812	2,284
Total, Annual Requirements	1,441,594	1,636,049	1,595,430	(40,619)
Adjustments for Exchange Rate and Other	87,806	0	0	0
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	75,000	0	0	0
Synchronization of Deferred Payments	0	46,451	0	(46,451)
Total, Contributions to International Organizations	1,604,400	1,682,500	1,595,430	(87,070)

Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300

The FY 2011 request of \$2.182 billion for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) provides funding to pay the U.S. assessed share of expenses for United Nations peacekeeping missions. The request represents an increase of \$57 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$2.125 billion.

The funding will help support ongoing international peacekeeping efforts worldwide, including critical UN missions in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, Lebanon, Haiti, and Liberia. Most missions will remain essentially static. However, operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are expected to expand, and the mission in Kosovo will be drastically reduced but not drawn down completely.

The entire CIPA appropriation is requested with a two-year period of availability due to the demonstrated unpredictability of requirements from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

Acting through the UN allows the United States to share with other nations the risks and costs of dealing with international crises. UN peacekeeping missions further U.S. national security by ending conflicts, facilitating peace, and strengthening regional stability. They can also help lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars.

Resource Detail - Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
UNDOF UN Disengagement Observer Force	7,660	10,290	12,990	2,700
UNIFIL UN Interim Force in Lebanon	186,400	210,914	212,000	1,086
MINURSO UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	8,400	14,097	16,440	2,343
UNMIK UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	20,000	0	13,480	13,480
UNFICYP UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	4,540	7,672	8,230	558
UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia	7,400	7,415	0	(7,415)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	17,000	25,263	21,422	(3,841)
UNICTR UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	14,000	20,970	16,550	(4,420)
UNMIT UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	34,500	44,115	56,340	12,225
MONUC UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	210,000	381,000	408,000	27,000
UNMEE UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea	26,000	0	0	0
UNMIL UN Mission in Liberia	123,400	135,400	135,400	0
UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	208,900	257,325	280,780	23,455
UNOCI UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	81,000	128,585	135,000	6,415
MINUSTAH UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	114,400	164,154	177,250	13,096
UNAMID UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur	414,000	512,100	412,000	(100,100)
MINURCAT UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic	39,400	205,700	220,500	14,800
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	0	0	55,918	55,918
Subtotal, Activities	1,517,000	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300
Total Annual Requirements	1,517,000	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300
FY 2008 Supplemental Bridge Funding	150,500	0	0	0
FY 2009 Supplemental	721,000	0	0	0
Total, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300

Related Programs

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
The Asia Foundation	16,000	19,000	15,690	-3,310

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, grant-making organization with a longstanding presence in Asia and nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country. TAF's programs complement U.S. Government efforts to advance American interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

The FY 2011 request of \$16 million will enable TAF to sustain current programs and grants to build democratic institutions and tolerant civil societies by promoting the rule of law and countering extremism. TAF's programs will also support the policies and institutions required for open markets, trade, and investment and the increased participation of women and protection of their basic rights.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	875	875	840	-35

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue was established by the Congress to further scholarship and implement programs to encourage mutual understanding. In FY 2011, the Center's permanent trust fund will provide an estimated \$840,000 in interest earnings for operations of the Center.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	0

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The program's trust fund will continue to provide an estimated \$500,000 in interest earnings in FY 2011 to support these exchanges.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	177	375	375	0

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program fosters mutual understanding by enabling Arab citizens of Israel to study and conduct research in the United States. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$375,000 in interest earnings in FY 2011 to support these.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
East-West Center	21,000	23,000	11,400	-11,600

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center) was established by the Congress in 1960 as a national educational and research organization. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center promotes understanding and strong relations between the United States and nearly 60 nations of the Asia-Pacific region. During its 50 years, the Center has been a premier U.S. public diplomacy activity with more than 55,000 individuals involved in its programs.

The FY 2011 request of \$11 million will provide core funding for the Center's programs of cooperative study, training, and research. Multinational and interactive, these programs advance U.S. interests in addressing such critical issues as regional security, terrorism, good governance, economic development, family and social needs, health, education, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
National Endowment for Democracy	115,000	118,000	105,000	-13,000

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established by the Congress in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Governed by an independent, bipartisan board of directors, NED makes grants to assist those abroad working to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values. Supporting activities in nearly 100 countries, NED's grants program advances long-term U.S. interests and addresses immediate needs in strengthening democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2011 request for NED of \$105 million will allow NED to continue strong grants programs in priority countries such as China, Thailand, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Somalia, Somaliland, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Central America.

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	295,506	76,250	74,331	-1,919
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	32,455	33,000	47,431	14,431
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	263,051	43,250	26,900	-16,350

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based organization comprised of U.S. and Mexican Sections. The sections exercise respective national rights and obligations under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements and develop binational solutions to boundary and water problems arising along 1,952 miles of common border.

Salaries and Expenses

The FY 2011 request for the IBWC provides \$47 million in Salaries and Expenses for the U.S. Section - an increase of \$14 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$33 million. This appropriation funds the operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, and eight field offices and three satellite offices along the border. The appropriation also funds administrative and engineering activities and support to field operations.

Construction

The FY 2011 request for the IBWC further provides \$27 million in Construction - a decrease of \$16 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$43 million - for construction and major renovations that enable the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities.

Requested funding for Construction will continue multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States and to rehabilitate dams for which the IBWC is responsible. Funding will also help support reconstruction of the American Canal, improvement of water quality on both sides of the border, restoration and protection of critical infrastructure, and the preservation of the international boundary.

American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
American Sections	11,649	12,608	12,355	-253
International Joint Commission	7,559	8,000	7,631	-369
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	2,422	63
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,120	2,249	2,302	53

International Joint Commission

The FY 2011 request provides \$7.6 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC) - a decrease of \$369,000 from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$8 million. This funding will sustain operations of the U.S. Section of the IJC in Washington, D.C., and will help support a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada, as well as increased water monitoring by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The IJC was established by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations in the boundary region. Under the treaty, the IJC licenses and regulates certain water resource projects along the border that affect levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to the governments and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, and apports waters in transboundary river systems. The IJC also assists the governments in efforts to prevent transboundary air pollution and improve air quality.

The IJC's model for preventing and resolving disputes is scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Currently, 20 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, provide expert advice on both science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission

The FY 2011 request provides \$2.4 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC) - an increase of \$63,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. This funding will support the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an "effective" (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington.

In addition to seven vista clearing and monument maintenance projects along the 5,525-mile boundary, the requested funding will provide for mapping and implementation of a Geographical Information System.

A well-marked boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory and enables Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively.

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The FY 2011 request provides \$2.3 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) - an increase of \$53,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. The funding will continue the BECC's work to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and

supporting sustainable projects. The funding increase will be used for cost of living adjustments and to develop a new tool for municipal strategic planning.

The BECC was created in 1993 to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These requirements help ensure that projects provide environmental and health benefits and are technically feasible and affordable.

International Fisheries Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Fisheries Commission	29,925	53,976	43,600	-10,376

The FY 2011 request provides \$44 million for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Antarctic Treaty, and international sea turtle conservation initiatives.

The request represents a decrease \$10 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$54 million. The requested funding includes \$15 million for U.S. obligations to Canada under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. This amount, together with the FY 2010 expected payment of \$15 million, will meet fully the U.S. commitment of \$30 million.

In most cases, U.S. contributions paid from this account are mandated by treaties. The United States entered into these treaties to protect its access to shared international fisheries resources and to support other vital economic and environmental interests. Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these commissions generate income of between \$12 and \$15 billion annually to the United States.

Failure to pay treaty-mandated assessments results in loss of voting rights or influence within the commissions and organizations. Funds are required to maintain good standing to advance the interests of the United States and important constituent groups.

Resource Detail - Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	19,200	28,200	17,800	-10,400
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	1,785	1,800	1,800	0
Pacific Salmon Commission	3,200	3,250	3,190	-60
Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement	0	15,000	15,000	0
International Pacific Halibut Commission	3,500	3,250	3,250	0
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,240	2,476	2,560	84
International Whaling Commission	166	182	195	13
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission	180	187	187	0
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	270	270	295	25
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization	355	355	202	-153
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	124	160	115	-45

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	55	55	50	-5
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	255	280	260	-20
North Pacific Marine Science Organization	114	127	206	79
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	140	170	170	0
Antarctic Treaty	35	50	65	15
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	426	500	655	155
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	120	140	160	20
Total, International Fisheries Commissions	29,925	53,976	43,600	-10,376

International Broadcasting Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Broadcasting Operations	704,187	733,788	755,143	21,355

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is an independent Federal entity responsible for all U.S. non-military international broadcasting programs. BBG broadcasting organizations include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), Radio and TV Marti, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN) - Radio Sawa and Alhurra Television.

The BBG mission is to promote freedom and democracy and enhance understanding through multimedia communication of accurate, objective, and balanced news, information, and other programming about America and the world. BBG radio, television, and Internet programs reach more than 175 million people each week in 60 languages.

The FY 2011 request provides \$755.1 million for International Broadcasting Operations - an increase of \$21.4 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$733.8 million. Through this appropriation, the BBG funds operations of its broadcasting organizations, as well as related program delivery and support activities.

The request includes increased funding to: upgrade the BBG's global satellite distribution network; expand new media opportunities at VOA, RFA, and the International Broadcasting Bureau's New Media Office; and improve RFE/RL's bureau human capital. The request also includes an increase of \$7.8 million for broadcasting to the Afghanistan and Pakistan border region.

Broadcasting Capital Improvements

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	11,296	12,622	13,635	1,013

The FY 2011 request provides \$13.6 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the worldwide transmission network of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), including the security requirements of BBG facilities. The request also addresses capital equipment upgrades for the global satellite distribution network and the new digital media initiative.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
United States Institute of Peace	31,000	49,220	46,550	-2,670

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

The FY 2011 request provides \$46.6 million for programs on peacebuilding in zones of conflict, innovation in peacebuilding, professionalizing the field of conflict resolution, public education, and operations and maintenance for the new USIP headquarters building.

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FY 2011
FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,308,360	32,803,782	2,637,440	39,399,814
U.S Agency for International Development	1,257,959	1,650,300	-	1,695,506
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	1,059,184	1,388,800	-	1,476,006
Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI)	30,000	30,000	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF) ⁴	122,275	185,000	-	173,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	46,500
Bilateral Economic Assistance	22,594,401	22,552,232	2,577,440	25,583,286
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State) ³	7,339,000	7,779,000	-	8,513,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[2,180,000]	[2,420,000]	-	[3,013,000]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,159,000]	[5,359,000]	-	[5,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,000,000	2,520,000	-	2,980,896
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	820,000	845,000	-	860,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	50,000	55,000	-	48,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	50,000	-	100,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[54,000]	[25,000]	-	[35,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,000	8,600	-	8,300
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	7,116,901	6,344,000	1,820,000	7,811,982
Democracy Fund	116,000	120,000	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	922,000	741,632	-	716,354
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,674,500	1,693,000	-	1,605,400
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	40,000	45,000	-	45,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ³	1,876,500	1,597,000	757,440	2,136,041
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP)	[315,000]	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	631,500	754,000	-	757,613
Independent Agencies	1,270,000	1,558,000	-	1,778,610
Peace Corps	340,000	400,000	-	446,150
Millenium Challenge Corporation	875,000	1,105,000	-	1,279,700
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	23,000	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	32,500	30,000	-	30,000
Department of Treasury	85,000	85,000	-	108,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	38,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	70,000
International Security Assistance	7,554,700	4,634,500	60,000	7,069,298
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	530,200	331,500	-	285,950
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	93,000	108,000	-	110,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ³	6,231,500	4,195,000	60,000	5,473,348
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	700,000	-	-	1,200,000
Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,845,500	2,437,670	-	3,307,726
International Organizations and Programs	352,500	394,000	-	350,550

FY 2011
FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	1,493,000	2,043,670	-	2,957,176
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	86,500	-	175,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	300,000	-	400,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	75,000	-	235,000
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,262,500	-	1,285,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	4,670	-	21,000
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	115,250
African Development Fund	150,000	155,000	-	155,940
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	30,000	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586
Global Food Security Fund	-	-	-	408,400
Export & Investment Assistance	(299,200)	(113,920)	-	(142,612)
Export-Import Bank	(177,000)	2,380	-	(9,458)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(173,000)	(171,500)	-	(189,354)
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	55,200	-	56,200
Related International Affairs Accounts	76,823	84,017	-	89,159
International Trade Commission	75,000	81,900	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,823	2,117	-	2,159
Department of Agriculture	2,420,900	1,889,500	-	1,899,500
Food for Peace Act Title II	2,320,900	1,690,000	-	1,690,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	100,000	199,500	-	209,500

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, (P.L. 111-5), the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

3/ \$1.8 billion in funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225 million.

