

# Executive Budget Summary

## FUNCTION 150 & OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



FISCAL YEAR 2012

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**Executive Budget Summary**  
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 2011

A year ago, I wrote that the FY2011 budget request from the State Department and USAID reflected a renewed commitment to use our resources “smartly and strategically to get the best possible results for the American people.”

Since then, we have been working hard to become even more efficient and effective. We released a wide-ranging study, the first-ever Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, that identified what we do well, what we could do better, and what we should just stop doing altogether. It is changing the way we do business, from the role of our Ambassadors to the way we manage contracts.

In that spirit of responsible management, and on behalf of President Obama, I am pleased to submit our Fiscal Year 2012 Executive Budget Summary and Congressional Budget Justification.

It is a lean budget for lean times. We have scrubbed it for every dollar of savings, because we know we have to make the most of our resources. This budget request contains the funding we need—but *only* the funding we need—to accomplish our mission and advance America’s security interests.

This funding supports diplomats and development experts who are working every day to protect our national security, promote our economic growth, and project our values in virtually every country on Earth. They are carrying out a robust foreign policy that is leading the world in solving the most complex challenges of our time, from thwarting international terrorism to stopping the spread of catastrophic weapons, fixing the global economy, and advancing human rights and universal values. They are helping identify and prevent conflicts before they start. They are helping to secure nuclear materials, fight international crime, assist human rights defenders, restore our alliances, promote the rights of women and girls, and ensure global economic stability.

This is a smart investment on the part of the American people, and one that pays excellent returns. The State Department and USAID budgets amount to only 1 percent of total federal budget outlays. As our partners at the Department of Defense often point out, these investments save money and lives by preventing

conflicts and helping end them more quickly. Deploying our diplomats and development experts is less expensive than deploying our troops.

In a complex and rapidly changing world, America can't afford simply to keep up with events; we must stay ahead of them. With the resources outlined in this budget, the State Department and USAID will continue to make the American people safer, promote economic growth at home and abroad, and project our interests and values.

By including performance information throughout, this Congressional Budget Justification also serves as the Annual Performance Report for FY 2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2012.

### **Our request**

This year, our budget request has two components:

1) Our extraordinary, temporary costs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. These are expenses we are incurring as our civilian employees take on more responsibility in these frontline states. We expect them to be phased out over time, as these countries rebuild and take responsibility for their own security. Borrowing terminology used by our colleagues at the Defense Department, we have identified these costs as Overseas Contingency Operations, or OCO. Our OCO request for FY2012 is \$8.7 billion.

2) Our core budget. This represents our ongoing investments to advance America's security and economic interests. Our core budget request for FY2012 is \$47 billion.

This two-pronged approach will look familiar to many business owners, who make their own budgets in a similar way. Separating extraordinary shorter-term outlays from our core ongoing expenses makes our budget more transparent. It also reduces overlap and duplication by aligning our spending in the frontline states with that of the Department of Defense.

Our OCO request represents an increase of \$3.6 billion, compared with our calculation of OCO costs for FY2010. This increase is in line with State and



USAID's growing responsibilities in the region, which I will explain in the next section of this letter. More importantly, it represents *considerable overall savings* for the American people. As we shift from military responsibility to civilian responsibility in Iraq, the Defense Department's total OCO costs will drop by \$45 billion in the coming fiscal year. Every business owner I know would gladly invest less than \$4 in order to save \$45.

For our core budget—the ongoing programs that accomplish our basic mission of advancing America's security and interests—our \$47 billion request represents a 1 percent increase over the comparable FY 2010 level.

In keeping with these tough economic times, our core budget reflects hard choices based on a clear view of where a dollar of funding could have the greatest impact. For instance, we have eliminated all the bilateral assistance programs in six countries compared with FY2010, and we have cut more than 50 percent from economic and development assistance in over 20 other countries. We have shifted funds into programs that save money, such as stronger monitoring and evaluation systems, efforts to consolidate information technology, procurement reform at USAID, and targeted investments in innovative development programs.

Let me detail some of the work that our requests for OCO and core budget will support.

### **Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan**

By the beginning of FY2012, much of the work previously done by our military in Iraq will have become the responsibility of State and USAID. For example, we will be taking over a vital police training program. We also are keeping civilian employees on the ground in the critical areas of Kirkuk and Mosul, and we have expanded the facilities at our embassy and consulates to support all the U.S. government agencies working in Iraq. These efforts are helping to secure the gains made by the U.S. military in recent years.

Even as we take on these new tasks, we will also continue development assistance programs that create jobs, strengthen the agricultural sector, and help improve the Iraqi government's capacity to provide essential services to its people. These programs are designed to work themselves out of existence. Ultimately,

they will help the Iraqi people support themselves. Already, the Government of Iraq matches our assistance dollar-for-dollar.

A similar shift will take place in Afghanistan. The Afghan government is taking increasing responsibility for its own security, in keeping with the goal of completing that transition by 2014. During this transition, our civilians are called to do more than ever. Civilians' work on governance, agriculture, law enforcement, and development was particularly instrumental in the progress we've seen in Helmand and Kandahar, and civilians will be critical in helping us consolidate these gains as we move toward a transition to Afghan responsibility. This budget request reflects those growing responsibilities. Two years ago, our civilian presence there was just 320 people; for FY2012 we seek to maintain civilian staffing of 1,500. These personnel and programs are essential to meeting President Obama's goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating Al-Qaida.

Success in Afghanistan also depends on building stability across the border in Pakistan. While we are clear about the challenges we face there, we have made a long-term commitment to work with the Pakistani government on a wide range of issues. We are collaborating closely on security and counterterrorism because this work directly improves our ability to protect the American people. But we also know that strong democratic institutions and civil society groups will help Pakistanis in their fight against violent extremism. So we will support key civilian initiatives in energy, agriculture, education, and other sectors that affect the daily lives of the Pakistani people. These steps are strengthening a relationship that is important to our own security, as well as Pakistan's.

### **Conflict Prevention, Complex and Fragile State Support**

In addition to our work in the frontline states, we are focused on preventing and responding to conflict and crisis. In an interconnected world, conflict, even in distant countries, has become a far greater threat to the United States than ever before. Weak governments and failing states create safe havens for terrorists and insurgencies; conflicts near major economies shock distant markets and reverberate on Wall Street and, even more importantly, on Main Street.

We have allocated over \$4 billion for programs in a number of fragile states—an increase of nearly 14 percent over 2010, which we funded by moving resources out of programs in lower-priority countries. This will fund our civilian

and military efforts to help stabilize Yemen, increase resources for Sudan, support the continued rebuilding in Haiti, and provide additional resources for democracy and governance programs in countries throughout Africa.

Our budget also sustains our commitment to key partners like Israel, Jordan, and Mexico.

The events of recent weeks offer a powerful reminder that we can't predict where every crisis will occur. So in addition to maintaining the Complex Crisis Fund, we have created a small but innovative pilot program—supported with additional commitments from the Department of Defense—that will allow us to respond jointly to unforeseen events by deploying resources quickly. This is a perfect example of the way we are coordinating our efforts and becoming more flexible, so we can make the most of every dollar from the American taxpayer.

## **Human and Economic Security**

Our national security depends on our ability to deal with the urgent and the long-term, all at the same time. So, even as we work to prevent and respond to urgent conflicts, we are also responding to longer-term challenges to human and economic security. These efforts—fighting disease and hunger, responding to climate change, and more—support the rise of capable new players who can help us solve regional and global problems and help protect our nation's security. We will not end hunger or stop climate change in the next year, but making progress on these long-term challenges produces tangible benefits for the American people and for people around the world.

One of our priorities is health, a sector where we have traditionally seen bipartisan support. Poor health destabilizes entire countries. HIV strips societies of their police and army, farmers, teachers, and health workers and leaves behind millions of orphans. But countries with healthy populations are far more likely to remain stable. Through the Global Health Initiative, we will target our funding to our highest priorities – from HIV to maternal and child health – while also helping developing countries build their capacity to help their own people. And to achieve even greater efficiency, we are identifying programs that used to operate in individual silos and tying them together in an integrated, coordinated system of care. We will save money *and* save lives.

A second priority is hunger. Countries where under-nutrition is rampant are much more likely to suffer from violence and instability. Since 2007, when global food prices skyrocketed, there have been riots over food in more than 60 countries. But we know we can't fight hunger in far-flung places from our desks in Washington, D.C. So we are focusing our efforts on country-led strategies—plans designed and executed by local experts who know their countries best. We are also investing in innovative research and extension programs that help farmers grow more food and earn more money, which addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty while expanding markets.

The third priority is climate change. Helping countries adapt to the effects of changing temperatures and sea levels has a double benefit: It is good for them, and for us. They are more likely to grow their economies and become better trading partners. We made good progress in 2010 at the environmental summits in Copenhagen and Cancun. To build on this progress, we will act as a catalyst for private investment in clean energy technology, promote sustainable landscapes, and help developing countries adapt to the effects of climate change. Along with the Treasury Department's request and direct loans from OPIC, our request will allow us to meet our commitment to help mobilize climate financing and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our final priority is humanitarian relief that responds to natural disasters, conflict, and forced migration. When the devastating earthquake hit Haiti in 2010, we supported relief workers who helped find survivors, supplied food and shelter, and offered lifesaving health care. Providing humanitarian relief is in our interests, and it is consistent with our national values.

In all our efforts, we are focused especially on elevating the role of women and girls. As President Obama's National Security Strategy points out, 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.

## **Our Workforce**

We have ambitious goals, to match a wide-ranging set of challenges. Doing this work takes talented people with the resources they need to do their jobs.


Unfortunately, both State and USAID have historically been unable to hire enough in-house experts and had to rely too much on contractors. The Government Accountability Office has raised concerns about insufficient staffing at embassies and consulates, long vacancies in key positions, and inadequate expertise in foreign languages. Former Secretaries of State Powell and Rice began building up both agencies, and President Obama and I are continuing that effort wholeheartedly.

But building civilian power is not a short-term effort, and it can't be done in one budget cycle. This budget includes the addition of 197 State Department positions, which represents gradual growth of our full-time Foreign Service and Civil Service—only 1 percent—and allows us to focus our new hires on the highest-priority countries and programs. For USAID, the budget will support 165 new positions to manage our highest-priority development programs and reform the way USAID procures goods and services, allowing us to deliver aid more effectively and at a lower cost.

I know this is a tough time to be requesting even a small growth in staff. But these positions are essential to building our civilian capacity and advancing the interests of the American people.

President Obama has asked the State Department and USAID to accomplish more through diplomacy and development than ever before. I am confident that we are up to the challenge. We have a President who sees the world as it is, while never losing sight of the world as it should be; a global corps of dedicated diplomats and development experts; and a country—open and innovative, determined and devoted to our core values—that can, must and will lead in this new century.