4/ The FY 2009 USAID Capital Investment Fund level includes \$38 million transferred from the Department of State's Capital Investment Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request**	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	1,059,184	1,388,800	1,476,006	87,206

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

** FY 2011 request includes \$3.530 million for the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.

For FY 2011, the \$1,476 million request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses (OE) will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The USAID OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology. In addition, USAID expects to have \$88.1 million in other funding sources in FY 2011, including carry-forward and trust funds.

This request includes funding for USAID's ongoing Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to strengthen the U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce, substantially increasing Foreign Service staff to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives. With FY 2011 resources, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 200 new Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) in critical technical and stewardship backstops.

FY 2011 funds will cover salaries, operational expenses, and capital space expansion costs associated with the DLI, increased Civil Service staff critical to strengthening internal capacity and improving operational efficiency and service delivery, and the full operational costs for the critical priority countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

Highlights:

- **Development Leadership Initiative (\$354.8 million):** Funding will support salaries and other operational expenses for the 200 FSOs that will be hired in FY 2011, and annualized, recurring costs of the FSOs hired in FYs 2008-10. These costs include salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, and IT reconfiguration.
- **Overseas operations (\$668.9 million):** Funding is included for USDH salaries and benefits for FSOs serving overseas, and costs associated with maintaining mission operations, including salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and security.
- **Washington operations (\$265.7 million):** Funding is included for USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- **Central support (\$231.1 million):** Funding will cover information technology, office space, and other mandatory services and USAID costs.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	122,275	185,000	173,000	-12,000

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and \$38 million transferred from the Department of State's Capital Investment Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

The FY 2011 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$173 million will support capital investments of both information technology and facility construction. The USAID Operating Expense account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- **Facility Construction (\$122.1 million):** Funding will support USAID's full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. The FY 2011 request will support the building of four new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence.
- **Information Technology (\$50.9 million):** Funding will support investments to modernize antiquated software systems, enhance business infrastructure, participate in E-Government initiatives, and improve USAID's reporting systems. These investments advance USAID's reform efforts to improve operational efficiency.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	46,500	0

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request of \$46.5 million for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) covers salaries and benefits for Washington and overseas staff, and operating expenses. The funding supports audit and investigative coverage of USAID, the African Development Foundation (ADF), and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) programs and activities. This mandatory oversight responsibility involves auditing USAID, ADF, and IAF annual financial statements and information security management, and reviewing USAID's implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

In addition to oversight, OIG will focus its FY 2011 resources on USAID's high-priority development programs in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and West Bank/Gaza. These programs include promoting economic growth, education, health, good governance, and democracy. This funding will also support OIG's oversight of USAID's programs to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

OIG assists USAID, ADF, and IAF in implementing their programs by providing information and recommendations to improve program and operational performance and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in agency programs. OIG also works with these three agencies to protect and maintain the integrity of their organizations and programs.

Global Health and Child Survival

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,180,000	2,420,000	3,013,000	593,000
Forward Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental	(50,000)	50,000	-	-
Adjusted Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,130,000	2,470,000	3,013,000	543,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,159,000	5,359,000	5,500,000	141,000
Global Health and Child Survival	7,289,000	7,829,000	8,513,000	684,000

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The Global Health and Child Survival account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The request is divided into two sections: USAID-managed and State-managed. The FY 2011 Budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI) and its overall emphasis on improving health outcomes through the adoption of a woman- and girl-centered approach; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. In implementing these programs, USAID and State will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the USG, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. For all programs described below, resources will be targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieve sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage USG programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors, and targeted to achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators.

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID managed programs (GHCS - USAID) of \$3,013 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive approach for global health programs as outlined in the Global Health Initiative. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve people's health, especially that of women, newborns, children, and other vulnerable populations. USAID will continue to focus on scaling-up proven interventions and approaches to assure effective, efficient and sustainable health results.

Highlights:

\$700 million for Maternal Health and Child Health programs, focusing on working with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries, 8.8 million children die, two-thirds of which are preventable and 530,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most-vulnerable populations. Priority interventions include essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; oral rehydration; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia and newborn infections; and point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household-level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The maternal health program will scale up resources to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage; hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis; and anemia; with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also actively invest in integrating across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition and infectious diseases.

\$680 million for Malaria programs, to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) that combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including both Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthening local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and implementation of interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85% of pregnant women and children under five in the up to 22 countries in which it is active. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

\$590 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 52 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 22 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential health intervention for mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will support the key elements of successful FP programs, including: creating demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanding access to long-acting and permanent prevention methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic by supporting USAID field programs, providing critical technical leadership, and conducting essential operational research. Funding will contribute to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to

focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions in over 90 countries worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. government agencies to ensure that activities funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the State Department.

\$200 million for Nutrition. More than 200 million children under age five and one of three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

\$230 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs, which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.2 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV as well as partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB will continue to be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other USG agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control and, where appropriate, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy.

\$155 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), every year, 400,000 people die from NTDs; 1 billion suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The NTD program will work with country partners to strengthen delivery platforms, particularly at the community level and integrate NTD activities with other priority health interventions to deliver treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration, and training of community-based and professional health care workers. The vast majority of these drugs are centrally negotiated by USAID with the private sector, which provides hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medication each year to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Building on this strong base of scaled-up integrated programs, this request also includes funding to initiate programs to target elimination of one or more of the diseases.

\$75 million for Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats programs which will focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 could develop into a pandemic while responding to the current H1N1 influenza pandemic by strengthening countries' ability to detect cases and conduct appropriate control measures. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

\$18 million for Other Public Health Threats will enable USAID to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, provide improvements in infectious disease surveillance, expand efforts to control antimicrobial resistance, and global and country level activities to monitor the quality of drugs.

\$15 million for Vulnerable Children programs for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) and the Child Blindness program. DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children. The Agency's Child Blindness Program will provide eye health education, comprehensive vision screening, refractive error correction, sight-restoring surgery, and education for blind children.

From within the overall account, a GHI Strategic Reserve Fund will be established for use in up to ten GHI Partner Plus countries in FY 2011. The Fund will be used to supplement and accelerate efforts to improve primary and specialty care health outcomes, with a focus on women, newborns and children, and will provide resources to Partner Plus countries above and beyond the current, growing baseline program allocations from PEPFAR, PMI, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Nutrition. Partner Plus countries will be selected based on the following criteria: (1) existence of health information system with basic functionality; (2) presence of at least four robust health programs among MCH, Family Planning, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases, and clean water and sanitation; (3) potential to leverage bilateral, multilateral, and foundation investments; (4) potential to leverage other U.S. Government development investments, such as the Global Food Security Initiative; (5) regional diversity to maximize learning opportunities; and (6) a focus on reaching low-income countries.

Resources for the GHI Fund will be drawn from a combination of global health programmatic areas across USAID and PEPFAR programs, totaling \$200 million. The resources comprising the GHI Fund will be dedicated to the achievement of a portfolio of outcomes across programmatic areas, and the creation of an integrated platform to develop a full range of health services.

Global Health and Child Survival - State

The Global Health and Child Survival - State managed (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which is overseen and coordinated by the U.S. State Department's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC). PEPFAR was launched in 2003 as the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease. In its first phase, PEPFAR focused on establishing and scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs. In FY 2009, PEPFAR began to shift to an emphasis on achieving prevention, care, treatment goals while also strengthening health systems, including new health care worker goals, and emphasizing country ownership, in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic. As part of the overall Global Health Initiative, in FY 2010, FY 2011 and the following years of the program, PEPFAR funding will be used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. PEPFAR will support countries in increasing access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multisectoral approach; continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs that are country-owned and -driven; address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and increase efficiencies in programming.

The FY 2011 GHCS-State request includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The request is for \$5,500 million, \$141 million above the FY 2010 enacted level. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

\$4,354 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment and other health systems strengthening programs in all PEPFAR-supported countries. This request includes support for the ongoing implementation of the “Partnership Framework” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking USG, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS, and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear USG resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending approval through the annual Congressional appropriations process.

PEPFAR programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care support the Administration’s overall emphasis on improving health outcomes, increasing program sustainability and integration, and strengthening health systems. Programs work by expanding partnerships with countries and building capacity for effective, innovative, and sustainable services; creating a supportive and enabling policy environment for combating HIV/AIDS; and implementing strong monitoring and evaluation systems to identify effective programs and best practices, determine progress toward goals, and ensure alignment with PEPFAR strategies. PEPFAR programs support scale-up of HIV/AIDS services within the context of strengthened health systems, particularly in terms of human resources for health in nations with severe health worker shortages, in order to effectively implement HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs. In implementing these programs, PEPFAR will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the USG, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Through activities like co-location of services and expanded training of health sector workers, PEPFAR is increasing access to overall care and support for infected and affected individuals.

Of these funds, \$100 million will be allocated through the GHI Partner Plus Strategic Fund, described above. Through this investment, PEPFAR will be further integrated into overall USG efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in several countries, particularly through efforts to expand prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, improve early infant diagnosis, and strengthen the ability of country-level health systems to integrate HIV/AIDS care with basic primary and specialty services.

\$745 million will support international partnerships, including a \$700 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services’ National Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution of \$300 million to the Global Fund, for a total FY 2011 contribution of \$1 billion.) PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging their work to maximize the impact of country programs.

\$164 million will support oversight and management costs incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff

at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

\$237 million for technical support, strategic information and evaluation costs including funding that will support central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Development Assistance	2,000,000	2,520,000	2,980,896	460,896

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Development Assistance (DA) of \$2,980.9 million will fund programs in countries that face a range of complex, long-term development challenges. DA-funded programs are coordinated with the Millennium Challenge Corporation programs and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. DA-funded programs support United States engagement with developing countries on critical global issues such as efforts to improve food security and to address the causes and impacts of climate change. Programs funded through this account represent the core United States contribution to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Programs funded under the DA account will support the efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. Requests for significant increases in individual bilateral DA programs will be focused on countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable, and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant and sustainable development results.

In FY 2011, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of education, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Economic growth programs promote poverty reduction by opening markets, pursuing ambitious trade and investment agendas, assisting reform-minded governments to build the capacity to implement and sustain economic reforms effectively, and multiplying development efforts through private sector participation and recipient country accountability. DA will also support democracy and governance programs which vary based on the challenges present in each country, but include building political parties and supporting civil society to challenge closed regimes, sustaining the work of human rights defenders, supporting independent media, promoting government that is effective and legitimate, strengthening the rule of law, and advancing anti-corruption measures.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for increases in DA funding in FY 2011 include:

- **Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI):** U.S. assistance will support investments that tackle the root causes of hunger, improve food security, and permanently reduce the number of chronically hungry and malnourished by: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity; linking farmers to markets in order to improve availability of food within countries and across regions; increase incomes so the poor can purchase enough food; and reduce under-nutrition through targeted interventions that assist the most vulnerable. Funding will be used to increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time. Assistance in the agriculture sector will focus on increasing incomes to producers, in particular the rural poor and women, through expanded agricultural research and development, increased agricultural productivity and

improved post-harvest agricultural activities leading to rapid rural economic growth, expanded trade, and improved household nutrition. Assistance will be aligned and tailored to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultative processes and investment plans such as those developed under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, and coordinated with other donor efforts in accordance with the G-8's L'Aquila commitments and principles. The initiative will deploy both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to leverage additional resources and deliver them more effectively to recipient countries. This initiative, while funded predominantly out of the DA account, will also be funded through the Economic Support Fund and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia accounts.

- Helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other factors that contribute to climate change. Programs will help countries better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating the impact on vulnerable populations. Programs will also support reforms and capacity-building to promote the rapid adoption of renewable and other clean energy technologies, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving local environmental conditions. Continued support, through funding for sustainable forestry and land use practices, will preserve and expand natural carbon sinks, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity.
- Education is a powerful vehicle for promoting peace and stability, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and laying a foundation for sustained economic growth and participatory democracy. Basic education includes all efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels. Basic education also includes training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth. These elements help learners gain the general skills and basic knowledge needed to function effectively in all aspects of life. Higher education activities strengthen the capacities of universities, community colleges, research institutes, and teacher-training colleges to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service, to contribute to development, and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Priorities for education interventions include programs that support access and equity; quality and relevance of education programming; necessary policy reforms; and accountability, transparency, and measurement of results.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	820,000	845,000	860,700	15,700

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$860.7 million will provide humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. Natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, the global economic downturn, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs to address threats to stability wherever and whenever they arise. The request includes \$300 million for emergency food security, which may be used for local and regional purchase of food and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.