I look forward to working with all of you to make the best use of our resources as we advance America's interests around the world.



Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Secretary of State

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**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>ENDURING INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (150 Account) and International Commissions</b>	<b>51,184,575</b>	<b>49,905,449</b>	<b>50,951,998</b>	<b>52,768,832</b>	<b>1,584,257</b>
<b>Without International Commissions</b>	<b>51,041,741</b>	<b>49,762,615</b>	<b>50,809,164</b>	<b>52,648,054</b>	<b>1,606,313</b>
<b>Adjusted Enduring Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)</b>	<b>46,553,918</b>	<b>45,271,792</b>	<b>46,336,111</b>	<b>47,033,444</b>	<b>479,526</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>14,623,549</b>	<b>14,743,423</b>	<b>14,545,709</b>	<b>14,963,611</b>	<b>340,062</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>13,827,919</b>	<b>13,944,793</b>	<b>13,750,079</b>	<b>14,153,841</b>	<b>325,922</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>9,715,835</b>	<b>9,736,209</b>	<b>9,637,995</b>	<b>10,362,212</b>	<b>646,377</b>
State Programs	7,008,886	7,022,540	7,025,546	7,695,202	686,316
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,869,886	6,883,540	6,886,546	7,570,202	700,316
Ongoing Operations	5,456,523	5,483,552	5,484,520	6,116,472	659,949
Worldwide Security Protection	1,413,363	1,399,988	1,402,026	1,453,730	40,367
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	139,000	125,000	(14,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,815,050	1,817,550	1,724,150	1,801,517	(13,533)
Ongoing Operations	967,750	970,250	876,850	863,317	(104,433)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	847,300	847,300	847,300	938,200	90,900
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	891,899	896,119	888,299	865,493	(26,406)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) <sup>5</sup>	120,000	80,000	120,000	92,200	(27,800)
Office of the Inspector General	59,600	59,600	56,000	65,154	5,554
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	635,000	635,000	635,000	637,100	2,100
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,536	8,175	8,175	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,744	(256)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	10,000	29,423	10,000	10,000	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	8,500	30,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,450	1,902	1,450	1,800	350

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,174	23,158	21,174	23,320	2,146
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	[158,900]	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,807,500</b>	<b>3,904,000</b>	<b>3,807,500</b>	<b>3,539,400</b>	<b>(268,100)</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400	(63,100)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,125,000	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000	(205,000)
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>131,451</b>	<b>(30,299)</b>
The Asia Foundation	19,000	19,000	19,000	14,906	(4,094)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	875	875	875	840	(35)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	500	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	375	375	375	-
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,830	(12,170)
National Endowment for Democracy	118,000	118,000	118,000	104,000	(14,000)
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>120,778</b>	<b>(22,056)</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	33,000	33,000	33,000	45,591	12,591
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	43,250	31,900	(11,350)
American Sections	12,608	12,608	12,608	11,996	(612)
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,237	(763)
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,359	2,422	63
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,337	88
International Fisheries Commissions	53,976	53,976	53,976	31,291	(22,685)
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>	<b>746,410</b>	<b>749,410</b>	<b>746,410</b>	<b>767,030</b>	<b>20,620</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	733,788	736,788	733,788	754,261	20,473
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	12,622	12,622	12,622	12,769	147
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>49,220</b>	<b>42,740</b>	<b>(6,480)</b>
United States Institute of Peace	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740	(6,480)



## STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>34,661,526</b>	<b>33,262,526</b>	<b>34,506,789</b>	<b>35,905,721</b>	<b>1,244,195</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>1,653,700</b>	<b>1,623,700</b>	<b>1,650,300</b>	<b>1,744,120</b>	<b>90,420</b>
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,420	114,620
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) <sup>5</sup>	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	185,000	185,000	185,000	189,200	4,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	49,900	49,900	46,500	51,500	1,600
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>20,476,799</b>	<b>20,424,230</b>	<b>20,201,232</b>	<b>20,873,983</b>	<b>397,184</b>
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	7,829,000	7,782,600	7,779,000	8,715,500	886,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID <sup>6</sup>	[2,470,000]	[2,423,600]	[2,420,000]	[3,073,600]	[557,300]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,641,900]	[284,200]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002	398,002
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	845,000	845,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000	1,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]	[25,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300	(300)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) <sup>7</sup>	6,569,567	6,563,398	6,344,000	5,968,663	(600,904)
Democracy Fund	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	(120,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718	(114,914)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100	(79,900)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	(13,000)
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,607,800</b>	<b>49,800</b>
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600	39,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100	20,100
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100	(3,900)
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	(6,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>45,120</b>	<b>(39,880)</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,120	5,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000	(45,000)

## STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>8,511,500</b>	<b>7,198,669</b>	<b>8,650,500</b>	<b>8,222,795</b>	<b>(288,705)</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,848,000	1,754,000	1,597,000	1,511,838	(336,162)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540	(45,460)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000	(39,500)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954	1,954
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) <sup>7</sup>	5,470,000	4,251,169	5,160,000	5,550,463	80,463
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	700,000	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	<b>2,434,070</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	<b>3,667,519</b>	<b>1,229,849</b>
International Organizations and Programs <sup>6</sup>	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705	(45,295)
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>3,318,814</b>	<b>1,275,144</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750	57,250
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	100,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500	96,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	102,018	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429	15,759
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250	10,250
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418	32,418
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000	40,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	308,000	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000	115,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500	174,500

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(145,120)</b>	<b>(145,120)</b>	<b>(159,890)</b>	<b>(344,740)</b>	<b>(199,620)</b>
Export-Import Bank	2,380	2,380	2,500	(212,900)	(215,280)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(202,700)	(202,700)	(217,590)	(188,110)	14,590
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270	1,070
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>89,124</b>	<b>5,147</b>
International Trade Commission	81,860	81,860	81,860	87,000	5,140
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,124	7
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education [Non-Add]	209,500	209,500	209,500	209,500	-

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>5,084,922</b>	<b>4,665,468</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>8,702,787</b>	<b>3,617,865</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS - OCO</b>	<b>3,040,489</b>	<b>2,621,035</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>4,386,187</b>	<b>1,345,698</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>3,040,489</b>	<b>2,621,035</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>4,386,187</b>	<b>1,345,698</b>
State Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401	1,275,138
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854	60,628
		-			
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
Office of the Inspector General	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,044,433</b>	<b>2,044,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,316,600</b>	<b>2,272,167</b>
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO</b>	<b>1,342,433</b>	<b>1,342,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,216,600</b>	<b>(125,833)</b>
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
<b>International Security Assistance - OCO</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>2,398,000</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000	298,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000

## STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>NON-WAR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS<sup>8</sup></b>					
<b>STATE OPERATION &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>248,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-	-	<b>(245,500)</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>149,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>(149,000)</b>
State Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Ongoing Operations	70,000	-	-	-	(70,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
Ongoing Operations	79,000	-	-	-	(79,000)
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>96,500</b>	-	-	-	<b>(96,500)</b>
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	96,500	-	-	-	(96,500)
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-	-	<b>(3,000)</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	3,000	3,000	-	-	(3,000)
<b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE and Food For Peace (Title II)</b>	<b>2,338,260</b>	<b>2,338,260</b>	-	-	<b>(2,119,160)</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,500</b>	-	-	<b>(14,500)</b>
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	10,000	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	-	(4,500)
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>1,582,000</b>	<b>1,582,000</b>	-	-	<b>(1,582,000)</b>
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	45,000	45,000			(45,000)
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[45,000]	[45,000]			[-45,000]
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	460,000	460,000	-	-	(460,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) <sup>7</sup>	912,000	912,000	-	-	(912,000)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	165,000	165,000	-	-	(165,000)
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>372,660</b>	<b>372,660</b>	-	-	<b>(372,660)</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	322,660	322,660	-	-	(322,660)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	50,000	50,000	-	-	(50,000)

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,100</b>	-	-	<b>(2,883,760)</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	7,100	7,100	-	-	(7,100)
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>212,000</b>	-	-	<b>(2,664,660)</b>
Inter-American Development Bank	204,000	204,000	-	-	(204,000)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	8,000	8,000	-	-	(8,000)
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	-	-	<b>(150,000)</b>
Food for Peace Act Title II	150,000	150,000	-	-	(150,000)
<b>Enduring State Operation &amp; Foreign Assistance (including 300) - Non-War Supplemental</b>	<b>2,586,760</b>	<b>2,341,260</b>	-	-	<b>(2,364,660)</b>

Footnotes

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).

5/ FY 2010 Actual reflects the Civilian Stabilization Operations rescission of \$40 million for State and \$30 million for USAID from unobligated balances provided by the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226).

6/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.

7/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from Economic Support Fund to Foreign Military Financing.

8/ Non-War Supplemental Adjustments represent one-time emergency funding in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

## 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 2012 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2010 Annual Performance Report. The results of efforts to improve strategic planning and performance management throughout the Department and USAID, both domestically and at the Missions, are detailed in the accompanying State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.

### High Priority Performance Goals

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton, the Department of State and USAID have developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. In FY 2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary’s and USAID Administrator’s highest priorities. These goals reflect the agencies’ strategic and budget priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2012. The table below lists each HPPG by Strategic Goal.

### *At-A-Glance: High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs)*

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Achieving Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Afghanistan and Pakistan</b> priority goal is: See Stabilization Strategy, February 2010.</li> <li>• The <b>Iraq</b> priority goal is: A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq.</li> <li>• The <b>Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation</b> priority goal is: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.</li> </ul>
Governing Justly and Democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights</b> priority goal is: To promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance, by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011.</li> </ul>
Investing in People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Global Health</b> priority goal is: 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.</li> </ul>

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Climate Change</b> priority goal is: By the end of 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that contain concrete actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 20 completed LEDS by the end of 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020.</li> <li>• The <b>Food Security</b> priority goal is: By 2011 up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015.</li> </ul>
Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Management – Building Civilian Capacity</b> priority goal is: 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.</li> </ul>

### Program Evaluation

The Department of State recognizes that comprehensive program evaluation and performance management are essential in securing foreign policy objectives. Nuclear proliferation, climate change, global pandemics and terrorism are some of the perennial, complex issues the United States faces. Program evaluations determine the effectiveness and impact of efforts to influence or mitigate some of the most significant challenges facing the United States while leading to more informed strategic and budgetary decisions.