With IDA funds, the U.S. Government provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihoods assistance to millions of people in dozens of countries annually. Beneficiaries include disaster- and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons. By reducing the impact of disasters, IDA-funded programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and demonstrate the generosity and goodwill of the American people.

In addition, since 2008, when primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to USAID, USAID has been responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs.¹ Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for IDA.²

¹ Under the statutory framework of P.L. 108-188, as amended, and P.L. 110-229, FEMA is unable to provide funding for USAID unless threshold damage for a Presidential Disaster Declaration occurs and a declaration is made. USAID is responsible for costs incurred in anticipation of and/or in response to an event that does not result in a declaration as well as for necessary recurring costs not attributable to a declaration.

² The USAID request includes additional recurring costs in Development Assistance for the Asia Bureau (see country entries for RMI and FSM).

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	48,000	-7,000

The FY 2011 request of \$48 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address the opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds are focused on advancing peace and stability, including promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	0	50,000	100,000	50,000

The FY 2011 request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) of \$100 million will support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises that address reconstruction, security, or stabilization needs. Funding will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly-emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate.

CCF funds will be focused on advancing peace and stability and will replace funding formerly provided through the Department of Defense Section 1207 authority.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,000	8,600	8,300	-300
Development Credit Authority – Transfer Authority	[54,000]	[25,000]	[35,000]	5,000

* FY 2009 Actual includes transfer authority provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request includes \$35 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$8.3 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, it supports host countries in financing their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$1.8 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$61 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 62 USAID missions to enter into over 220 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. DCA projects have proven very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small- and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably clean energy. Furthermore, DCA partial guarantees have encouraged commercial banks and other mainstream financial institutions to lend to microfinance institutions, enabling the latter to expand their own lending in the micro-credit environment and thereby reduce their reliance on grants. DCA guarantees have also been targeted toward responding to the global financial crisis by providing guarantees to spur lending to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises.

In FY 2011 DCA will continue to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agriculture, energy-efficiency projects and municipalities. DCA will support small- and medium-sized enterprises by issuing joint guarantees with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency in selected countries. DCA will work with the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Jamaica, and Tanzania. DCA will also explore equity/debt funding in partnership with the Gates and Rockefeller Foundations to mobilize private sector funding for food security and smallholder farming in Africa.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$20 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Economic Support Fund	7,116,901	6,344,000	1,820,000	7,811,982	1,467,982

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of \$7,811.9 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, from countering terrorism and extremist ideology to increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and the empowerment of citizens.

Highlights:

The Administration's strategic priorities for ESF funding in FY 2011 include:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$594.3 million): The FY 2011 request includes funding for programs that support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, improved governance, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries. The focus countries in Africa include:

- **Sudan (\$270.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will continue to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), post-referendum and post-CPA priorities, and peace processes in Darfur. Funds will mainly support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, consensus building between leaders and constituencies, good governance, anti-corruption efforts, basic education, and rebuilding of infrastructure.
- **Liberia (\$137.3 million):** The FY 2011 request focuses on improving governance, expanding basic and higher education, increasing food security, developing the private sector, rehabilitating market roads, conserving biodiversity, and providing clean water.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$64.2 million):** The request will support conflict mitigation, basic education, agriculture, decentralization reforms, legislature capacity building, and rule of law and human rights programs to support a democratic Congo that provides for the basic needs of its citizens.
- **Zimbabwe (\$50.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will contribute to strengthening the rule of law and human rights, improving governance, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting the private sector and economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a reform-minded transitional government.

East Asia and the Pacific (\$61.3 million): The FY 2011 request includes funding to strengthen democracy and economic development in the region.

- **Burma (\$34.8 million):** The request will focus on U.S. assistance inside and outside of the country to increase human rights, civic participation, and access to information; aid displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes; and address the need for humanitarian assistance and educational opportunities inside and outside Burma.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$14.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support 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. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC during the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

Europe and Eurasia (\$11.0 million): The FY 2011 request for Europe and Eurasia is for Cyprus and is focused on encouraging the eventual reunification of the island by building support for the peace process, increasing the capacity of civil society to advocate for reconciliation and reunification, and furthering the economic integration of the island.

Near East (\$1,671 million): The FY 2011 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East, and to help address the economic despair and lack of opportunity exploited by extremists.

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$400.4 million):** The FY 2011 request will strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) as a credible partner in Middle Eastern peace and continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to support the stability of the PA, economic development of the West Bank, and increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people.
- **Iraq (\$383.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. This request will support capacity-building efforts in the central and provincial governments, assist with reintegration of Iraqis returning to their communities, fund anti-corruption programs, provide technical assistance and election support, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, including through developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.
- **Jordan (\$360.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will advance political reforms; build technical capacity of the local and national governments; and support improvements in basic education, health, youth and water, and sanitation services in Jordanian communities.
- **Egypt (\$250.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support development objectives in Egypt, as well as political and economic reforms. Funds will improve coverage of primary health care among underserved populations, build sustainable systems to expand and enhance education, and support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy. Funding will also support increased public participation, while promoting human rights, civic education, and administration of and access to justice.
- **Lebanon (\$109.0 million):** The FY 2011 request supports Lebanon's democracy by fostering credible, transparent institutions at all levels; strengthening the role of an active civil society; supporting the independence and efficiency of the judicial system; and promoting tolerance and rejecting extremism. Funds will also be used to educate youth, create employment opportunities, and expand access to microfinance.

South Asia (\$4,677 million): The FY 2011 request includes funding for economic reconstruction and development, democracy building, good governance, and stabilization initiatives.

- **Afghanistan (\$3,316 million):** The FY 2011 request will build the capacity of the Afghan government to deliver services to its people and promote economic opportunities within Afghanistan to counter the threats posed by extremists. These resources will deliver high impact economic assistance - with a particular focus on the agriculture sector - to create jobs, improve livelihoods, reduce the funding that the Taliban receives from poppy cultivation, and draw insurgents off the battlefield.
- **Pakistan (\$1,321 million):** Funding will support programs that help build a secure, stable, and prosperous Pakistan. This assistance will enhance the Government of Pakistan's ability to provide immediate social services and economic assistance, particularly in areas most vulnerable to extremist influence and activities. High-impact infrastructure efforts, particularly in energy and water, will help Pakistan recover from its energy and water crisis, improve the daily lives of the Pakistani people and increase opportunities for economic advancement.

Western Hemisphere (\$456.3 million): The FY 2011 request will enhance security, strengthen democratic institutions, invest in people, and promote prosperity.

- **Colombia (\$203.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will help consolidate the gains made to date by the Government of Colombia in its fight against illegal armed groups and narcotics trafficking by strengthening its institutional capacity to provide security, economic, and social development. U.S. assistance will focus on alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity for populations at risk, all in carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.
- **Haiti (\$146.3 million):** On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funding in the FY 2011 request was intended to catalyze economic growth by investing in agriculture and energy development and to ensure long-term stability by building capacity and effectiveness of public health and security institutions.
- **Cuba (\$20.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will continue to promote self-determined democracy in Cuba. Funds will be used to provide humanitarian assistance to political prisoners, their families, and other victims of repression; advance human rights; strengthen independent civil society organizations; and support information sharing into and out of Cuba.

Global Programs (\$340.7 million): The FY 2011 ESF request funds programs that are implemented worldwide.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$70.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will promote democracy in priority countries in which egregious human rights violations occur, democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, governments are not democratic or are in transition, and the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.
- **Global Engagement (\$100.0 million):** Funding under Global Engagement will support programs of cooperation with governments and the private sector to find sustainable solutions to a broad array of issues. Many initial activities will focus on countries with significant Muslim populations to support the President's objective of

forging a new beginning with Muslims around the world. Program activities will expand economic opportunity by supporting job creation, entrepreneurship, and other paths to economic progress; help build the capacity to develop and apply new scientific technologies for innovation, progress, growth, and cooperation; and advance human development by empowering both women and youth to participate in and contribute to the economic and social progress of their communities. Programs will emphasize collaboration and partnership with local stake-holders as well as integrated and cross-cutting approaches to development challenges.

· **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (\$42.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support critical Research and Development (R&D) under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI). Demand- and market-driven R&D will help to increase agricultural productivity and raise the incomes of poor rural households. This request also supports the Administration's export promotion efforts. Funds will assist the governments of key emerging markets to streamline customs and other import procedures in order to reduce trade transactions costs in those markets. Some funding may be transferred to other specialized technical agencies, such as U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	922,000	741,632	716,354	-25,278

* The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 budget request for Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) of \$716.4 million supports the United States' efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries.

Europe

For Southeastern Europe, the FY 2011 request supports efforts to promote peace and stability in the region and further Euro-Atlantic integration through efforts to bolster democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law, encourage tolerance, and promote economic development through enhanced trade, investment, and job creation. The FY 2011 request includes additional resources for Bosnia and Herzegovina to help improve its uneven progress on reform and support international efforts to shore up stability. Programs supported by this funding will foster more effective government structures and help expand economic opportunity by bolstering the capacity of the private sector to produce jobs and economic growth. While ensuring the success of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state in 2008 remains a top priority, the FY 2011 request level reflects a normalization of the U.S. bilateral assistance program and a return to a more appropriate steady-state level for Kosovo. Other priorities include funding to strengthen reforms in Serbia and consolidate and secure progress achieved in Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro.

Eurasia

U.S. assistance programs in Eurasia focus on encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies, and the FY 2011 request prioritizes funding to support reform-oriented countries in the region as they continue moving toward European integration. Because Georgia's major infrastructure and immediate recovery needs in the wake of the August 2008 conflict with Russia will have been met in FY 2011, the FY 2011 funding for Georgia will focus on sustaining the longer-term efforts begun with supplemental funding in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to build solid democratic institutions, provide the tools for broad-based economic growth, and complete a comprehensive overhaul of the health care and education systems. Another key focus in FY 2011 is on helping Ukraine and Moldova diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence, and improve democratic governance. For Russia, the FY 2011 request focuses on programs to promote democracy and rule of law, but also includes funding for programs that will promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest, such as health, counternarcotics, and nonproliferation.

Central Asia

Central Asia remains alarmingly fragile; a lack of economic opportunity and weak democratic institutions foster conditions where corruption is endemic, and where Islamic extremism and drug trafficking can thrive. Because good relations with the United States in this region play an important role in supporting our military and civilian efforts to stabilize Afghanistan, the FY 2011 request prioritizes assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

Highlights:

- **Ukraine (\$88.0 million):** Funding aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community in the face of the major challenges of the global financial crisis and a factionalized political environment. U.S. programs will promote sound economic policy to deal with ongoing financial challenges; strengthen energy safety and security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; support civil society, justice sector reform, and anti-corruption efforts; and improve Ukraine's health care system.
- **Kosovo (\$79.0 million):** After several years of heightened assistance levels to help Kosovo during its transition to independence, the FY 2011 request represents a normalized assistance budget. Funding will help nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of governance; support international bodies assisting the Government of Kosovo; develop judicial and law enforcement structures; drive economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, the energy sector in particular; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- **Georgia (\$68.7 million):** The increased FY 2011 request level will continue longer-term efforts to support Georgia's stability and recovery from the August 2008 conflict with Russia. U.S. programs will help strengthen the separation of powers, develop a more vibrant civil society and political plurality, bolster independent media and public access to information, enable economic recovery, increase energy security, and continue to improve social sector reforms.
- **Russia (\$55.6 million):** U.S. assistance efforts will continue to address democratic development and security concerns. AEECA programs will provide strong support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, human rights, and certain health threats such as tuberculosis. Funding will also support programs to work with the Russian Government to combat trafficking in persons and other transnational threats. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region will help foster development and stem the spread of instability.
- **Serbia (\$48.0 million):** U.S. assistance focuses on maintaining Serbia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration, particularly in the wake of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state. Given the importance of continuing democratic reforms to Serbia and to the region, funding is prioritized to strengthen the rule of law and civil society; programs will also support the reform of Serbia's agricultural and financial sectors.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$44.8 million):** Funding is focused to help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum towards Euro-Atlantic integration and to remedy uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia develop its state-level institutions, strengthen the rule of law, foster a sound financial and business regulatory environment friendly to investment, improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors, build the capacity of local government and civil society, and address ethnic tensions.
- **Tajikistan (\$41.5 million):** Funding will emphasize increasing the stability of Tajikistan because it is situated on the frontline of ongoing U.S. efforts in Afghanistan.