In the fall of 2010, the Department implemented a new Program Evaluation Policy which supports the White House's initiative to increase transparency and improve government performance and accountability. The policy sets forth the foundation for a coordinated and robust evaluation function and provides the framework for the ongoing and systematic analysis of programs and projects. Together with tools developed to help design and implement quality evaluations, this policy advances the Department's efforts to build capacity in assessing program impact, learn and share information about effective practices in its programs, and provide solid evidence for policy and planning decisions. A summary of State and USAID program evaluations are detailed in the accompanying State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.



**FY 2012 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
ENDURING PROGRAMS**

**Department of State  
Summary of Appropriations  
Base Budget (1)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR (2)	FY 2012 Request
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>9,715,835</b>	<b>9,736,209</b>	<b>9,637,995</b>	<b>10,362,212</b>
State Programs	7,008,886	7,022,540	7,025,546	7,695,202
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,869,886	6,883,540	6,886,546	7,570,202
Ongoing Operations (3)	5,456,523	5,483,552	5,484,520	6,116,472
Worldwide Security Protection	1,413,363	1,399,988	1,402,026	1,453,730
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	139,000	125,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,815,050	1,817,550	1,724,150	1,801,517
Ongoing Operations (4)	967,750	970,250	876,850	863,317
Worldwide Security Upgrades	847,300	847,300	847,300	938,200
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	891,899	896,119	888,299	865,493
Conflict Stabilization Operations (5)	120,000	80,000	120,000	92,200
Office of Inspector General (6)	59,600	59,600	56,000	65,154
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	635,000	635,000	635,000	637,100
Representation Allowances (7)	8,175	8,536	8,175	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,744
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (8)	10,000	29,423	10,000	10,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account (9)	8,500	30,500	8,500	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account (10)	1,450	1,902	1,450	1,800
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (11)	21,174	23,158	21,174	23,320
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (Mandatory, non-add) (12)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,807,500</b>	<b>3,904,000</b>	<b>3,807,500</b>	<b>3,539,400</b>
Contributions to International Organizations	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (13)	2,125,000	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>142,834</b>	<b>120,778</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	33,000	33,000	33,000	45,591
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	43,250	31,900
American Sections	12,608	12,608	12,608	11,996
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,237
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,359	2,433
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,326
International Fisheries Commissions	53,976	53,976	53,976	31,291

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR (2)	FY 2012 Request
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>161,750</b>	<b>131,451</b>
The Asia Foundation	19,000	19,000	19,000	14,906
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	875	875	875	840
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	375	375	375
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,830
National Endowment for Democracy	118,000	118,000	118,000	104,000
<b>Total, Department of State Appropriations</b>	<b>13,827,919</b>	<b>13,944,793</b>	<b>13,750,079</b>	<b>14,153,841</b>

(1) Summary of Appropriations Base Budget table excludes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which is shown in a separate OCO table.

(2) FY 2011 CR column represents the annualized amount provided by the Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

(3) FY 2010 Actual reflects the following transfers out: \$51.454 million to other agencies for Afghanistan operations; \$22.0 million to Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$14.4 million to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance, of which \$6.9 million is for the American Center Rangoon, Burma, and \$7.5 million is for new residential leases; \$1.984 million to Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; and \$361,000 to Representation Allowances. FY 2010 Actual includes \$1.322 billion provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), net of \$3.7 million transferred to Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and \$175,000 transferred to Repatriation Loans Program Account.

(4) FY 2010 Actual includes \$14.4 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs, with \$6.9 million for the American Center Rangoon, Burma, and \$7.5 million for new residential leases. FY 2010 Actual also includes \$79.0 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

(5) Formerly known as Civilian Stabilization Initiative, this appropriation has been renamed Conflict Stabilization Operations. FY 2010 Actual reflects the rescission of \$40.0 million from unobligated balances, as enacted in the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226).

(6) FY 2010 Actual includes \$2.0 million transferred from the Economic Support Fund appropriation to the Department of State Office of Inspector General.

(7) FY 2010 Actual includes \$361,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(8) FY 2010 Actual includes \$16.0 million in 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). FY 2010 Actual also includes \$3.7 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). FY 2010 Actual further reflects the transfer of \$277,000 to Repatriation Loans Program Account.

(9) FY 2010 Actual includes \$22.0 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(10) FY 2010 Actual includes \$175,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) and \$277,000 transferred from Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(11) FY 2010 Actual includes \$1.984 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(12) FY 2010 Actual, FY 2011 CR, and FY 2012 Request include mandatory funding for both the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

(13) FY 2010 Actual includes \$96.5 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

## Diplomatic and Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Ongoing Operations	5,456,523	5,483,552	5,484,520	6,116,472
Worldwide Security Protection	1,413,363	1,399,988	1,402,026	1,453,730
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,869,886	6,883,540	6,886,546	7,570,202

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 base budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) - the State Department's principal operating appropriation - totals \$7.570 billion. The request provides core funding for the people, platform, and programs necessary to conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations, as well as to provide services to American citizens, support U.S. businesses, and reach foreign audiences through public diplomacy. The funding enables the Department to fulfill its mandates as a national security institution and engage globally to advance American interests and values.

### **D&CP - Ongoing Operations**

The D&CP request provides \$6.116 billion for Ongoing Operations. This funding supports essential diplomatic and consular personnel and programs worldwide. It also supports the infrastructure for USG agencies and employees at more than 270 diplomatic posts in over 180 countries around the globe.

Of the request total, \$446 million is required to maintain current services, while \$186 million will fund program changes. The current services request includes \$334 million for the restoration of consular operations funding for existing consular related activities supporting the delivery of consular services including visa, passport and American citizen services. In addition, the current services request reflects a reduction of \$66 million in efficiency savings adjustments in support of the President's message on fiscal discipline and spending restraint. The Administration is pursuing an aggressive Government-wide effort to curb administrative spending. In FY 2012, all agencies will be required to participate in the Accountable Government Initiative to reduce these expenses. In accordance with this initiative, the efficiency savings adjustments assume reductions to advisory contracts, travel of people and things, printing; and supplies.

The request includes \$59 million to build civilian capacity. Given the expanded role the Department is being asked to assume in critical countries and the demands of engaging new centers of influence, strengthening civilian power is a cost-effective necessity. The requested funding will continue to build a workforce staffed and prepared to step up alongside their military colleagues. For FY 2012, funding will support 184 new State Department positions, including 127 Foreign Service positions and 57 Civil Service positions. This gradual growth allows the Department to focus resources on countries and programs of the highest priority and is coupled with examination of diplomatic reforms by the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

The request includes base budget funding for increased State Department engagement in the frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The request includes \$547 million to support ongoing responsibilities and enduring programs there that are long-term in nature.

The request includes \$536 million for public diplomacy to further U.S. foreign policy goals by informing and influencing foreign opinion. Public diplomacy efforts include countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies, strengthening relationships between Americans and foreign publics, and shaping worldwide information campaigns on issues such as climate change, food security, water, and global health.

### **D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection**

The D&CP request provides \$1.454 billion for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) to help ensure the security of diplomatic personnel, property, and information. WSP funding supports ongoing core functions such as the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection needs, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, and diplomatic couriers. The funding will address security challenges in dangerous places where diplomatic operations on the ground may be most urgently needed. The request includes \$76 million to support ongoing responsibilities and enduring programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

WSP funding also supports the Department's role as the lead Federal agency in the development of a national strategy to combat visa and passport fraud.

### **Resource Detail - Funding Categories for D&CP**

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>2,354,349</b>	<b>2,335,187</b>	<b>2,628,275</b>
American Salaries, Central Account	2,152,771	2,133,609	2,364,734
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>138,075</i>	<i>138,075</i>	<i>140,314</i>
<i>WSP Current Services American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>220,840</i>	<i>211,180</i>	<i>211,815</i>
Human Resources	105,947	105,947	108,494
Foreign Service Institute	95,631	95,631	94,087
Human Resources Initiative	-	-	31,771
Prior Year Foreign Service Pay Annualization	-	-	29,189
<b>Overseas Programs</b>	<b>3,218,908</b>	<b>2,168,768</b>	<b>2,424,318</b>
African Affairs	212,973	223,467	239,181
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	180,979	197,682	229,656
European and Eurasian Affairs	395,740	402,537	435,685
Near Eastern Affairs	788,911	410,076	436,676
South and Central Asian Affairs	662,282	44,857	59,840
Western Hemisphere Affairs	234,042	185,079	257,246

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations Affairs and International Conferences	70,144	71,717	97,547
Public Diplomacy (including International Information Programs)	374,900	364,404	396,161
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750
Travel, Medical, and Telecommunications	293,187	263,199	266,576
<b>Diplomatic Policy and Support</b>	<b>912,531</b>	<b>909,152</b>	<b>946,615</b>
Office of the Secretary	51,921	51,921	51,610
Consular Affairs (excluding Border Security Program)	325	325	318
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	7,593	7,593	7,855
Political-Military Affairs	10,503	10,503	10,555
International Security and Nonproliferation	20,828	15,642	15,968
Public Affairs	13,852	13,678	13,500
Trafficking in Persons	2,897	2,897	2,899
Legislative Affairs	2,895	2,895	2,936
Chief of Protocol	3,719	3,719	3,737
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	4,820	4,820	4,754
Resource Management	89,560	89,860	88,955
Administration (including GSA Rent)	426,795	423,540	449,213
Information Resource Management	212,901	212,651	216,855
Other Bureaus and Offices	63,922	69,108	77,460
<b>Security Programs</b>	<b>2,972,787</b>	<b>1,473,439</b>	<b>1,570,994</b>
Worldwide Security Protection	1,365,374	1,190,846	1,241,915
Diplomatic Security	1,600,093	275,273	317,637
Counterterrorism and Office of Foreign Missions	7,320	7,320	11,442
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>	<b>9,458,575</b>	<b>6,886,546</b>	<b>7,570,202</b>

Note: FY 2010 Actual includes \$2,575,035,000 in OCO funding.