U.S. programs will help strengthen the country's border security and counter-narcotics efforts, promote democratic and economic reform, combat extremism, and improve education. Funding for Tajikistan will also be used in support of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI). Programs will focus on solving systemic problems that contribute to food shortages which could threaten Tajikistan's stability, such as water shortages, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor livestock care.

· **Kyrgyz Republic (\$37.0 million):** Similar to efforts in Tajikistan, U.S. assistance will work to improve security, combat drug trafficking and other transnational threats, and address social issues such as education and health. U.S. programs will also focus on areas where progress has stalled, in particular supporting programs to strengthen democratic institutions and combat corruption. Kyrgyz Republic is a 'strategic partner country' under the GHFSI, in recognition of its potential impact on regional food security through significantly increased agricultural productivity and trade. Programs will focus on improved land usage, increased access to inputs, rationalized irrigation, and facilitation of the use of modern technologies.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,674,500	1,693,000	1,605,400	-87,600

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The United States Government's commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2011 request for the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account of \$1,605.4 million will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations as well as to nongovernmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees, stateless persons, internally displaced persons, and other conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance (\$1,175.4 million):** A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions (\$377 million):** The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$25 million):** This funding will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$28 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through the MRA appropriation. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of 140 U.S. direct hire staff, including 29 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. embassies around the world. Funding also covers the costs of approximately 54 eligible family members and locally employed staff overseas.

U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance	40,000	45,000	45,000	0

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw down in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2011 request of \$45.0 million will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2009 \$42.6 million was provided from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting persons affected by conflict in Pakistan, Georgia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gaza. Similar levels of drawdowns can be expected in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Narcotics Control /Law Enforcement Appropriation	1,876,500	1,597,000	757,440	2,136,041	539,041
Forward Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental	(94,000)	94,000	-	-	
Adjusted International Narcotics Control/Law Enforcement	1,782,500	1,691,000	757,440	2,136,041	445,041

* 2009 Actual includes \$315 million appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program account. The FY 2009 Actual also includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$2,136 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

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

The FY 2011 request will also support counterdrug programs previously funded with the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account. The main focus centers on the three source countries for cocaine - Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States; address instability in the Andean region; and strengthen the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders, and to block and seize the organizations' assets.

Highlights:

Africa

- Sudan (\$53.9 million):** Funding will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and assist programs that contribute toward stabilizing Darfur. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur.
- Liberia (\$17.0 million):** Liberia's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support to continue the country's transition to peace and security, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will be undergoing a drawdown in FY 2011. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to UNMIL and increase support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors and material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and legal supplies

will be provided to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry throughout the country.

Near East

- **Iraq (\$314.6 million):** In combination with funds requested in the FY 2010 Supplemental, FY 2011 funds will enable the Department of State to assume full responsibility for the Iraqi police development program at the beginning of FY 2012, currently managed by the Department of Defense. Funds will support start-up requirements such as facilities upgrades, security infrastructure, and procurement of aircraft, as well as costs associated with recruiting; hiring; training; deploying; and supporting key program, support, and security personnel.

FY 2011 funds for Iraq also will support programs that continue to build the capacity of the criminal justice sector. This critical assistance will continue training, advice, and technical assistance to the Iraqi courts and judiciary; support the development of the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) as a professional corrections service; and transition prison operations to full ICS control. Funds will also develop programs designed to reduce the demand for narcotics and other harmful substances in Iraq through targeted, culturally appropriate initiatives.

- **West Bank/Gaza (\$150.0 million):** Funding will support efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping Palestinian Authority Security Forces and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces. Additional training, equipment, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.

South Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$450.0 million):** All funding requested is in direct support of the Administration's top national security priorities in Afghanistan. Funding will focus on accelerating and expanding efforts in the justice sector by increasing direct assistance to select Afghan ministries; broadening support and engagement at the provincial and district levels to enhance the visibility, effectiveness, and accountability of the institutions; and providing economic opportunities that increase stability while reducing the strength of the insurgency. Justice and rule of law programs will focus on expanding regional efforts to incorporate more trainees and reaching more prosecutors; creating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and developing more responsive, visible, and accountable institutions in Kabul and at the provincial, district, and local level. An increase in the number of civilian technical advisers will increase the availability of training in the regional centers and in Kabul, and emphasize Afghan efforts to reduce corruption. Other initiatives will include partnering with the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office to raise the profile of justice efforts among the Afghan district and village level constituents, and building and improving corrections institutions, to be supported by a model prisons initiative.

Continued focus on counternarcotics efforts will reduce the drug trade by interdicting drug traffickers and disrupting their networks. Programs such as the Good Performers Initiative will complement the agriculture redevelopment strategy to drain the income of the insurgency from the narcotics trade. Drug demand reduction efforts will increase the number of rehabilitation, treatment, and outreach efforts aimed at directly benefitting Afghans; and public information efforts will focus on improving access to mobile phones,

radio, and television.

- **Pakistan (\$140.0 million):** In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will expand civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current border security, law enforcement, and judicial system reform; and counternarcotics programs.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$292.0 million):** In moving beyond the initial Mérida Initiative commitment, the United States and Mexican Governments will focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. In implementing this new program, support will shift from providing aircraft, equipment, and other high-cost items to institutional development, training, and technical assistance. Federal level programs will support the four pillars by providing assistance to criminal justice sector institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial institutions, and corrections institutions. Funding will support critical efforts to implement specialized assistance in one or two Mexican border cities with an aim of synthesizing the four pillars into a positive demonstration of local effectiveness, which can then be replicated elsewhere by the Government of Mexico. This effort would also highlight increased emphasis on expanding assistance from the federal level to state and municipal levels.
- **Colombia (\$195.0 million):** Funding will continue to improve the interdiction and eradication of illegal drugs before traversing Mexico and Central America and entering the United States in order to assist the Government of Colombia to consolidate and advance the security and counternarcotics progress achieved under Plan Colombia. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will help improve Colombia's judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will primarily aid the Colombian National Police, but will also fund important programs such as maritime interdiction and Army aviation. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2011 funding for successful completion.
- **Peru (\$40.0 million):** Funding will be used to support efforts by the Peruvian Government to eliminate the illicit drug industry, which includes extending state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. The program will intensify interdiction and eradication operations, increase precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.
- **Bolivia (\$26.0 million):** To counter increased production of cocaine in Bolivia due to expansion of coca cultivation, funding will shift assistance to interdiction, including training for police, while continuing to support the Bolivian Government's eradication program to avoid unchecked cultivation. Funding will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police, and will highlight public diplomacy efforts that focus on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

- **Haiti (\$19.4 million):** On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funds in the FY 2011 request were intended to support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) efforts to transform the Haitian National Police (HNP) into a law enforcement institution capable of providing security for Haitians and enforcing the rule of law; rebuild operational capacity of the HNP with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training; and support bilateral counterdrug programs.

Global Programs

- These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts worldwide. Key components include:
 - **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.4 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
 - **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$36.7 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop a Regional Security Training Center for West Africa and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP efforts in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries; and continue to fund Washington-based administrative activities.
 - **Program Development and Support (\$28.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
 - **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.
 - **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.4 million):** This includes funding requested in prior years under the Economic Support Fund. These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2009 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	631,500	754,000	757,613	3,613

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$757.6 million will support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. The request includes increases for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate robust U.S. support for the agency, and for the Global Threat Reduction Program to strengthen biosecurity. Also funded are two new programs, one in support of verification for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, and one in support of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540 on worldwide nonproliferation controls.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$57 million) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- The Global Threat Reduction program (\$71.9 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise, through such activities as scientist redirection and engagement, security upgrades at biological and chemical agent laboratories and facilities, and the prevention of nuclear smuggling.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$79.5 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request represents a significant increase of the U.S. contribution to the IAEA, continuing the effort to eventually double U.S. financial support to the agency. This request includes \$1.5 million in support of an IAEA-coordinated international program to decontaminate former nuclear sites in Iraq.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$61.5 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMDs, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System.
- New for FY 2011, a voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$10 million) will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The WMD Terrorism program (\$2 million) will continue to undertake specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. This program will advance the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to WMD terrorism.
- New for FY 2011, a U.S. voluntary contribution (\$3 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD. This funding will help establish a new funding mechanism under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council's 1540 Committee.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$205.1 million) includes funding for critical partner countries, supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. Funding for Central and South America enhances border control and provides fraudulent document training, which diminishes the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States. Programs in Central Asia and the Balkans guard against the movement of terrorists that could pose new threats to stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- The new Countering Violent Extremism program (\$15.0 million) funds targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries, community policing initiatives, youth sports engagement and livelihood programs, and activities promoting alternatives to violence.
- Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$43.1 million) provides computerized watch-listing systems to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides critical biometrics enhancements to assist 18 partner nations and supports continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$20.9 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks; in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations; and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key U.S. initiative. In addition, CTF funding supports Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives. CTF funds will also be used to support regional efforts through the RSI.
- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$10 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$145.6 million) advances

peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems, and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in this request is \$7 million for the International Trust Fund for Demining.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Peace Corps	340,000	400,000	446,150	46,150

The FY 2011 budget request of \$446.2 million for the Peace Corps will support increased volunteer numbers, recruitment efforts, and the entry of the Peace Corps into approximately three new countries. These measures aim to have 9,400 Americans enrolled in the Peace Corps by 2012, and 11,000 enrolled by 2016.

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

Currently, volunteers in 76 countries assist host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875,000	1,105,000	1,279,700	174,700

The FY 2011 request for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) of \$1,280 million will help reduce poverty through increased economic growth in developing countries that govern justly, support economic freedom, and invest in their people.

Since its creation in 2004, MCC has been recognized as a leader in the development community for its country-led and results-focused approach to development assistance. MCC fights poverty and builds country capacity through five-year compacts with partner countries that practice good governance, control corruption, invest in healthcare and education, and promote competitiveness through investments in priority areas such as infrastructure and agriculture. MCC-funded programs are designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC coordinates with other U.S. Government and international donors to avoid costly duplication, and considers the role of gender and the impact on the environment as integral components of its compact programs.

MCC assistance recognizes sound policy performance. MCC evaluates a country's performance on 17 independent and transparent policy indicators in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. Under the MCC model, countries are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth through extensive public consultation. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well as the country's ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but MCC believes it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

MCC emphasizes results and transparency throughout compact development and implementation. Economic rate of return (ERR) estimates are developed for all projects and MCC posts them on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts, and tracks the progress of its compact programs against defined benchmarks and outcomes, also available on MCC's website.

By the end of FY 2009, MCC signed 20 compacts and 21 threshold agreements, committing nearly \$7.5 billion to poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measurable and transparent objectives. MCC development programs have trained more than 102,000 farmers to boost productivity and food security, and have supported the ongoing construction of more than 1,200 kilometers of roads to facilitate access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

In FY 2010, MCC projects that it will sign compacts with Moldova, Jordan, and the Philippines. The MCC budget request for FY 2011 is based on a projection of signing new compacts with Malawi, Indonesia, and Zambia and a second compact with Cape Verde. These investments are supported by a forthcoming legislative proposal that will include changes to MCC's authorizing statute to allow for compacts to be entered into concurrently and, in certain cases, contain some projects that last longer than five years.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	23,000	22,760	-240

The FY 2011 request of \$22.8 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide grassroots development assistance for programs that support micro-entrepreneurship, self-reliance, and democratic governance as a way to foster economic progress for the poor, especially marginalized populations such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and African-descendant communities.

The IAF's approach to sustainable development is:

- **Direct to the grassroots:** The IAF provides foreign assistance dollars directly to organizations and communities of the marginalized poor. The IAF approach to foreign assistance is interpersonal and transparent.
- **Responsive:** The IAF responds to the demands of the local poor, ensuring that community members, who are most acutely aware of the challenges and changing conditions in their communities, take the lead in determining the most effective use of resources.
- **Community-driven:** Instead of establishing funding priorities based on external perceptions of community needs, the projects funded by the IAF are designed and implemented by the poor themselves, enhancing community ownership of its project's success and sustainability.

In FY 2011, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty and foster better economic development by supporting projects that provide loans to small businesses; create jobs; increase incomes; improve food security; promote sustainable agricultural practices; preserve the environment; and improve access to water, utilities, and basic housing. Additionally, the IAF's projects will engage and strengthen civil society, promote stronger foundations for democracy, help create a culture of accountability, and increase the participation of the poor in the development process so that they can enjoy greater civic and economic prosperity.

The IAF has increased its focus on leveraging development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government contributions. The agency understands the necessity for its partners to mobilize resources in order to attain long-term sustainability and further their own advancement after IAF support ends. In FY 2011, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from a wide range of partners that includes local governments, the private sector, beneficiary populations, and other international donors. The IAF will also work with Latin American corporate foundations to direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF into grassroots development through the RedEAmérica initiative.

African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
African Development Foundation	32,500	30,000	30,000	0

The FY 2011 request of \$30 million will permit the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide funding to Africa's most often marginalized and under-served communities situated in more than 20 countries. The grant funds are provided directly to community groups to improve local food production and processing capabilities, and address other locally identified development needs.

As an independent federal agency, the ADF was established to respond quickly and in a cost-effective manner to African-designed and -managed development solutions at the grassroots level. ADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises in Africa. These grants help organizations increase the number of jobs in African communities, improve family income levels, and address social development needs. ADF also funds African nongovernmental organizations in each country to provide technical assistance to grantees. This approach improves the outcome of each project grant.

Department of the Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	38,000	13,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	70,000	10,000
Department of the Treasury	85,000	85,000	108,000	23,000

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2011 request of \$38 million for the Department of Treasury's International Affairs Technical Assistance Program provides highly experienced financial advisors to reform-minded developing countries, transitional economies, and nations recovering from conflict. The program supports economic policy and financial management reforms, focusing on five core areas: revenue policy and administration, government debt issuance and management, budget and financial accountability, banking and financial institutions, and economic crimes. The request will support approximately 80 technical assistance projects worldwide. The proposed investment will allow the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) to pursue several important objectives in FY 2011. It will broaden and deepen its engagements in support of U.S. Government priorities and continue building capacity to counter terrorist finance and financial crimes; encourage investment, growth, and job creation through development of capital markets and infrastructure finance; and promote increased access to finance for small and medium sized enterprises. The proposed budget supports OTA's work to strengthen financial infrastructure and to combat terrorist financing in Iraq and national security priority countries, where long term stability will depend on strong financial governance. By providing increased funding directly to Treasury, OTA will be well-positioned to continue this effort, and to respond to new and emerging national security challenges.

Debt Restructuring

The FY 2011 request of \$70 million is for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). The enhanced HIPC Initiative was launched to provide deeper, broader, and faster debt reduction for the poor, heavily-indebted countries that have made a real commitment to economic reform and poverty reduction. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for bilateral debt relief through the Paris Club of official creditors and the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The request includes \$50 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral HIPC and poorest-country debt reduction, and the HIPC Trust Fund for relief on debt owed to participating multilateral institutions. Under the enhanced HIPC Initiative, funding is currently needed to help satisfy the \$75.4 million outstanding U.S. pledge to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief from the regional development banks. The TFCA request of \$20 million will be used to authorize debt relief for low and middle income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is "redirected" to enable a forest fund in the beneficiary country to make grants to local nongovernmental organizations and other entities engaged in forest conservation. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction and redirection.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	530,200	331,500	285,950	-45,550

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$285.9 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counter-terrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions - the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII); supports reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in Southern Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; and addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa.

Some of the PKO funding for TSCTP and EARSII is included under the umbrella of the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative, a multi-account, multi-year effort which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats. The SSP utilizes an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global criminal and terrorism concerns.

Highlights:

- **The Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$101.8 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the second year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2011 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to enhance and contribute to the lift and sustainment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2011 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- **Somalia (\$53.6 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training, equipment, and transportation of current and new troop contributing countries. Funds to pay the United States portion of the UN assessment for support the UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) are being requested in the Contributions to

International Peacekeeping Activities account. Funds will also be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the Djibouti Peace Process, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

- **Sudan (\$42 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Southern Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force. Funds will provide for the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of divisional and sector headquarters, strategic and operational advisory assistance, unit and individual professional training, and communications and other equipment for the military.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (\$22 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue efforts to reform the military in the DRC into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include supporting and sustaining a rapid reaction force to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$20 million):** The FY 2011 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- **Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (\$5.6 million):** The FY 2011 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment.
- **East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARS) (\$10 million):** The FY 2011 request continues support for EARS, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support the training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- **Liberia (\$5 million):** The FY 2011 request funds the remaining requirements to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,000-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military during the first full year in which those facilities are under the control of the Government of Liberia. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

International Military Education & Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Military Education & Training	93,000	108,000	110,000	2,000

* The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$110 million. It is a key component of U.S. security assistance which promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$16 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to support efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.3 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting terror. Priority recipients will include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.
- **Europe (\$30.5 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$18.6 million):** IMET programs focus on Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.1 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$17.2 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Military Financing Appropriation	6,231,500	4,195,000	60,000	5,473,348	1,278,348
Forward-Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental	(1,225,000)	1,225,000	-	-	-
Adjusted Foreign Military Financing	5,006,500	5,420,000	60,000	5,473,348	53,348

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,473.3 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2011 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel. In addition, the request supports funding for coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremists, and secure Middle East peace.

Highlights:

- **Near East region (\$4,782 million):** The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel; funding for Egypt to foster a modern, well-trained military; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; support for Lebanon's efforts to control its territory and enhance its counterterrorism capabilities; and support for Bahrain and Oman as part of the Gulf Security Dialogue.
- **Pakistan (\$26.0 million):** Funding will support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere: (\$96.1 million):** In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to sustain the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory, and will enhance the military's capacity to maintain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support Caribbean regional security objectives under the umbrella of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative,

the multiyear, multifaceted effort by the U.S. Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy to tackle the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.

- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$70.3 million):** In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	700,000	0	1,200,000	1,200,000

* Funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), only to become available on September 30, 2009.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) assists the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in building and maintaining the capability of its security forces to conduct counterinsurgency operations in support of United States efforts in Operation Enduring Freedom, and to clear and hold terrain in contested areas throughout the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and other areas. A more capable Pakistani military will diminish extremist access to safe havens from which attacks on Pakistan and on United States and international forces operating in Afghanistan are planned and executed. Additionally, a better trained and equipped security force will facilitate the GOP's efforts to improve basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists, supported by a robust U.S. civilian assistance strategy.

The second year of PCCF funding will continue to accelerate the development of the GOP's capacity to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population. As such, the FY 2011 PCCF request includes a \$500 million increase over FY 2009 funding to expand the following counterinsurgency training and equipment programs with the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Special Forces, and the Frontier Corps: air mobility and air assault; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence; surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support and joint fires; individual and unit level combat equipment; and counterinsurgency training.

Highlights:

- Training will be provided for the Pakistan Army's aviators and maintenance technicians in helicopter combat operations, resupply, and maintenance procedures, which will dramatically increase their ability to conduct and sustain combat operations with their helicopters in the FATA and other areas in Pakistan.
- Funding will be used to complete construction of one Border Coordination Center along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, one Frontier Corps sector headquarters to coordinate Frontier Corps patrolling and monitoring of operations, and one Frontier Corps training facility to build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- Equipment will be provided to enhance and modernize the communications, logistical support, night vision, air mobility, and air support infrastructure of Pakistan's security forces, leading to more effective counterinsurgency operations and the prevention of collateral damage.
- Training will be provided for the Pakistan military in counterinsurgency doctrine synchronized with civil-military operations, that will result in a more judicious use of force, which when followed by the application of humanitarian relief, will increase the legitimacy of government security forces and alleviate hardship inflicted on the civilian population.

Multilateral Economic Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	352,500	394,000	350,550	-43,450
Subtotal, International Organizations and Programs	352,500	394,000	350,550	-43,450

International Financial Institutions

International Development Association	1,115,000	1,262,500	1,285,000	22,500
Global Environment Facility	80,000	86,500	175,000	88,500
Asian Development Bank	0	0	106,586	106,586
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	115,250	10,250
African Development Fund	150,000	155,000	155,940	940
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
Inter-American Investment Corporation	0	4,670	21,000	16,330
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	30,000	30,000	0
Climate Investment Funds	0	375,000	635,000	260,000
Food Security Fund	0	0	408,400	408,400
Subtotal, International Financial Institutions*	1,493,000	2,043,670	2,957,176	913,506
Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,845,500	2,437,670	3,307,726	870,056

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2011 request for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) voluntary contributions of \$350.6 million will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required to accomplish transnational goals, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Highlights:

- United Nations Population Fund (\$50 million):** The United States resumed funding support for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in FY 2009 after an eight-year absence. Contributions to UNFPA will bolster the fund's continued efforts to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS, and provide family planning assistance to women in over 150 countries.

- **United Nations Children’s Fund (\$128 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides core administrative funding, goods and services directly to the world’s neediest children, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. UNICEF’s development work is closely coordinated with U.S. Government and international development agencies.
- **United Nations Development Program (\$75.3 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)’s regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, development goals, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance, and crisis prevention and recovery.

International Financial Institutions

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants, and investments to developing and transitioning economies to promote growth and poverty reduction through their support of public and private projects, programs, and policy reforms. They also coordinate development programs with developing country governments as well as other donors, and provide professional advice and technical support designed to address impediments to economic growth. The IFIs target countries in which risks are too high for private financing alone, and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing. The work of the IFIs includes activities such as supporting the development of physical infrastructure with environmental and social safeguards, improving the functioning of governmental institutions, and investing in programs to increase human capital including health and education systems.

United States leadership in the IFIs promotes effective and efficient operations at these institutions with sufficient resources to fulfill their core missions. The FY 2011 request for the IFIs of \$2,957 million is comprised of \$1,838 million for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and \$76 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears, which total just under \$1 billion. The budget also includes \$635 million for the Climate Investment Funds, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund, which help combat global climate change, help the most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to its impacts, and demonstrate United States commitment to leadership in forging a global solution to the climate crisis. The budget also provides \$408 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a new multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank that will provide financial assistance to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs. The multi-donor facility will complement and reinforce the food security investments made through U.S. bilateral programs.

Export-Import Bank

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	(179,500)	0	(12,458)	12,458
Inspector General	2,500	2,380	3,000	620
Total Export-Import Bank	(177,000)	2,380	(9,458)	-

The FY 2011 request for the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) of \$3 million supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2011 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total \$19.4 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$260.8 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2011. These funds will be used to cover the \$92.7 million in costs for loan programs, \$105.6 million for administrative expenses, and \$50.0 million in estimated carryover expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export, and to increase export opportunities for current small businesses exporters. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$9.5 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses.

The Ex-Im Bank is an independent, self-sustaining executive agency, and a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, the mission of the Ex-Im Bank is to support U.S. exports by providing export financing through its loan, guarantee, and insurance programs. These programs are implemented in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing, and to ensure equitable competition in export sales between U.S. exporters and foreign exporters financed by their respective governments. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, Ex-Im Bank helps companies create and maintain U.S. jobs. The Ex-Im Bank actively assists small and medium sized businesses.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	173,000	171,500	189,354	17,854

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) FY 2011 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of \$272.3 million in FY 2011, OPIC is requesting \$53.9 million for administrative expenses and \$29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated \$2.650 billion in new direct loans and loan guarantees.

OPIC mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. foreign policy in 156 developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC helps to shape overseas investment to promote economic growth in a way that respects labor, human rights, and the environment. Through OPIC's loans, guarantees, insurance, and investment funds, OPIC catalyzes many improvements that have effects far beyond its small budget. Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market-driven; as a result, it efficiently aligns government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. For many countries that have moved beyond basic humanitarian assistance, OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth. OPIC's goal is to generate "additionality" on each transaction it conducts, meaning that OPIC is able to add value to every investment it supports.

OPIC will focus its efforts on quality projects that are highly developmental, based on both sector and geographic location. Based on U.S. development and foreign policy priorities, OPIC will continue to support private sector investment in emerging markets and transitioning economies. In doing so, OPIC will place special emphasis on small business and microfinance (particularly U.S. small and medium enterprises seeking to invest overseas), and renewable energy and clean technology, as well as on the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the broader Middle East and North Africa, and Asia.

Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	55,200	56,200	1,000

The FY 2011 request maintains the ability of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to spur economic development and advance U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries, while creating and retaining jobs in the United States. USTDA's FY 2011 budget request will support key foreign policy objectives of the United States, including promoting clean energy development to mitigate the effects of climate change, achieving the President's vision of broadening economic engagement with Muslim-majority countries, and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturing and service companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates a supportive environment for sustainable economic development. Specifically, USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for emerging economies to expand. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S.-manufactured goods and services during project implementation. As such, USTDA plays an important role in the creation of jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and service sectors. The Agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace. This support comes in the form of feasibility studies, technical assistance, orientation visits, training grants, and conferences.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. To date, USTDA has generated over \$33.5 billion in exports of U.S.-manufactured goods and services that are directly attributable to USTDA activities, resulting in over \$40 in U.S. exports for every \$1 invested by the Agency.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Trade Commission	75,000	81,900	87,000	5,100

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

The FY 2011 request of \$87.0 million will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,823	2,117	2,159	42

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

The FY 2011 request of \$2.2 million will enable the Commission to continue this function, while also providing technical assistance to the Departments of State and the Treasury, other Federal agencies, and the public, in connection with international and war claims programs.

Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Food for Peace Title II	2,320,900	1,690,000	1,690,000	-

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world and funds non-emergency, development-oriented resources to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This request includes \$425 million to meet the legislatively-mandated tonnage for non-emergency programs.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	100,000	199,500	209,500	10,000

* Excludes \$84 million in mandatory funding for FY 2009 provided in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246).

The FY 2011 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$209.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds, USDA will provide U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre- and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children.

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Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	2,130,000	2,470,000	3,013,000	543,000
Africa	848,509	1,145,205	1,443,593	298,388
Angola	28,550	45,250	39,925	-5,325
Benin	23,700	30,900	27,750	-3,150
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Burundi	12,060	12,060	12,160	100
Cameroon	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51,265	65,700	68,500	2,800
Djibouti	496	396	400	4
Ethiopia	63,200	87,200	116,350	29,150
Ghana	38,495	59,100	77,000	17,900
Guinea	8,200	7,500	7,500	-
Kenya	45,626	71,550	87,000	15,450
Lesotho	6,400	6,400	6,400	-
Liberia	24,900	34,850	33,350	-1,500
Madagascar	38,900	58,400	53,300	-5,100
Malawi	50,789	63,600	79,400	15,800
Mali	33,650	49,950	65,000	15,050
Mozambique	39,423	64,175	80,300	16,125
Namibia	1,934	1,950	1,950	-
Niger	-	-	2,000	2,000
Nigeria	57,045	69,600	95,400	25,800
Rwanda	31,750	37,500	50,000	12,500
Senegal	32,043	48,350	57,350	9,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-
South Africa	11,500	14,500	14,500	-
Sudan	23,185	30,010	32,083	2,073
Swaziland	6,900	6,900	6,900	-
Tanzania	61,078	83,525	112,000	28,475
Uganda	45,282	66,000	89,500	23,500
Zambia	36,575	50,900	62,300	11,400
Zimbabwe	22,087	24,500	24,500	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	20,311	19,774	105,584	85,810
USAID East Africa Regional	9,585	9,585	9,935	350
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,530	14,030	14,206	176
East Asia and Pacific	115,396	128,520	134,820	6,300
Burma	2,100	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	30,368	31,500	35,500	4,000
China	4,000	4,000	4,000	-
Indonesia	30,500	36,950	36,950	-
Laos	1,000	1,000	1,000	-

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	27,175	33,220	32,520	-700
Thailand	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	15,753	14,250	15,250	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	11,170	14,600	14,600	-
Armenia	400	400	400	-
Azerbaijan	1,246	1,250	1,250	-
Russia	4,296	8,500	8,500	-
Ukraine	3,191	4,000	4,000	-
Eurasia Regional	2,037	450	450	-
Near East	3,000	8,000	21,000	13,000
Yemen	3,000	8,000	21,000	13,000
South and Central Asia	229,178	285,799	354,450	68,651
Afghanistan	57,734	91,827	70,600	-21,227
Bangladesh	41,550	53,200	77,300	24,100
India	69,500	78,200	91,700	13,500
Kazakhstan	1,064	2,200	2,200	-
Kyrgyz Republic	795	1,200	1,200	-
Nepal	22,200	25,000	40,000	15,000
Pakistan	33,468	29,722	67,000	37,278
Tajikistan	1,445	1,450	1,450	-
Turkmenistan	607	600	600	-
Uzbekistan	815	2,400	2,400	-
Western Hemisphere	127,788	130,589	137,303	6,714
Bolivia	16,836	16,910	16,410	-500
Brazil	3,500	5,000	5,000	-
Dominican Republic	10,339	9,050	9,050	-
El Salvador	5,990	5,490	3,090	-2,400
Guatemala	14,050	14,600	16,400	1,800
Haiti	18,289	22,800	34,800	12,000
Honduras	11,750	11,000	11,000	-
Jamaica	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
Mexico	2,900	3,458	3,458	-
Nicaragua	6,400	5,900	5,900	-
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	-	-2,100
Peru	12,235	11,240	9,154	-2,086
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	5,750	5,750	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	5,750	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,391	5,391	5,391	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	5,408	5,400	5,400	-
USAID South America Regional	5,650	5,300	5,300	-

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Asia Middle East Regional	4,300	5,500	5,500	-
Asia Middle East Regional	4,300	5,500	5,500	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
GH - Global Health	777,659	738,787	888,734	149,947
Global Health - Core	304,614	316,742	347,689	30,947
Pandemic Influenza and Response ²	140,000	156,000	75,000	-81,000
Blind Children	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	20,335	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	75,000	78,000	90,000	12,000
Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria	100,000	-	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	28,710	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	45,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	25,000	65,000	155,000	90,000
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
UNFPA UN Population Fund	20,000	-	-	-
MDR Financing	-	-	5,000	5,000
New Partners Fund	-	10,000	5,000	-5,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	-	-	100,000	100,000

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ A total of \$50 million GHCS-USAID in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Pandemic Preparedness and Response (\$50 million).

Global Health and Child Survival - State
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	5,159,000	5,359,000	5,500,000	141,000
Africa	3,482,165	3,633,550	3,633,550	-
Angola	11,052	10,300	10,300	-
Botswana	80,675	76,443	76,443	-
Cameroon	500	1,250	1,250	-
Cote d'Ivoire	107,136	133,305	133,305	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,114	19,635	19,635	-
Djibouti	150	150	150	-
Ethiopia	333,687	323,679	323,679	-
Ghana	11,500	7,000	7,000	-
Kenya	530,850	528,760	528,760	-
Lesotho	19,150	21,650	21,650	-
Liberia	800	800	800	-
Madagascar	500	500	500	-
Malawi	24,648	36,448	36,448	-
Mali	1,450	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	237,304	261,953	261,953	-
Namibia	104,934	100,809	100,809	-
Nigeria	467,173	471,227	471,227	-
Rwanda	133,922	124,072	124,072	-
Senegal	1,535	1,535	1,535	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	500	-
South Africa	523,282	545,969	545,969	-
Sudan	6,327	7,036	7,036	-
Swaziland	19,700	20,700	20,700	-
Tanzania	329,921	336,254	336,254	-
Uganda	257,550	294,084	294,084	-
Zambia	236,475	283,661	283,661	-
Zimbabwe	23,330	24,330	24,330	-
East Asia and Pacific	97,946	106,968	106,968	-
Cambodia	2,500	3,000	3,000	-
China	3,308	3,000	3,000	-
Indonesia	5,250	5,250	5,250	-
Thailand	500	500	500	-
Vietnam	86,148	94,978	94,978	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	240	240	240	-
Europe and Eurasia	20,028	18,528	18,528	-
Georgia	850	850	850	-
Russia	5,000	3,000	3,000	-
Ukraine	14,178	14,678	14,678	-

Global Health and Child Survival - State
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
South and Central Asia	21,214	24,164	24,164	-
Afghanistan	500	500	500	-
India	6,450	9,000	9,000	-
Kazakhstan	600	600	600	-
Kyrgyz Republic	475	475	475	-
Tajikistan	524	524	524	-
Turkmenistan	75	75	75	-
Uzbekistan	590	590	590	-
Central Asia Regional	12,000	12,400	12,400	-
Western Hemisphere	176,748	172,561	172,561	-
Belize	20	20	20	-
Brazil	1,300	1,300	1,300	-
Dominican Republic	11,000	9,250	9,250	-
El Salvador	20	20	20	-
Guyana	17,759	16,525	16,525	-
Haiti	116,473	121,240	121,240	-
Honduras	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Jamaica	300	300	300	-
Nicaragua	897	897	897	-
Peru	20	50	50	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	18,200	14,700	14,700	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,671	6,171	6,171	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,088	1,088	1,088	-
Asia Middle East Regional	650	650	650	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,360,249	1,402,579	1,543,579	141,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve	-	-	100,000	100,000
Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	143,095	297,176	154,081
International Partnerships	640,000	793,000	745,000	-48,000
Oversight/Management	168,638	164,308	164,308	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	551,611	302,176	237,095	-65,081

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	2,000,000	2,520,000	2,980,896	460,896
Africa	876,620	1,078,530	1,310,959	232,429
Angola	9,690	20,192	18,950	-1,242
Benin	7,000	5,364	4,557	-807
Burundi	6,530	12,124	11,971	-153
Cameroon	-	1,344	-	-1,344
Chad	5,000	-	600	600
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	2,500	6,542	2,450	-4,092
Ethiopia	80,000	80,803	90,265	9,462
Ghana	59,500	71,122	87,786	16,664
Guinea	2,576	14,518	10,277	-4,241
Guinea-Bissau	-	473	600	127
Kenya	49,577	76,885	86,191	9,306
Liberia	32,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	15,350	10,500	9,600	-900
Malawi	20,930	27,396	44,839	17,443
Mali	51,700	55,891	91,971	36,080
Mauritania	500	1,199	200	-999
Mauritius	-	150	-	-150
Mozambique	20,820	38,107	49,818	11,711
Namibia	5,025	-	-	-
Niger	1,023	1,973	1,500	-473
Nigeria	67,082	70,967	76,271	5,304
Rwanda	19,480	45,900	65,247	19,347
Senegal	55,834	55,153	75,150	19,997
South Africa	9,000	13,941	19,916	5,975
Sudan	25,550	-	-	-
Tanzania	26,890	41,700	99,818	58,118
Togo	-	95	-	-95
Uganda	45,950	70,650	69,283	-1,367
Zambia	26,716	46,054	49,499	3,445
Africa Regional	87,914	135,155	132,010	-3,145
Central Africa Regional	17,500	20,500	18,300	-2,200
East Africa Regional	32,270	46,793	64,913	18,120
Southern Africa Regional	15,713	23,827	38,600	14,773
West Africa Regional	72,000	83,212	90,377	7,165
East Asia and Pacific	205,500	242,324	346,137	103,813
Cambodia	17,000	19,000	35,800	16,800
China	11,000	12,000	-	-12,000
Indonesia	71,000	71,000	142,886	71,886
Laos	1,000	513	1,455	942
Marshall Islands	-	500	500	-
Micronesia	-	500	500	-

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Mongolia	7,500	7,500	6,800	-700
Philippines	30,000	40,310	71,307	30,997
Thailand	4,500	6,151	6,151	-
Timor-Leste	20,200	20,200	12,635	-7,565
Vietnam	15,000	17,500	24,103	6,603
Pacific Island Regional Development (PIRD)	-	-	9,500	9,500
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	28,300	47,150	34,500	-12,650
Near East	34,633	64,935	28,495	-36,440
Algeria	400	710	400	-310
Morocco	18,000	19,546	24,500	4,954
Yemen	11,233	35,000	-	-35,000
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	9,679	3,595	-6,084
South and Central Asia	58,941	112,788	149,002	36,214
Bangladesh	40,000	66,271	81,902	15,631
India	11,000	31,250	34,000	2,750
Maldives	-	1,000	1,500	500
Nepal	-	-	6,000	6,000
Sri Lanka	5,241	9,900	18,082	8,182
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	4,367	7,518	3,151
Western Hemisphere	357,622	417,053	490,863	73,810
Bolivia	42,880	35,248	30,000	-5,248
Brazil	15,000	16,789	12,500	-4,289
Dominican Republic	24,600	24,600	23,250	-1,350
Ecuador	26,585	27,283	27,465	182
El Salvador	21,196	23,904	26,475	2,571
Guatemala	29,000	38,726	51,050	12,324
Guyana	3,750	4,809	5,600	791
Honduras	21,382	37,491	53,934	16,443
Jamaica	6,804	7,559	10,848	3,289
Mexico	11,200	10,000	26,304	16,304
Nicaragua	18,079	27,344	35,500	8,156
Panama	4,000	6,420	7,500	1,080
Paraguay	7,550	8,287	5,605	-2,682
Peru	63,293	63,334	68,000	4,666
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	-	16,035	16,035
Caribbean Regional	5,709	14,818	-	-14,818
Central America Regional	8,813	17,786	28,000	10,214
Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	46,281	51,471	61,297	9,826
South America Regional	1,500	1,184	1,500	316
Asia Middle East Regional	35,521	49,356	25,681	-23,675
Global	431,163	555,014	629,759	74,745