**Resource Detail – Highlights of Budget Changes for D&CP**

(\$ in thousands)	D&CP Ongoing Operations	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total
<b>FY 2011 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>5,484,520</b>	<b>1,402,026</b>	<b>6,886,546</b>
<b>Built-in Changes</b>			
<b>Base Adjustments</b>	<b>267,953</b>	<b>-12,216</b>	<b>255,737</b>
Technical Change	334,000	-	334,000
Operational Level Adjustment	-66,047	-13,416	-79,463
Program Funding Regularization	-	1,200	1,200
<b>Annualization of Requirements</b>	<b>81,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,362</b>
Annualization of Prior Year Requirements	81,362	-	81,362
<b>Anticipated FY 2012 Wage and Price Requirements</b>	<b>96,898</b>	<b>32,522</b>	<b>129,420</b>
Overseas Inflation	26,134	4,785	30,919
Domestic Inflation	30,922	6,741	37,663
GSA Rents	1,258	1,057	2,315
Medical Inflation	576	-	576
Local Guard Program and Other Global Inflation	38,008	19,939	57,947
<b>Total, Built-in Changes</b>	<b>446,213</b>	<b>20,306</b>	<b>466,519</b>
<b>Total, Current Services</b>	<b>5,930,733</b>	<b>1,422,332</b>	<b>7,353,065</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Human Resources	49,829	-	49,829
Overseas Programs	85,569	-	85,569
Diplomatic Policy and Support	42,762	-	42,762
Security Programs	7,579	31,398	38,977
<b>Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>185,739</b>	<b>31,398</b>	<b>217,137</b>
<b>Total, FY 2012 Request</b>	<b>6,116,472</b>	<b>1,453,730</b>	<b>7,570,202</b>

## Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	139,000	125,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) provides \$125 million to continue making investments in Information Technology (IT). Such investments are essential to conduct the modern business of foreign affairs: all State Department programs depend on IT, from simple e-mail to specialized systems.

IT investments in FY 2012 will improve the Department's efficiency, customer service, and IT security. CIF funding will support modernized critical administrative and financial management systems, with increased access to information for personnel overseas and in Washington. Furthermore, CIF funding will facilitate consolidation of Department and USAID IT platforms in accordance with the QDDR, providing a flexible IT platform that is capable of supporting collaboration, information sharing, and common business applications.

Combined with Expedited Passport Fees collected by the Department, CIF funding will provide a total of \$264 million in the IT Central Fund for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Capital Investment Fund	139,000	139,000	125,000
Expedited Passport Fees	161,500	127,000	139,000
	-	-	-
<b>Total, IT Central Fund</b>	<b>300,500</b>	<b>266,000</b>	<b>264,000</b>



## Border Security Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Border Security Program	N/A	1,582,662	1,989,552	2,084,982

The FY 2012 budget provides \$2.085 billion for the Border Security Program (BSP). 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 the collection of fees. These fees include: Machine Readable Visa Fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharges, Enhanced Border Security Program Fees, Visa Fraud Prevention Fees, and other consular fees.

The FY 2012 budget includes funding to cover the full costs associated with the provision of consular services, including overseas citizen services, consular facility costs, and investigative resources to support the Visa and Passport Security Strategy.

### Resource Detail - BSP Fees

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Machine Readable Visa Fees	926,135	1,005,639	1,076,662
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharges	294,258	315,000	365,750
Enhanced Border Security Program Fees	319,404	628,913	598,570
Passport Security Surcharges	280,742	573,813	525,000
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharges	23,562	40,000	55,870
Diversity Lottery Fees	15,100	15,100	17,700
Visa Fraud Prevention Fees	42,865	40,000	44,000
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Border Security Program</b>	<b>1,582,662</b>	<b>1,989,552</b>	<b>2,084,982</b>

## Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Ongoing Operations	967,750	970,250	876,850	863,317
Worldwide Security Upgrades	847,300	847,300	847,300	938,200
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	1,815,050	1,817,550	1,724,150	1,801,517

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) totals \$1.802 billion. The request reflects 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 \$938 million for Worldwide Security Upgrades (WSU). The funding will extend the multi-year Capital Security Construction program to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations. When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements, the request will provide a total of \$1.218 billion for new embassy compound (NEC) construction in Abuja, Nigeria; Beirut, Lebanon; Jakarta, Indonesia; N'Djamena, Chad; and Taipei, Taiwan; as well as site acquisitions for future projects. WSU funding of \$95 million will also continue to upgrade security for compounds at high risk and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities.

The Department intends to expand the CSCS program in FY 2012 to include the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of existing facilities. The Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) program will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a NEC in the near future. The \$225 million provided under the MCS initiative is necessary to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the U.S. long-term investment in new facilities.

The ESCM request further provides \$863 million for Ongoing Operations. The funding will support real property management, including administration of leaseholds, and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, construction and security management, and maintenance and renovation of the Department's facilities at locations in the United States.

## Conflict Stabilization Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Conflict Stabilization Operations	120,000	80,000	120,000	92,200

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request provides \$92 million for Conflict Stabilization Operations (formerly known as Civilian Stabilization Initiative). Funding for this appropriation will enable the Department to continue to build a civilian capability to prevent and respond to 21<sup>st</sup> century crises and conflicts.

As noted in the QDDR, internal violent conflict, weak or failed governance, and humanitarian emergencies in numerous states around the world have become a central security challenge for the United States. Accordingly, the Department will embrace crisis and conflict prevention and resolution as a central national security objective and as a core Department mission. The Department will likewise address the promotion of sustainable, responsible, and effective security and governance in fragile states and reconstruction in the aftermath of conflict.

An effective and deployable civilian capability requires resources for tools and training, deploying the right personnel, and changing ways of doing business both in Washington and in the field. Even in times of fiscal restraint, such a commitment of resources is wise: funding civilian capacity today may result in being able to head off much costlier military or humanitarian interventions down the road.

The funding will build, train, equip, and deploy an interagency Civilian Response Corps (CRC), allowing its Active Component to grow to 200 members in FY 2012. CRC active members are assigned to the State Department and other participating agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development and the Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Commerce, Homeland Security, and Health and Human Services. These members stand ready and able 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. The CRC also includes a Standby Component, whose members are employed at U.S. Government agencies and have volunteered to deploy when needed.

The funding will support deployments of up to 80 or more members each month. It will also provide operations support and essential training for CRC members. Furthermore, the request will fund oversight, management, and operations of the CRC and headquarters policy and planning in the State Department.

**Resource Detail - CSO Activities**

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
<b>(\$ in thousands)</b>			
Civilian Response Corps (CRC) Active	22,339	16,000	31,900
Operations Support	8,427	13,020	7,700
Training for CRC Active and Standby	8,614	5,220	9,600
Deployments	12,344	34,660	15,500
Equipment	1,050	25,000	1,000
Civilian Deployment Center	-	-	600
Headquarters Policy and Planning	27,226	26,100	25,900
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Conflict Stabilization Operations</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>92,200</b>

## Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Office of Inspector General	59,600	59,600	56,000	65,154

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides a total of \$65 million to support the activities of the Department of State Inspector General. These activities include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department 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.

The appropriation will also provide support for the OIG's Middle East Regional Office and the Department's full contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

For FY 2012, funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) is being requested separately in Overseas Contingency Operations.

## Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	635,000	635,000	635,000	637,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE) provides \$637 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 build foundations of trust and prepare the next generation of leaders to work together on the shared challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The requested funding will strengthen America’s global engagement through exchange programs of proven value and create new opportunities to engage, educate, and empower foreign and American participants. The resources will be concentrated on high-priority countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Russia, and Indonesia.

The request increases programs that support the President’s New Beginning initiative and that focus on relationships with Muslim communities worldwide. Targeted programs will support efforts in science and technology, human development, and entrepreneurship. Innovative programming will combine virtual and actual exchanges.

Academic programs include the Fulbright Scholarship Program, the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships for mid-career professionals from developing nations, and the Benjamin A. Gilman program for American undergraduates with financial need to study abroad. They further include English language teaching, the English Access Microscholarship Program for underserved populations, educational advising, U.S. studies exchanges, and foreign language study.

Professional and cultural exchanges include the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and Citizen Exchanges. The IVLP reaches 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. society, culture, and politics. Citizen Exchanges unite an extensive network of organizations and experts in professional, youth, cultural, and sports programs.

**Resource Detail - ECE Activities**

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
(\$ in thousands)			
<b>Academic Programs</b>	<b>358,627</b>	<b>357,348</b>	<b>358,998</b>
Fulbright Program (Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates)	253,826	253,504	252,704
Global Academic Exchanges	59,471	62,844	68,634
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,908	12,742	15,522
English Language Programs	46,563	50,102	53,112
Special Academic Programs	45,330	41,000	37,660
Regional Graduate Fellowships	22,660	22,660	18,320
American Overseas Research Centers	5,000	5,000	4,000
South Pacific Exchanges	500	500	500
Timor-Leste Exchanges	500	500	500
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	500	500	500
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	10,420	10,090	12,090
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	500	500	500
University of Miami Hemispheric Program	500	500	500
Tibet Fund	750	750	750
One-Time Special Grant Competition	4,000	-	-
<b>Professional and Cultural Exchanges</b>	<b>209,618</b>	<b>207,306</b>	<b>207,306</b>
International Visitor Leadership Program	95,025	95,869	95,869
Citizen Exchange Program (Professional, Cultural, Youth)	102,000	102,844	102,844
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	12,593	8,593	8,593
One-Time Special Grant Competition	4,000	-	-
Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program	4,000	4,000	4,000
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	1,902	1,902	1,902
Institute for Representative Government	496	496	496
Irish Institute	1,020	1,020	1,020
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	150	150	150
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	650	650	650
Pakistan Literacy Training	375	375	375
<b>Program and Performance</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>6,074</b>
Evaluation	1,939	1,939	1,939
Alumni	4,135	4,135	4,135

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
(\$ in thousands)			
Social Networking	100	100	-
<b>Exchanges Support</b>	<b>60,581</b>	<b>64,172</b>	<b>64,722</b>
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>637,100</b>



## Representation Allowances

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Representation Allowances	8,175	8,536	8,175	8,175

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$8 million will reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for official representation of the United States abroad and in international organizations.

## Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,000	28,000	28,000	27,744

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$28 million will help provide extraordinary protection of international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States. Of the total, \$25 million will be used to reimburse the New York Police Department.

## Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	10,000	29,423	10,000	10,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request 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 related to international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and certain war crimes tribunals.

## Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Buying Power Maintenance Account	8,500	30,500	8,500	-

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) provides funding to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that would erode the State Department's buying power overseas. The FY 2012 budget does not include a funding request for this account, as the Department will use existing BPMA balances and transfer authorities to manage exchange rate fluctuations in FY 2012.

## Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,450	1,902	1,450	1,800

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$2 million 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 abroad who are caught in disasters or civil unrest.

## Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,174	23,158	21,174	23,320

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$23 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.

## Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	158,900	158,900	158,900	158,900

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 2012 request for the FSRDF is \$159 million. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of \$122.5 million and for the United States Agency for International Development of \$36.4 million.

## Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Contributions to International Organizations	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,682,500	1,619,400

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) is \$1.619 billion. The requested funds will pay assessed contributions for U.S. membership in the United Nations (UN) and over 40 other international organizations. For most of these organizations, the commitment to pay assessed contributions results from treaties and conventions that the United States has signed and ratified.

For all but a few organizations included in the request, the United States contributes 25 percent or less of these organizations' assessed budgets, with an assessment rate of 22 percent for the UN and most of the major specialized agencies in the UN system.