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	139,463	108,438	224,000	115,562
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	197,665	270,334	302,158	31,824
Food Security Strategic Reserve	-	-	55,250	55,250
Multilateral Food Security Programs	-	66,600	-	-66,600
Office of Development Partners	67,900	56,637	45,121	-11,516
Unallocated	-	50,205	-	-50,205
USAID Program Management Initiatives	26,135	2,800	3,230	430
				-

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	7,116,901	6,344,000	1,820,000	7,811,982	1,467,982
Africa	712,910	629,604	-	594,289	-35,315
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	5,000	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	4,200	4,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	52,800	59,100	-	64,199	5,099
Gabon	155	-	-	-	-
Ghana	32,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	63,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	104,300	153,000	-	137,342	-15,658
Mali	4,000	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	300	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11,000	18,000	-	16,210	-1,790
Somalia	32,250	28,270	-	25,818	-2,452
State Africa Regional	8,555	23,500	-	25,110	1,610
<i>Kimberley Process</i>	3,000	3,000	-	-	-3,000
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership</i>	-	5,000	-	-	-5,000
<i>East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative</i>	-	2,500	-	-	-2,500
Sudan	263,550	296,034	-	270,210	-25,824
Tanzania	37,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	81,000	40,200	-	50,200	10,000
African Union	-	1,500	-	1,000	-500
USAID Africa Regional	250	10,000	-	-	-10,000
<i>Horn of Africa and Pan Sahel Program</i> ²	10,000	10,000	-	-	-10,000
USAID East Africa Regional	375	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	375	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	250,400	177,900	-	61,320	-116,580
Burma	33,300	36,500	-	34,750	-1,750
Cambodia	10,000	15,000	-	5,000	-10,000
China	7,300	7,400	-	5,000	-2,400
Indonesia	126,500	65,000	-	-	-65,000
Malaysia	500	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	12,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	17,500	3,500	-	2,500	-1,000
Philippines	30,000	30,000	-	-	-30,000
Thailand	2,500	2,500	-	-	-2,500
Timor-Leste	2,800	3,000	-	-	-3,000
Vietnam	-	3,000	-	-	-3,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,000	12,000	-	14,070	2,070
Europe and Eurasia	38,500	33,000	-	11,000	-22,000
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-
Ireland	15,000	17,000	-	-	-17,000
Turkey	7,500	-	-	-	-

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Eurasia Regional	3,000	5,000	-	-	-5,000
Europe Regional	2,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,257,914	1,631,900	-	1,671,350	39,450
Egypt	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	-
Iraq	541,500	382,500	-	382,950	450
Jordan	513,547	363,000	-	360,000	-3,000
Lebanon	67,500	109,000	-	109,000	-
Libya	2,500	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
Syria	2,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	800	2,000	-	-	-2,000
West Bank and Gaza	772,800	400,400	-	400,400	-
Yemen	19,767	5,000	-	34,000	29,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	1,000	-	1,500	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	65,000	-	86,000	21,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,200	4,000	-	1,500	-2,500
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	40,000	-	40,000	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,000	6,000	-	3,000	-3,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,000	1,000	-	-	-1,000
South and Central Asia	3,252,801	3,104,000	1,820,000	4,677,019	1,573,019
Afghanistan	2,048,000	2,037,000	1,576,000	3,316,334	1,279,334
Bangladesh	50,000	-	-	-	-
Nepal	22,151	27,000	-	34,335	7,335
Pakistan	1,114,000	1,033,000	244,000	1,321,700	288,700
Sri Lanka	14,000	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	4,650	7,000	-	4,650	-2,350
Western Hemisphere	436,350	485,540	-	456,269	-29,271
Colombia	196,500	201,790	-	202,988	1,198
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-
Dominican Republic	1,100	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	27,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Haiti	134,250	160,750	-	146,281	-14,469
Mexico	15,000	15,000	-	10,000	-5,000
Paraguay	2,500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	6,000	-	5,000	-1,000
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	-	-	-	17,000	17,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	35,000	82,000	-	53,000	-29,000
Global	168,026	282,056	-	340,735	58,679
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	44,000	37,500	-	-	-37,500
<i>Extractive Industries Transparency</i>	3,000	4,500	-	-	-4,500
<i>House Democracy Assistance Program</i>	2,000	2,000	-	-	-2,000
<i>Wheelchairs</i>	10,000	10,000	-	-	-10,000
<i>Disability Program</i>	4,000	5,000	-	-	-5,000

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<i>Reconciliation Programs</i>	25,000	16,000	-	-	-16,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	-	-	70,000	70,000
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	25,556	-	-	42,085	42,085
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	12,000	12,000	-	-	-12,000
Assistance to Developing Countries Affected by the Global Financial Crisis	33,045	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	48,725	178,800	-	128,650	-50,150
Internet Access	-	10,000	-	-	-10,000
Global Engagement	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Unallocated	4,700	43,756	-	-	-43,756

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ In FY 2009, funding for the Horn of Africa and Pan Sahel program has been allocated to country programs.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	922,000	741,632	716,354	-25,278
Europe and Eurasia	811,867	610,982	599,164	-11,818
Albania	18,910	22,000	22,000	-
Armenia	48,000	41,000	40,000	-1,000
Azerbaijan	19,300	22,000	22,120	120
Belarus	11,500	15,000	14,000	-1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29,444	36,000	44,784	8,784
Bulgaria	-	800	-	-800
Georgia	294,000	59,000	68,660	9,660
Kosovo	120,100	95,000	79,000	-16,000
Macedonia	19,000	22,000	22,500	500
Moldova	14,500	19,000	20,000	1,000
Montenegro	7,000	8,500	8,000	-500
Russia	60,000	59,000	56,100	-2,900
Serbia	46,500	49,000	48,000	-1,000
Ukraine	72,400	89,000	86,000	-3,000
Eurasia Regional	23,132	39,341	38,000	-1,341
Europe Regional	28,081	34,341	30,000	-4,341
South and Central Asia	110,133	130,650	117,190	-13,460
Kazakhstan	13,500	10,400	10,400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	54,400	46,000	40,300	-5,700
Tajikistan	25,233	42,500	41,540	-960
Turkmenistan	7,000	12,500	10,000	-2,500
Uzbekistan	7,000	8,250	8,250	-
Central Asia Regional	3,000	11,000	6,700	-4,300

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

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

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL - MRA	1,714,500	1,738,000	1,650,400	-87,600
Overseas Assistance	1,338,750	1,318,000	1,175,400	-142,600
Africa	337,879	345,780	320,000	-25,780
East Asia	37,400	36,020	34,000	-2,020
Europe	54,528	47,850	34,000	-13,850
Near East	585,940	544,500	541,400	-3,100
South Asia	161,670	130,950	106,000	-24,950
Western Hemisphere	47,470	48,500	37,000	-11,500
Protection Priorities	97,983	148,200	89,000	-59,200
Migration	15,880	16,200	14,000	-2,200
Administrative Expenses	23,000	26,000	28,000	2,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	30,000	25,000	25,000	-
Refugee Admissions	282,750	324,000	377,000	53,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA)	40,000	45,000	45,000	-

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

(P.L. 110-252) and the

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	1,782,500	1,691,000	757,440	2,136,041	445,041
Africa	26,600	30,538	-	107,165	76,627
Benin	-	-	-	850	850
Burkina Faso	100	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	500	603	-	1,000	397
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,500	1,700	-	6,000	4,300
Djibouti	300	-	-	750	750
Ethiopia	-	-	-	500	500
Ghana	500	500	-	1,700	1,200
Guinea	100	-	-	500	500
Guinea-Bissau	100	1,500	-	3,000	1,500
Kenya	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Liberia	4,130	6,000	-	17,000	11,000
Mauritania	-	-	-	330	330
Mozambique	-	300	-	600	300
Nigeria	720	500	-	2,500	2,000
Senegal	-	-	-	1,500	1,500
Sierra Leone	250	250	-	1,200	950
Somalia	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
South Africa	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
State Africa Regional	3,000	2,500	-	4,500	2,000
Sudan	15,400	16,000	-	53,950	37,950
Tanzania	-	450	-	950	500
The Gambia	-	-	-	500	500
Togo	-	-	-	400	400
Uganda	-	235	-	1,535	1,300
Zambia	-	-	-	900	900
East Asia and Pacific	9,970	18,575	-	21,490	2,915
Cambodia	-	-	-	670	670
China	600	800	-	850	50
Indonesia	6,150	11,570	-	11,570	-
Laos	1,000	1,000	-	1,500	500
Philippines	800	1,365	-	2,450	1,085
Thailand	1,400	1,740	-	1,740	-
Timor-Leste	20	800	-	860	60
Vietnam	-	-	-	550	550
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	1,300	-	1,300	-
Europe and Eurasia	300	-	-	500	500
Turkey	300	-	-	500	500
Near East	214,000	178,250	517,440	512,960	334,710
Algeria	-	-	-	870	870
Egypt	2,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
Iraq	20,000	52,000	517,440	314,560	262,560
Jordan	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Lebanon	6,000	20,000	-	30,000	10,000
Morocco	1,000	750	-	3,000	2,250
West Bank and Gaza	184,000	100,000	-	150,000	50,000
Yemen	-	1,000	-	11,000	10,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	2,000	-	1,030	-970
South and Central Asia	572,050	554,050	240,000	596,150	42,100
Afghanistan	484,000	420,000	200,000	450,000	30,000
Bangladesh	200	350	-	850	500
Nepal	330	3,700	-	3,700	-
Pakistan	87,500	130,000	40,000	140,000	10,000
Sri Lanka	20	-	-	1,600	1,600
Western Hemisphere	817,165	706,364	-	689,921	-16,443
Argentina	305	300	-	400	100
Bolivia	26,000	20,000	-	20,000	-
Brazil	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
Colombia	275,128	248,900	-	204,000	-44,900
Dominican Republic	3,650	4,450	-	-	-4,450
Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	7,500	4,500	-	7,638	3,138
Guatemala	8,320	7,500	-	-	-7,500
Haiti	17,500	21,107	-	19,420	-1,687
Jamaica	1,010	-	-	-	-
Mexico	360,000	284,000	-	292,000	8,000
Panama	2,200	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	300	500	-	1,000	500
Peru	47,672	40,000	-	37,000	-3,000
The Bahamas	500	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	500	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	-	-	-	37,463	37,463
Western Hemisphere Regional	64,680	74,107	-	70,000	-4,107
G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	8,400	-	-	20,400	20,400
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	134,015	203,223	-	187,455	-15,768
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Anti-Crime Programs	14,441	4,150	-	4,150	-
CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	-	20,750	-	17,250	-3,500
Civilian Policing	5,400	4,000	-	6,000	2,000
Criminal Youth Gangs	5,000	8,000	-	7,000	-1,000
Cyber Crime and IPR	-	5,000	-	3,750	-1,250
Demand Reduction	10,000	14,000	-	12,500	-1,500
Fighting Corruption	-	4,750	-	4,750	-
GPOI, Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	3,000	5,000	-	-	-5,000
ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	17,000	37,200	-	36,700	-500
Inter-regional Aviation Support	52,420	60,088	-	60,355	267

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
International Organizations	4,900	4,500	-	4,500	-
International Organized Crime	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Program Development and Support	21,854	24,523	-	28,500	3,977
Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	-	9,262	-	-	-9,262

1/ 2009 Actual includes \$315 million appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program account. The FY 2009 Actual also includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ A total of \$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Mexico (\$94 million).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	631,500	754,000	757,613	3,613
Nonproliferation Programs	315,500	295,950	317,935	21,985
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	118,000	75,000	57,000	-18,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	46,000	53,950	61,535	7,585
Global Threat Reduction	62,000	70,000	71,900	1,900
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	62,500	65,000	79,500	14,500
CTBT / International Monitoring System	25,000	30,000	33,000	3,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	-	-	3,000	3,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	-	-	10,000	10,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	181,500	296,500	294,103	-2,397
Anti-terrorism Assistance	161,300	215,000	205,103	-9,897
Terrorist Interdiction Program	10,500	54,500	43,050	-11,450
Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies	1,200	6,000	10,000	4,000
Counterterrorism Financing	8,500	21,000	20,950	-50
Countering Violent Extremism	-	-	15,000	15,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	134,500	161,550	145,575	-15,975
Conventional Weapons Destruction ²	-	-	138,575	138,575
Humanitarian Demining Program	97,624	74,350	-	-74,350
International Trust Fund	12,500	12,200	7,000	-5,200
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	24,376	75,000	-	-75,000