Pursuing foreign policy objectives through international organizations enables the United States to leverage the financial contributions and expertise of other nations. By combining resources and offering opportunities for coordinated multilateral efforts, international organizations can be an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, harmonizing standards for food and transportation safety, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly all U.S. Federal agencies and countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to advance their objectives abroad. The U.S. public and private sectors depend on international organizations to reduce trade barriers, improve border and port security, provide international patent and trademark protection, maintain the world's telecommunications networks, set standards for aviation and maritime security, and disseminate information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee. The organizations also harmonize domestic laws in the areas of child custody, child support, international adoptions, and international child abductions.

Furthermore, international organizations provide opportunities for advancing U.S. national security by facilitating collective action to combat violent extremism, limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons, achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth, and forge cooperative solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

**Resource Detail - CIO Activities**

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
<b>(\$ in thousands)</b>			
<b>United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>	<b>1,239,313</b>	<b>1,164,160</b>	<b>1,227,136</b>
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	597,544	516,352	568,759
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	75,535	75,535
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	20,781	17,922	19,275
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	17,057	13,839	14,867
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	112,509	111,985	111,985
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	98,906	102,972	106,838
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	18,519	19,907	20,805
International Labor Organization (ILO)	83,370	88,093	91,286
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,333	1,414	1,483
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	9,361	10,617	10,617
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	81,687	78,623	78,295
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,066	2,348	2,336
World Health Organization (WHO)	106,573	109,403	109,403
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,097	1,208	1,216
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	12,975	13,942	14,436
<b>Inter-American Organizations</b>	<b>123,558</b>	<b>125,334</b>	<b>127,856</b>
Organization of American States (OAS)	47,064	48,148	49,604
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	59,811	60,503	61,568
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	16,359	16,359	16,360
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324
<b>Regional Organizations</b>	<b>176,430</b>	<b>167,186</b>	<b>171,781</b>
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	90,716	82,783	83,484
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	81,998	80,868	84,491
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,083	1,066	1,130
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,715	1,551	1,758
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	901	901	901
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
(\$ in thousands)	Actual	CR	Request
	Total		
<b>Other International Organizations</b>	<b>61,158</b>	<b>72,608</b>	<b>70,223</b>
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	24,075	25,253	25,146
World Trade Organization WTO	24,403	25,286	27,120
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,425	4,175	4,244
Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL)	297	322	330
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,921	1,963	2,035
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	168	161	-
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA)	73	72	74
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,469	1,411	1,443
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	1,055	1,047	1,046
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	519	488	646
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	43	40	40
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	338	331	341
International Grains Council (IGC)	533	515	534
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	136	134	138
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	166	168	171
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	39	35	37
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	154	157	160
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	-	5,000	5,200
International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)	105	112	-
International Seabed Authority (ISA)	-	1,432	-
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	12	14	14
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	-	3,070	-
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	334	431	498
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	446	514	525
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	254	286	286
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	193	191	195
	-	-	-
<b>Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>20,280</b>	<b>22,306</b>	<b>22,404</b>
	-	-	-

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
(\$ in thousands)	Actual Total	CR	Request
<b>Total, CIO Annual Requirements</b>	<b>1,620,739</b>	<b>1,551,594</b>	<b>1,619,400</b>
<b>Synchronization of Deferred Payments</b>	<b>61,761</b>	-	-
<b>Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes</b>	-	<b>130,906</b>	-
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Contributions to International Organizations</b>	<b>1,682,500</b>	<b>1,682,500</b>	<b>1,619,400</b>



## Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,125,000	2,221,500	2,125,000	1,920,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$1.920 billion for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of assessed expenses for UN peacekeeping missions. The funding will help support ongoing international peacekeeping operations worldwide, including critical UN missions in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Haiti, Lebanon, and Liberia.

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 U.S. fiscal years. The budget also requests authority to pay up to 27.2 percent of the cost of any UN peacekeeping operation for assessments received in calendar year 2011 and 2012.

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, maintaining or restoring 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 - CIPA Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	13,278	13,770	12,990
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	233,076	149,409	172,621
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	21,310	16,459	16,440
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	20,427	13,788	13,480
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	8,999	9,704	8,230
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	594	-	-
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	21,421	23,780	21,422

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	16,550	18,342	16,550
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	68,488	59,423	56,340
UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	387,730	586,317	408,000
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	263,859	151,757	135,400
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	361,135	289,195	298,663
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	139,667	139,725	135,000
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	216,175	244,530	216,244
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	763,391	536,567	512,329
UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)	150,015	1,768	-
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	-	73,918	91,818
<b>Subtotal, CIPA Activities</b>	<b>2,686,115</b>	<b>2,328,452</b>	<b>2,115,527</b>
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Annual Requirements</b>	<b>2,686,115</b>	<b>2,328,452</b>	<b>2,115,527</b>
<b>Additional Assessment - UNOCI</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental</b>	<b>96,500</b>	-	-
<b>FY 2009 Carry Over into FY 2010</b>	<b>63,255</b>	-	-
<b>FY 2011/2012 Available Resources (Application of UN Credits/Carry Over)</b>	-	<b>-171,152</b>	<b>-225,527</b>
	-	-	-
<b>Total, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>2,845,870</b>	<b>2,182,300</b>	<b>1,920,000</b>

## International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	33,000	33,000	33,000	45,591

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 the 1,952-mile border.

The FY 2012 request for the IBWC provides \$46 million in Salaries and Expenses for the U.S. Section. 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 supports administrative and engineering activities and field operations.

The increase over the FY 2010 level is primarily to support operation and maintenance costs associated with the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant and the new South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant facility to address secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage.

## International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	43,250	31,900

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the IBWC provides \$32 million in Construction 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. The appropriation also provides for the preservation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment and reduction of trash and debris.

FY 2012 funding for Construction will continue multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain about 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande flood control systems. The funding will also support rehabilitation of the dams for which the IBWC is responsible and renovation of IBWC facilities.

## American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,237
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,359	2,433
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,326
American Sections	12,608	12,608	12,608	11,996

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

### International Joint Commission

The FY 2012 request provides \$7 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of a small U.S. Section staff in Washington, D.C., and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

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 apportions 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 2012 request provides \$2 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). 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. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

The request will fund IBC operations and eight maintenance projects along the 5,525-mile boundary. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments. The request will also provide for mapping and maintenance of a Geographical Information System.

### **Border Environment Cooperation Commission**

The FY 2012 request provides \$2 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). 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.

A binational institution created in 1993, the BECC assists 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 Commissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Fisheries Commissions	53,976	53,976	53,976	31,291

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request provides \$31 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 reflects a decrease from levels of the past two years, each of which included a payment of \$15 million for U.S. obligations to Canada under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The two payments will fully meet the U.S. commitment of \$30 million.

In most cases, U.S. contributions are mandated by treaties and agreements. Each commission facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other marine resources and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members.

Full payment of assessments is required to maintain voting privileges and influence in the commissions and organizations to advance the economic and conservation interests of the United States and important constituent groups.

Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this appropriation, 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 the commissions generate income of \$12 to \$15 billion annually to the United States.

### Resource Detail - IFC Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	1,915	1,915	1,998
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	28,200	28,200	18,700
International Pacific Halibut Commission	3,250	3,250	4,500
Pacific Salmon Commission	3,250	3,250	3,250
Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement	15,000	15,000	-

	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
<b>(\$ in thousands)</b>			
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,362	2,362	2,843
Antarctic Treaty	41	41	67
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	109	109	117
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	150	150	180
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	301	301	325
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	225	225	268
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	170	170	173
Interantional Shark Conservation Program	-	-	100
International Whaling Commission	182	182	200
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	55	55	55
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission	160	160	187
North Pacific Marine Science Organization	169	169	212
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization	200	200	234
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	600	600	725
	-	-	-
<b>Total, International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>53,976</b>	<b>53,976</b>	<b>31,291</b>



## The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
The Asia Foundation	19,000	19,000	19,000	14,906

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Asia Foundation is a private, non-profit organization that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Incorporated and headquartered in California, the Foundation operates programs through 18 offices in Asia. The Foundation's programs and grants support democratic initiatives, governance and economic reform, expansion of rule of law, women's empowerment, and closer U.S.-Asian relations.

Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are the Foundation's core funding source. The FY 2012 request of nearly \$15 million will enable the Foundation to continue its work with Asian governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

## Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	875	875	875	840

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue was established by the Congress to further scholarship and implement programs to open channels of communication and deepen cross-cultural understanding. In FY 2012, 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	500	500	500

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$500,000 in interest earnings in FY 2012 to support these exchanges.

## Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	375	375	375

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 2012 to support such activities.

## East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
East-West Center	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,830

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West was established by the Congress in 1960 to promote understanding and good relations between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific region. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center has engaged more than 55,000 participants in its programs since its inception. It can draw on extensive individual and institutional ties to work effectively on critical regional issues.

The FY 2012 request of nearly \$11 million will provide funding for the East-West Center's programs of cooperative research, study, and exchange. Multinational and interactive, these programs advance U.S. interests by addressing such topics as collective security, good governance, trade and investment, disaster preparedness, and environmental change.

## National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
National Endowment for Democracy	118,000	118,000	118,000	104,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established by the Congress in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through a worldwide grants program, NED assists those working abroad to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values.

NED's four affiliated core institutes - the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, the Center for International Private Enterprise, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute - represent public American institutions working in sectors critical to the development of democracy. NED also supports initiatives of nongovernmental organizations fostering independent media, human rights, and other essential democratic elements.

Directed by a bipartisan board, NED makes approximately 1,200 grants per year in nearly 100 countries. NED's grants advance long-term U.S. interests and address immediate needs in strengthening democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2012 request for NED of \$104 million will enable NED to continue a strong grants program in priority countries such as China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Russia, and Ukraine, as well as countries in Central America.

## International Broadcasting Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Broadcasting Operations	733,788	745,613	733,788	754,261

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request provides \$754 million for International Broadcasting Operations. Through this appropriation, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) funds operations of its broadcasting organizations, as well as related program delivery and support activities.

The 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 165 million people each week in 59 languages.

The request will continue current programming operations into FY 2012 and fund the following initiatives: consolidating servers, launching a global news-sharing network, developing new media products, and continuing VOA's digital media conversion. These increases are offset by reductions related to the restructuring of broadcasting to China, eliminating the VOA Croatian Service, and the optimizing the BBG's transmission network.

## Broadcasting Capital Improvements

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	12,622	13,263	12,622	12,769

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request provides \$13 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the worldwide transmission network of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, including the security requirements of facilities. The request includes funding for maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems, as well as the following initiatives: Cohen Building essential maintenance study, BBG broadcast disaster recovery, digital media conversion, server conversion, and a BBG global satellite upgrade.