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ For FY 2011, funding for the Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	530,200	331,500	285,950	-45,550
Africa	382,250	187,600	138,150	-49,450
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40,500	18,000	22,000	4,000
Liberia	49,650	10,000	5,000	-5,000
Somalia	246,600	102,000	53,550	-48,450
State Africa Regional (AF)	7,500	13,600	15,600	2,000
Sudan	38,000	44,000	42,000	-2,000
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	27,000	26,000	26,000	-
Political-Military Affairs	120,950	117,900	121,800	3,900
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	15,000	21,000	20,000	-1,000
Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)	105,950	96,900	101,800	4,900

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

(P.L. 110-252) and the

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	93,000	108,000	110,000	2,000
Africa	15,339	15,232	15,975	743
Angola	375	475	500	25
Benin	262	235	250	15
Botswana	819	690	690	-
Burkina Faso	166	235	250	15
Burundi	403	275	325	50
Cameroon	285	285	285	-
Cape Verde	174	120	135	15
Central African Republic	62	125	125	-
Chad	294	380	380	-
Comoros	184	125	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	32	40	8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	506	500	500	-
Djibouti	377	330	350	20
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	40	40
Ethiopia	634	700	725	25
Gabon	211	200	220	20
Ghana	721	800	825	25
Guinea	-	-	40	40
Guinea-Bissau	131	100	125	25
Kenya	915	970	1,000	30
Lesotho	148	100	100	-
Liberia	440	500	525	25
Madagascar	48	32	40	8
Malawi	316	300	300	-
Mali	306	330	350	20
Mauritania	-	113	150	37
Mauritius	178	150	150	-
Mozambique	376	380	400	20
Namibia	154	140	150	10
Niger	100	-	40	40
Nigeria	878	965	1,000	35
Republic of the Congo	149	125	125	-
Rwanda	425	500	500	-
Sao Tome and Principe	189	180	200	20
Senegal	987	1,000	1,000	-
Seychelles	86	100	100	-
Sierra Leone	453	400	400	-
Somalia	-	-	40	40
South Africa	1,058	850	865	15
Sudan	681	800	800	-
Swaziland	190	100	100	-
Tanzania	375	400	400	-
The Gambia	169	120	120	-

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Togo	134	140	150	10
Uganda	629	550	600	50
Zambia	351	380	400	20
Zimbabwe	-	-	40	40
East Asia and Pacific	7,924	8,930	9,250	320
Cambodia	106	100	100	-
Indonesia	1,547	1,750	1,800	50
Laos	107	100	200	100
Malaysia	757	950	950	-
Marshall Islands	59	60	60	-
Mongolia	1,013	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	243	-	-	-
Philippines	1,730	1,850	1,950	100
Samoa	51	40	40	-
Solomon Islands	74	-	-	-
Thailand	1,459	1,500	1,500	-
Timor-Leste	281	330	350	20
Tonga	188	-	-	-
Vanuatu	113	-	-	-
Vietnam	196	400	450	50
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	850	850	-
Europe and Eurasia	26,581	30,205	30,500	295
Albania	950	950	1,000	50
Armenia	357	450	450	-
Azerbaijan	989	900	900	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	939	1,000	1,000	-
Bulgaria	1,703	1,650	1,700	50
Croatia	610	800	900	100
Czech Republic	1,599	1,900	2,000	100
Estonia	1,037	1,100	1,150	50
Georgia	1,426	1,800	2,000	200
Greece	100	100	100	-
Hungary	1,129	1,000	1,000	-
Iceland	-	-	100	100
Kosovo	638	700	700	-
Latvia	982	1,100	1,150	50
Lithuania	1,061	1,100	1,150	50
Macedonia	620	950	1,050	100
Malta	80	150	150	-
Moldova	674	660	750	90
Montenegro	148	400	500	100
Poland	2,220	2,200	2,200	-
Portugal	90	100	100	-
Romania	1,562	1,700	1,800	100

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Russia	-	95	100	5
Serbia	887	900	900	-
Slovakia	1,026	900	900	-
Slovenia	733	700	700	-
Turkey	3,208	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Ukraine	1,813	1,900	2,050	150
Near East	16,339	18,593	18,590	-3
Algeria	898	950	950	-
Bahrain	661	700	700	-
Egypt	1,316	1,900	1,400	-500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Jordan	3,109	3,800	3,700	-100
Kuwait	-	10	10	-
Lebanon	2,278	2,500	2,500	-
Libya	-	330	350	20
Morocco	1,916	1,800	1,900	100
Oman	1,450	1,525	1,650	125
Qatar	-	10	10	-
Saudi Arabia	11	8	10	2
Tunisia	1,700	1,950	2,300	350
United Arab Emirates	-	10	10	-
Yemen	1,000	1,100	1,100	-
South and Central Asia	9,399	13,480	13,120	-360
Afghanistan	1,399	1,500	1,500	-
Bangladesh	787	1,000	1,000	-
India	1,364	1,200	1,400	200
Kazakhstan	858	785	800	15
Kyrgyz Republic	872	1,000	1,000	-
Maldives	145	195	195	-
Nepal	743	900	1,000	100
Pakistan	2,261	5,000	4,100	-900
Sri Lanka	419	750	800	50
Tajikistan	282	600	650	50
Turkmenistan	269	350	375	25
Uzbekistan	-	200	300	100
Western Hemisphere	12,207	16,455	17,155	700
Argentina	915	900	900	-
Belize	267	200	200	-
Bolivia	225	380	390	10
Brazil	252	610	650	40
Chile	525	900	960	60
Colombia	1,400	1,695	1,695	-
Costa Rica	364	380	400	20

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Dominican Republic	722	850	900	50
Eastern Caribbean	661	810	-	-810
Ecuador	304	380	400	20
El Salvador	1,594	1,750	1,800	50
Guatemala	254	800	825	25
Guyana	283	300	325	25
Haiti	235	220	220	-
Honduras	329	700	700	-
Jamaica	823	750	800	50
Mexico	834	1,050	1,100	50
Nicaragua	409	900	950	50
Panama	253	750	800	50
Paraguay	348	400	425	25
Peru	398	650	725	75
Suriname	153	260	280	20
The Bahamas	137	200	200	-
Trinidad and Tobago	95	170	180	10
Uruguay	427	450	480	30
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	-	-	850	850
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,211	5,105	5,410	305

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	5,006,500	5,420,000	60,000	5,473,348	53,348
Africa	8,255	18,793	-	23,790	4,997
Botswana	-	200	-	340	140
Chad	-	500	-	400	-100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	600	1,450	-	1,450	-
Djibouti	2,000	2,000	-	2,500	500
Ethiopia	843	843	-	2,000	1,157
Gabon	-	200	-	200	-
Ghana	300	350	-	450	100
Kenya	250	1,000	-	1,000	-
Liberia	1,500	6,000	-	9,000	3,000
Mali	-	200	-	200	-
Nigeria	1,350	1,350	-	1,350	-
Rwanda	-	200	-	400	200
Senegal	-	300	-	400	100
South Africa	-	800	-	800	-
Africa Regional	1,412	2,900	-	2,800	-100
Tanzania	-	200	-	200	-
Uganda	-	300	-	300	-
East Asia and Pacific	48,300	62,100	-	46,505	-15,595
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
Indonesia	15,700	20,000	-	22,000	2,000
Mongolia	1,000	4,500	-	5,000	500
Philippines	28,000	32,000	-	15,000	-17,000
Thailand	1,600	1,600	-	1,060	-540
Timor-Leste	-	500	-	500	-
Tonga	500	500	-	600	100
Vietnam	500	2,000	-	1,345	-655
Europe and Eurasia	95,200	137,855	-	162,090	24,235
Albania	2,100	3,000	-	5,000	2,000
Armenia	3,000	3,000	-	3,500	500
Azerbaijan	3,000	3,000	-	3,500	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,600	4,000	-	6,440	2,440
Bulgaria	7,400	9,000	-	13,200	4,200
Croatia	1,000	2,500	-	5,000	2,500
Czech Republic	3,000	6,000	-	7,000	1,000
Estonia	1,500	2,500	-	3,000	500
Georgia	11,500	16,000	-	16,000	-
Hungary	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	1,500	2,500	-	5,000	2,500
Latvia	1,500	2,500	-	3,000	500
Lithuania	1,700	2,700	-	3,300	600
Macedonia	2,800	4,000	-	5,000	1,000
Malta	100	455	-	600	145
Moldova	500	750	-	1,500	750

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Montenegro	800	1,200	-	1,800	600
Poland	27,000	47,000	-	42,000	-5,000
Romania	12,000	13,000	-	16,500	3,500
Serbia	800	1,000	-	2,500	1,500
Slovakia	1,000	1,250	-	1,500	250
Slovenia	400	500	-	750	250
Turkey	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	7,000	11,000	-	15,000	4,000
Near East	4,378,155	4,542,498	-	4,781,650	239,152
Bahrain	8,000	19,000	-	19,500	500
Egypt ²	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	-
Israel ²	2,550,000	2,775,000	-	3,000,000	225,000
Jordan ²	335,000	300,000	-	300,000	-
Lebanon	159,700	100,000	-	100,000	-
Libya	-	150	-	250	100
Morocco	3,655	9,000	-	9,000	-
Oman	7,000	11,848	-	13,000	1,152
Tunisia	12,000	15,000	-	4,900	-10,100
Yemen	2,800	12,500	-	35,000	22,500
South and Central Asia	306,780	251,300	60,000	306,600	55,300
Bangladesh	590	1,500	-	1,500	-
Kazakhstan	4,500	3,000	-	2,400	-600
Kyrgyz Republic	800	3,500	-	2,400	-1,100
Nepal	-	800	-	900	100
Pakistan	300,000	238,000	60,000	296,000	58,000
Sri Lanka	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Tajikistan	740	1,500	-	1,200	-300
Turkmenistan	150	2,000	-	1,200	-800
Western Hemisphere	118,390	352,990	-	96,130	-256,860
Belize	200	200	-	200	-
Chile	400	400	-	750	350
Colombia	53,000	55,000	-	51,500	-3,500
Costa Rica	-	325	-	350	25
Dominican Republic	400	1,000	-	-	-1,000
Eastern Caribbean	800	2,000	-	-	-2,000
Ecuador	300	300	-	750	450
El Salvador	3,500	1,000	-	4,800	3,800
Guatemala	500	1,765	-	1,000	-765
Guyana	150	300	-	-	-300
Haiti	2,800	1,600	-	1,600	-
Honduras	-	1,075	-	1,300	225
Jamaica	400	500	-	-	-500
Mexico ²	39,000	265,250	-	8,000	-257,250
Nicaragua	400	925	-	800	-125
Panama	1,000	1,400	-	2,100	700

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual ¹	FY 2010 Estimate ²	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Paraguay	-	-	-	750	750
Peru	750	1,500	-	3,500	2,000
Suriname	150	300	-	-	-300
The Bahamas	150	150	-	-	-150
Uruguay	-	-	-	570	570
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	-	-	-	18,160	18,160
Western Hemisphere Regional	14,490	18,000	-	-	-18,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	51,420	54,464	-	56,583	2,119

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ A total of \$1,225 million FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels: Egypt (\$260 million); Israel (\$555 million); Jordan (\$150 million); Mexico (\$260 million).

International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	352,500	394,000	350,550	-43,450
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	950	950	950	-
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	300	600	600	-
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	400	400	400	-
International Conservation Programs	7,000	7,500	8,000	500
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	8,000	13,000	13,500	500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	21,000	25,500	25,500	-
OAS Development Assistance	5,500	5,000	5,000	-
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	3,500	3,000	3,000	-
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,400	1,425	1,400	-25
UN Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT)	2,000	2,050	2,000	-50
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	-	625	1,000	375
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	3,000	4,500	5,000	500
UN Development Program (UNDP)	100,000	100,500	75,300	-25,200
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	10,500	11,500	11,500	-
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,000	55,000	50,000	-5,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	8,000	7,000	-	-7,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	130,000	132,250	128,000	-4,250
UNIFEM Trust Fund	2,500	3,000	-	-3,000
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	4,500	6,000	6,000	-
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	7,100	7,100	6,000	-1,100
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,900	2,050	2,200	150
WTO Technical Assistance	950	1,050	1,200	150