## United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
United States Institute of Peace	49,220	49,220	49,220	42,740

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 2012 request for USIP provides \$43 million for programs on peace building in zones of conflict, innovation in peace building, professionalizing the field of conflict resolution, public education, and operations and maintenance for the new USIP headquarters building.

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## FOREIGN OPERATIONS REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>34,661,526</b>	<b>33,262,526</b>	<b>34,506,789</b>	<b>35,905,721</b>	<b>1,244,195</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>1,653,700</b>	<b>1,623,700</b>	<b>1,650,300</b>	<b>1,744,120</b>	<b>90,420</b>
USAID Operating Expense (OE)	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,388,800	1,503,420	114,620
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) <sup>4</sup>	30,000	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	185,000	185,000	185,000	189,200	4,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	49,900	49,900	46,500	51,500	1,600
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>20,476,799</b>	<b>20,424,230</b>	<b>20,201,232</b>	<b>20,873,983</b>	<b>397,184</b>
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State) <sup>6</sup>	7,829,000	7,782,600	7,779,000	8,715,500	886,500
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[2,470,000]	[2,423,600]	[2,420,000]	[3,073,600]	[557,300]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,359,000]	[5,641,900]	[284,200]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002	398,002
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	845,000	845,000	845,000	860,700	15,700
Transition Initiatives (TI)	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000	1,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]	[25,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300	(300)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) <sup>8</sup>	6,569,567	6,563,398	6,344,000	5,968,663	(600,904)
Democracy Fund	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	(120,000)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718	(114,914)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100	(79,900)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	(13,000)
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,558,000</b>	<b>1,607,800</b>	<b>49,800</b>
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600	39,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100	20,100
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100	(3,900)
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	(6,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>45,120</b>	<b>(39,880)</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,120	5,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000	(45,000)

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>8,511,500</b>	<b>7,198,669</b>	<b>8,650,500</b>	<b>8,222,795</b>	<b>(288,705)</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,848,000	1,754,000	1,597,000	1,511,838	(336,162)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540	(45,460)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000	(39,500)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954	1,954
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) <sup>7</sup>	5,470,000	4,251,169	5,160,000	5,550,463	80,463
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	700,000	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	<b>2,434,070</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	<b>3,667,519</b>	<b>1,229,849</b>
International Organizations and Programs <sup>7</sup>	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705	(45,295)
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>3,318,814</b>	<b>1,275,144</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750	57,250
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	100,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500	96,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	102,018	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429	15,759
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250	10,250
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418	32,418
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000	40,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	308,000	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000	115,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500	174,500

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS REQUEST

(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(145,120)</b>	<b>(145,120)</b>	<b>(159,890)</b>	<b>(344,740)</b>	<b>(199,620)</b>
Export-Import Bank	2,380	2,380	2,500	(212,900)	(215,280)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(202,700)	(202,700)	(217,590)	(188,110)	14,590
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270	1,070
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>83,977</b>	<b>89,124</b>	<b>5,147</b>
International Trade Commission	81,860	81,860	81,860	87,000	5,140
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,124	7
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>1,899,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	-
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education [Non-Add]	209,500	209,500	209,500	209,500	-

### Footnotes

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).

5/ FY 2010 Actual reflects the Civilian Stabilization Operations rescission of \$40.0 million for State and \$30 million for USAID from unobligated balances provided by the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act (P.L. 111-226).

6/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.

7/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from Economic Support Fund to Foreign Military Financing.

## USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted USAID Operating Expenses	1,388,800	1,388,000		1,503,420
Non-War Supplemental	10,000	10,000		-
USAID Operating Expenses	1,398,800	1,398,000	1,388,800	1,503,420

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls for “elevating American ‘civilian power’ to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military.” The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It includes funding for the ongoing Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to strengthen the U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives. It also includes funding for the USAID FORWARD agenda, which seeks to transform the Agency by reforming procurement systems and incorporating science, technology, and innovation in its development programs.

For FY 2012, the \$1,503.4 million USAID OE request 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 (IT). In addition, USAID expects to have \$88.1 million in other funding sources in FY 2012, including recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds.

FY 2012 funds will cover salaries, operational expenses, capital space expansion costs associated with the DLI, and the full operational costs for the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

### Highlights:

- **Development Leadership Initiative (\$398.9 million):** Funding will support the salaries and other operational expenses for the 95 mid-level Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) that will be hired in FY 2012 and the annualized, recurring costs of the FSOs hired in FYs 2008-11. These costs include salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, and IT reconfiguration. This amount also includes \$40 million for continued overseas space expansion.
- **USAID FORWARD (\$21.7 million):** Funding will support salaries for 70 Civil Service staff and other operational expenses necessary for procurement reform, and operational costs for investments in science, technology, and innovation.
- **Overseas Operations (\$657 million):** Funding will cover USDH salaries and benefits for FSOs serving overseas and costs associated with maintaining mission operations -

including those in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq - such as salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and security.

- **Washington Operations (\$313.1 million):** Funding will cover USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- **Central Support (\$200.8 million):** Funding will cover IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

## USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	185,000	185,000	189,200

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$189.2 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 (\$142.5 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 2012 request will support the building of four new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence: N'Djamena, Chad; Jakarta, Indonesia; Cotonou, Benin; and Abuja, Nigeria.
- **Information Technology (\$46.7 million):** Funding will support investments in cloud computing and consolidating data centers to one centrally-managed location. It will also support modernizing antiquated software systems and enhancing USAID's worldwide business infrastructure by upgrading the travel system, developing and hosting applications on the extranet for vendors and partners, enhancing security testing, and strengthening assessment and administrative capabilities. The request also will fund participation in on-going E-Government initiatives and improvements in USAID's financial and acquisition and assistance reporting systems. These investments advance USAID's reform efforts to improve operational efficiency.

## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	49,900	49,900		51,500
Non-War Supplemental	4,500	4,500		-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,400	54,400	46,500	51,500

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$51.5 million for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund 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 2012 resources on USAID's high-priority development programs in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and West Bank and 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, tuberculosis, and the reconstruction efforts in Haiti.

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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,470,000	2,473,600		3,073,600
Non-War Supplemental	45,000	45,000		-
Total Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,515,000	2,518,600	2,420,000	3,073,600
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,641,900
Total Global Health and Child Survival	7,874,000	7,877,600	7,779,000	8,715,500

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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). Investments in global health strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The U.S. Government's efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world. No nation has done more to improve the health of people around the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The request is divided into two sections: USAID- administered and State-administered funding.

The FY 2012 Budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by taking the investments made in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), maternal and child health, family planning, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expanding their reach by tying individual health programs together in an integrated, coordinated system of care. This strategy will save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. Specifically, the Initiative's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; 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. As these programs are implemented, USAID and the Department of State will continue to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, 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 U.S. Government programs and platforms as well as those of other partners and donors. Also, resources will be targeted to achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators.



The FY 2012 GHCS request includes a total of \$200 million from several programmatic areas for the GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices as to improve efficient and effective service delivery.

### **Global Health and Child Survival-USAID**

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID-administered programs (GHCS-USAID) of \$3,073.6 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive approach for global health programs as outlined in the GHI. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve public 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:**

**\$846 million for Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) 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 358,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 8.1 million children die, although two-thirds of the child deaths could be prevented. 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 infections in newborns; 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 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 integrate across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

**\$691 million for Malaria programs** to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 800,000 people die of malaria and 250 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 Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under 5 in the target countries. 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.

**\$625.6 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 intervention for the health of 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 the creation of 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 PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic, as well as continuation of the successful microbicide program including further development of 1% tenofovir gel, a candidate with very promising results last year. 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 Department of State.

**\$150 million for Nutrition.** More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future 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.

**\$236 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 9.4 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, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address multi-drug-resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis, treatment, and infection-control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government 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 Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate.

**\$100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).** Every year 1 billion people 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 donates 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.

**\$60 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.

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

### **Global Health and Child Survival-State**

The Global Health and Child Survival-State-administered (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. 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 GHI, PEPFAR funding is used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. In support of this Initiative, PEPFAR is working to increase levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams. It is also seeking to continue to build indigenous capacity, leadership and systems within which multiple health issues can be addressed, using HIV/AIDS investments as a foundation. PEPFAR supports countries to increase access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multisectoral approach; to continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs that are country-owned and -driven; to address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and to increase efficiencies in programming.

The FY 2012 GHCS-State request of \$5,641.9 million includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. 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:**

**\$4,168.3 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and other health-systems-strengthening programs in 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 and link U.S. Government, 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. Multi-year U.S. Government resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending funding 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 U.S. Government, 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.

In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities; supporting special initiatives, including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence; and adopting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

**\$1,045 million will support international partnerships,** including a \$1 billion 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 2012 contribution of \$1.3 billion, consistent with the Administration’s pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011-FY 2013.) The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and eliminate corruption. More broadly, 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.

**\$428.6 million will fund administrative costs, strategic information and evaluation expenses, and centrally managed support costs:**

- oversight and management expenses incurred by U.S. Government agency headquarters including 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.
- technical support, strategic information and evaluation expenses including 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 crosscutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply-chain management.

## Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Development Assistance	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request reflects a new, coordinated U.S. Government strategy designed to promote development objectives. The entire FY 2012 request for the Development Assistance (DA) account of \$2,918 million is in support of this strategy. This new strategy stems from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD), a policy framework that elevates global development as a key pillar of American power alongside defense and diplomacy in order to create the conditions where assistance is no longer needed. The FY 2012 request includes \$27 billion (comprised of DA and other appropriations accounts) to achieve the goals outlined in the PPD by supporting programs focused on sustainable development, economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing development innovations, and sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs. A key outcome of the PPD is the Partnerships for Growth (PFG), which calls for a coordinated U.S. government strategy of enhanced engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment democratic governance and sustainable development. In FY 2012, the Department of State and USAID will continue working with the initial PFG candidates-El Salvador, Ghana, the Philippines, and Tanzania-to promote broad-based economic growth through this account and others.

U.S. national security depends on the nation's ability to deal with the urgent, the important, and the long-term all at the same time. DA is used to respond to longer-term challenges to human and economic security. These efforts - highlighted by fighting hunger, responding to climate change, and more - support the rise of capable new players who can help solve regional and global problems and help protect U.S. national security.

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation 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 U.S. 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 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 focus 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 2012, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of food security, economic growth, education, governing justly and democratically, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The strategy for Feed the Future starts with the recognition that food security is not just about food, but it is all about security - national security, economic security, environmental security, and human security. These food security programs contribute to economic and social development by increasing rural incomes and reducing poverty and hunger. Other 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, mobilizing private sector participation, and strengthening recipient country accountability. Education programs focus on improving quality and access, building higher education capacity, and providing youth with basic academic and life skills that empower them to take full advantage of economic opportunity.

Programs in the area of governing justly and democratically advance democracy, human rights, and governance. Programs vary based on the challenges present in each country, but include increasing political competition; strengthening civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; supporting the free flow of information; promoting government that is effective and legitimate; strengthening the rule of law; and advancing anti-corruption measures. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities are designed to meet the unique needs of fragile or crisis-prone countries to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, supporting peace processes, and addressing the root causes of conflict and instability through peace building programs.

#### **Highlights:**

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2012 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$911.9 million):** In many places, people whose sustenance is from agriculture cannot grow enough to feed their families, earn an income from selling their crops, or have no way of transporting it to local or regional markets. The broken systems contribute to hunger and poverty and can, in turn, lead to political instability. Since 2007, when global food prices skyrocketed, there have been riots over food in more than 60 countries. U.S. assistance will support investments that address 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; increasing incomes so the poor can purchase enough food; and reducing under-nutrition through targeted interventions that assist the most vulnerable. Assistance in the agriculture sector will focus on increasing incomes for producers, especially 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. Funding will increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time. Assistance will be 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. Investments will be concentrated in select countries where conditions are right to sustain progress. 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.

- **Global Climate Change (\$452 million):** The effect of global climate change poses huge national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and politics. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change by partnering with key developing countries to reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Adaptation programs will work with countries to better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact on vulnerable populations and increasing those populations' resilience. Clean energy programs will partner with countries to support reforms and capacity-building with the aim of reducing GHG emission trajectories, particularly through investments in development and implementation of national-level low emissions development planning under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, and through the promotion of policies and technologies for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other clean energy priorities. Sustainable landscapes programs will reduce GHG emissions from forests and landscapes by helping countries analyze drivers of deforestation and develop plans to address them under the EC-LEDS program, build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, and build capacity and enhance rights for forest-dependent and indigenous communities to participate in and benefit from carbon finance opportunities.
- **Education:** By opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies, the Department of State and USAID foster economic prosperity at home. Education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. USAID's education strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, which includes basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The predominant focus is on basic education - specifically, reading acquisition in primary grades. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals are also critical. Finally, increased equitable access to educational services for children and youth in conflict or crisis contexts will be prioritized. In addition to these programmatic priorities will be key policy reforms, especially as they advance accountability, transparency, and results measurement. Education investments will be driven by prioritizing contexts where interventions are realistically and measurably achievable in a three to five year timeframe, even with a longer strategic context.
- **Economic Growth:** The global financial crisis continues to hurt many developing and transition countries: weakening their financial systems, tightening credit, disrupting trade and investment, and decreasing economic opportunities, especially for the poor and disadvantaged. Development Assistance investments will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid, broad-based economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. A state that does not have growth-enhancing policies for raising and budgeting money cannot gather the resources to address its HIV/AIDS problem sustainably. Trade rules that block farmers from selling their goods across borders discourage farmers from growing the food required to support food security. Forests needed to address global climate change cannot be sustained if structures are not in place that provide local populations with the incentive to maintain them. U.S. economic growth investments will work in sectors and with firms to enhance their ability to work within these environments. Programs will work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.



- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make government more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries which respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. This assistance is central to the success of overall development efforts in areas such as economic growth, global health, climate change, food security, and humanitarian assistance. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights. The focus of DA will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America to help ensure they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programming will pursue specific goals, including, increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, nongovernmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens' political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.
- **USAID FORWARD Initiatives (\$71.8 million):** Funding will support initiatives on innovation, evaluation, and science and technology which will change the way USAID develops and brings innovations to scale, uses scientific advancements, and evaluates its work. The Development Innovation Ventures program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects, while the science and technology funding supports a series of Grand Challenges for Development to bring the power of science to bear on major development problems. Evaluation funds support a rebuilding of USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation.

## International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted International Disaster Assistance	845,000	845,000	-	860,700
Non-War Supplemental	460,000	460,000	-	-
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>1,305,000</b>	<b>1,305,000</b>	<b>845,000</b>	<b>860,700</b>

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$860.7 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas. These funds provide for the management of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs. Natural disasters, civil strife, 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 livelihood 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.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing 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).<sup>1</sup> Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for IDA.<sup>2</sup> These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and a cooperative agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

<sup>1</sup> Under the statutory framework of P.L. 108-188, as amended, and P.L. 110-229, the Federal emergency Management Agency 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Transition Initiatives	55,000	55,000	55,000	56,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$56 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to advance peace and democracy in countries that are important to U.S. foreign policy, 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	50,000	50,000	75,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

In FY 2010, funding for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) was first provided by Congress in an effort to regularize funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207 authority. Managed by USAID, these funds support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises that address security or stabilization needs. The FY 2012 request of \$75 million will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, 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.

## Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/ 4/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[25,000]	[25,000]	[25,000]	[50,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,300

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) provided that Economic Support Funds enacted therein for Haiti earthquake relief could be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the DCA heading. Any such transfers are in addition to the transfers authorized under the FY 2010 DCA heading.

The FY 2012 request includes \$50 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 the financing of 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 \$2.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$82 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 64 USAID missions to enter into over 300 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. Despite the ongoing global financial crisis, DCA mobilized more private capital in 2010 than any previous year. The accelerated progress of the DCA portfolio can be attributed in part to its increasing number of strategic partnerships. In the last year, partnerships with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the African Development Bank, and Standard Chartered have resulted in innovative projects and an expanded reach for DCA.

In FY 2012, DCA will continue to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agriculture, energy-efficiency projects, and municipalities. In addition, USAID intends to scale guarantees, particularly for key Administration priorities such as food security, water, and health. For example, DCA will work with the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support a large water fund in Africa. DCA will also establish a regional guarantee to support infrastructure, such as irrigation for agriculture 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 \$18 billion.

## Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Economic Support Fund	6,569,567	6,563,398		5,968,663
Non-War Supplemental	912,000	912,000		-
Economic Support Fund	7,481,567	7,475,398	6,344,000	5,968,663

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of \$5,968.7 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. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security by preventing wars and containing conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

### Highlights:

**Sub-Saharan Africa (\$618.5 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funding for programs that strengthen effective democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries. The focus countries in Africa include:

- **Sudan (\$335.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will support implementation of the outcome of the January 2011 referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudanese unity or southern independence, ongoing stabilization and conflict mitigation programs along the North-South border, and peace processes in Darfur. In Southern Sudan, funds will mainly support conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, consensus building between leaders and constituencies, good governance, anti-corruption efforts, basic education, and improved service delivery. In Darfur and the Three Areas, efforts will focus on stabilization and conflict mitigation with the potential to pilot early recovery in Darfur, if conditions on the ground allow. Funding for these programs will help to maintain stability and prevent conflict.
- **Liberia (\$124.3 million):** The FY 2012 request focuses on reforming the security and justice sectors, improving governance, expanding basic and higher education, increasing food security, developing the private sector, and rehabilitating market roads and infrastructure.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$59.9 million):** The FY 2012 request will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, governance reforms, legislature capacity

building, and rule of law and civil protection programs to support a democratic Congo that provides for the basic needs of its citizens.

- **Zimbabwe (\$39.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will support strengthening the rule of law and human rights, improving governance, increasing political competition and consensus building, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting the private sector and economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe, particularly with regard to macro-economic technical assistance, assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a reform-minded transitional government or a new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections that represent the will of the Zimbabwean people.

**East Asia and the Pacific (\$57.7 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funding to strengthen democracy and economic development in the region.

- **Burma (\$35.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will focus on strengthening civil society, fostering ethnic reconciliation and democratic culture and practices, strengthening alternatives to the educational system, providing crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons along the border, and continuing post-disaster recovery efforts in the Delta and other neglected areas of the country.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$12.6 million):** The FY 2012 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. Additionally, the funds will support the Secretary of State's Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). These programs will help maintain momentum for key economic priorities pursued within APEC during the United States' host year in 2011 and will fulfill the President's commitments to the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

**Europe and Eurasia (\$6 million):** The FY 2012 request for Europe and Eurasia supports peace and reconciliation programs in Cyprus and Northern Ireland. In Cyprus, funds will support programs 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 economic integration. In Northern Ireland, resources will support the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, which focuses on improving economic conditions and fostering peace and reconciliation in marginalized and divided communities in Belfast and other areas of Northern Ireland, and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland.

**Near East (\$1,593.2 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and to help create economic opportunities for youth in the region. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests.

- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2012 request will advance political reforms; build technical capacity of the local and national governments; support improvements in basic education, health, energy, youth and poverty, and water, and sanitation services in Jordanian communities; and provide assistance to address the needs of youth and reduce poverty.
- **Egypt (\$250 million):** The FY 2012 request is intended to support political and economic reform in Egypt, as well as broader development objectives. Given the

changing political situation, programs will aim to support increased public participation, while promoting human rights, civil society capacity building, and a transition to a market-oriented, private sector-led economy. Funds will continue to address the needs of ordinary Egyptians, including improving coverage of primary health care among underserved populations, and building sustainable systems to expand and enhance education.

- **Iraq (\$325.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq as the U.S. Government completes the transition from a military to civilian partnership. This request will support capacity-building efforts in the central and provincial governments, fund anti-corruption programs, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, especially by developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$400.4 million):** The FY 2012 request will strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) as a credible partner in Middle East peace and security efforts, and continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to support PA reform efforts; support economic, democratic and social development of the West Bank and Gaz; increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people; and help build the institutions necessary for a future Palestinian state that can live side-by-side with Israel in peace and security. Funding will be used to ensure progress is made towards peace, create a more stable Middle East and support U.S. national security.
- **Lebanon (\$100 million):** The FY 2012 request supports Lebanon's viability as an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of its citizens. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes significant direct project assistance that will improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States is closely watching recent developments in Lebanon. The next government should be judged by its actions and decisions. Until there is a new Lebanese government, it is premature to make any determinations about the future of U.S. assistance to Lebanon. However, it is important that we continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 as an incentive for the next government and to consolidate gains. The program's emphasis will continue to be placed on funding non-governmental organizations.

**South and Central Asia (\$2,980.1 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funding for economic reconstruction and development, democracy and governance efforts, and stabilization initiatives.

- **Afghanistan (\$1,587.6 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the civilian-military campaign strategy to counter threats posed by extremists, build the capacity of the Afghan Government to deliver services to its people and promote economic opportunities. These resources will continue to lay the groundwork for transition of districts and provinces from international to Government of Afghanistan control of governance, security, and service delivery. Additionally, these funds will continue critical assistance in areas such as health, education, agriculture, strengthening the rule of law, and improving governance.
- **Pakistan (\$1,359.6 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone



areas, as well as medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to increase stabilization, improve energy and water infrastructure, increase economic growth including agriculture, and improve delivery of social services. It will also complement current efforts to help Pakistan rebuild from the 2010 floods.

**Western Hemisphere (\$477.6 million):** The FY 2012 ESF request will enhance citizen safety, foster social and economic opportunity, and strengthen effective and democratic institutions. Foreign assistance to Mexico and Central America secures U.S. borders by funding counterdrug and anti-crime initiatives. The investments in the western hemisphere are critical to repelling the reach of criminal organizations and gang violence throughout the region. Targeted amounts of funding will be directed toward economic development needs that help support regional security. Effective programs, such as education and skills training for at-risk youth, reduce the attractiveness of criminal activity. Trade-capacity building programs promote free trade, international investment, and economic partnerships with the region.

- **Haiti (\$146.3 million):** Funding in the FY 2012 request will support long-term development in key sectors, such as infrastructure and energy, food and economic security, health and other basic services, and governance and the rule of law. Funds will catalyze economic growth by investing in agriculture and energy development, and will ensure long-term stability by building capacity and effectiveness of public institutions, particularly those responsible for health, justice, and security.
- **Mexico (\$33.3 million):** The FY 2012 request will support the Administration’s “Beyond Merida” four-pillar approach to broaden and deepen cooperation with Mexico in order to strengthen institutions and communities against the deleterious effects of drugs and organized crime, particularly at the regional and local level. Specifically, ESF programs will foster greater respect for the rule of law and human rights by building strong and resilient communities in targeted geographic areas that are most at risk. A more stable Mexico will increase United States’ national security and economic growth potential.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$79 million):** The FY 2012 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$45 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$17 million) to build the capacity of these regions to combat rising threats from drug trafficking and organized crime, strengthen law enforcement and rule of law institutions, and combat the root causes of poverty and inequality. CARSI seeks to counter Central America’s rapidly deteriorating security situation through a sequenced approach; ESF funding will strengthen justice sector institutions as well as address the underlying economic and social conditions that place communities at risk. In the Caribbean, CBSI mitigates the “balloon effect” of drugs and crime patterns shifting to the Caribbean as a result of improved security situations elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. These funds will promote social justice through programs designed to promote justice sector reform, combat government corruption, and assist vulnerable populations at risk of recruitment into criminal organizations. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts United States national security, and these funds will be used to help stem the violence and reverse the trends.
- **Colombia (\$189.1 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to 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. ESF-supported programs will build on the security gains achieved and support alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity - all in carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.

- **Venezuela (\$5 million):** These funds will help strengthen and support a Venezuelan civil society that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will enhance citizens' access to objective information, facilitate peaceful debate on key issues, provide support to democratic institutions and processes, promote citizen participation, and encourage democratic leadership.
- **Cuba (\$20 million):** These funds will support humanitarian assistance for prisoners of conscience and their families, strengthen Cuban civil society and encourage civic participation, and promote fundamental freedoms and basic human rights, including free expression.

**Global Programs (\$235.5 million):** The FY 2012 ESF request funds programs that are implemented worldwide.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$66.5 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2012 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights.
- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$125.1 million):** As part of the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, funds will support key strategic bilateral diplomatic partnerships as well as multilateral efforts to include the Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Major Economies Initiatives and Partnerships, Methane-to-Markets Partnership, World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the World Bank Market Readiness Facility. Outside of GCC, OES Partnerships will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development. This funding will aid efforts to help developing countries deal with the impact of climate change, which is threatening to exacerbate problems significantly in providing basic human needs and economic livelihoods.
- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (\$39.9 million):** The requested funds will promote fiscal transparency through projects in countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform; expand economic opportunity by supporting entrepreneurship and providing entrepreneurs with necessary skills to expand enterprises; help to improve accountability, transparency, and development outcomes in emerging oil and gas producing nations; and support U.S. export promotion efforts by focusing where

improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.

## Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 budget request for Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) of \$626.7 million supports 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. In the context of a tightly constrained budget environment overall, the significant decrease in resources requested for AEECA in FY 2012 reflects progress by a number of countries toward Euro-Atlantic integration and the need to support other foreign assistance priorities globally.

### Europe

For Southeastern Europe, the FY 2012 request supports efforts to promote peace and stability 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 2012 request is intended to help improve Bosnia and Herzegovina's 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. The reduction in funding for Kosovo results in part from the normalization of the bilateral budget after several years of heightened assistance during its transition to independence. Resources requested will focus on building the capacity of Kosovo's nascent democratic institutions and fostering economic development. Other priorities include funding to advance democratic reforms in Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro and consolidate and secure progress achieved in these countries to date.

### Eurasia

U.S. assistance in Eurasia focuses on encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies, and the FY 2012 request prioritizes funding to support the most reform-oriented countries in the region as they continue to move toward European integration. With Georgia's major infrastructure and immediate recovery needs in the wake of the August 2008 conflict with Russia met, FY 2012 funding for Georgia will focus on sustaining the longer-term efforts to build solid democratic institutions and provide the tools for broad-based economic growth. Another key focus in FY 2012 is on helping Ukraine and Moldova improve democratic governance, increase their energy independence, and diversify export markets. For Russia, the request focuses on programs to promote democracy and rule of law, and also to promote cooperation with the Government of Russia in areas of mutual interest, such as health, environment, and trade.

## Central Asia

Central Asia remains particularly unstable with economic opportunities accessible only to elites, ineffective local and national governments, and under-developed democratic institutions. Governments' responsibilities to provide quality education, health care and municipal services are seldom met, illegal trafficking is rampant, and the overall environment is beginning to foster destabilizing extremism. The FY 2012 request prioritizes assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic to support the new Government's efforts to reform core institutions, law enforcement, and increase economic opportunities. Assistance is also concentrated in Tajikistan, where U.S. programs are focused on bolstering security, improving governance, addressing deficiencies in health and education and increasing food security.

### Highlights:

- **Ukraine (\$79.1 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and signs of backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will promote sound economic policy to deal with ongoing financial challenges; help clean up and secure the Chornobyl nuclear facility; improve energy security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; and support civil society, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts.
- **Georgia (\$66.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to institutionalize democratic and economic development gains following the August 2008 conflict with Russia and further Euro-Atlantic integration and reform. 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.
- **Kosovo (\$63 million):** Funding will help still 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, strengthen democratic institutions, and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- **Russia (\$52.3 million):** Assistance will help strengthen U.S.-Russia cooperation in areas of mutual national interest and Russian efforts to further democratic reform. 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.
- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$40.8 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to rebuild reformed security forces, bolster civil society and democratic institutions, and empower the private sector. Other programs will focus on combating drug trafficking and other transnational threats, and addressing social issues such as education and health. Agricultural programs will focus on improved land use, increased access to inputs, rationalized irrigation, and facilitation of the use of modern technologies.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$39 million):** Funding will help Bosnia regain momentum towards Euro-Atlantic integration and remedy its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia develop its state-level institutions, strengthen 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 (\$38.8 million):** Funding will emphasize increasing the stability of Tajikistan, particularly given its potential impact on U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Programs will help strengthen the country's border security and counter-narcotics efforts, strengthen local governance, combat extremism, and improve education and health. Funding will also be used to support the Feed the Future initiative. Programs will focus on solving systemic problems that contribute to food shortages and could threaten Tajikistan's stability, such as water use, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor livestock care.

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,693,000	1,693,000		1,613,100
Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000		-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The international humanitarian programs of the U.S. Government provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2012 MRA request of \$1,613.1 million will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as contributions to nongovernmental organization partners 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; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

### Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance (\$1,192.3 million):** In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such 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 voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- Refugee Admissions (\$367.3 million):** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through domestic voluntary agency partners, these funds will help refugees to resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$20 million):** This funding will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$33.5 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA appropriation. Funds requested for FY 2012 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.



## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 2012 request of \$32 million will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2010, \$75.5 million was provided from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, and other victims of conflict in Somalia and Kyrgyzstan, and flooding in Pakistan. ERMA funds were also used to address serious food shortages around the world for those vulnerable people who are dependent on the international community for survival.

## Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Peace Corps	400,000	400,000	400,000	439,600

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 budget request of \$439.6 million for the Peace Corps reflects President Obama's strong commitment to the Peace Corps and will enable the agency to continue to strengthen and reform all aspects of its operations through implementation of the comprehensive agency-wide assessment completed in June 2010.

The mission of the Peace Corps is firmly rooted in then-Sen. John F. Kennedy's challenge to students at the University of Michigan in 1960 to serve their country in the cause of peace by living and working in developing countries. That mission - to promote world peace and friendship - remains as critical today as it was when the first generation of Peace Corps Volunteers was sworn into service in 1961.

For almost 50 years, the Peace Corps' mission has been expressed in three core goals: to help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

The Peace Corps' approach to achieving these goals is unique within the U.S. government. Volunteers spend 27 months living and working alongside community members. They interact with their host communities on a regular basis, eating the same food, living in the same types of houses, using the same transportation, and communicating in the local language. This lays the foundation for building mutual trust and understanding, while setting the stage for a collaboration which allows Volunteers to address host country development goals at both the individual and community levels.

Since its creation, over 200,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps Volunteers, living and working side-by-side with local community members in 139 countries around the world. Volunteers serve only in those countries where they have been invited by the host government. Today, Volunteers in more than 75 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.

Volunteers return to the United States eager and well-prepared to share what they have learned with friends, family members, co-workers, and the broader American public. For many Volunteers, this extensive exposure to international public service becomes a life's calling, launching large numbers of returned Volunteers into careers dedicated to improving the lives of others both here in the United States and overseas.

## Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,125,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$1,125.1 million will allow the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to continue to make significant contributions to the Administration's foreign policy priorities including food security, climate change, global health, and fiscal transparency. This funding will help the world's low income and lower-middle income countries reduce poverty, combat global health threats, develop markets, govern peacefully, and expand democracy worldwide.

Since its creation in 2004, MCC has reached many milestones in the foreign assistance arena and is recognized as an innovative U.S. Government agency that contributes effectively to country-led and results-focused development aid around the world. MCC builds institutional capacity through "smart aid" programs with partner countries that practice good governance, fight corruption, invest in healthcare and education, and promote competitiveness through country-determined investments in such priority areas as infrastructure and agriculture.

MCC-funded compacts are designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC coordinates projects with other donors to avoid costly duplication and considers the role of gender and the impact on the environment.

MCC emphasizes results and transparency through compact development and implementation. Economic Rate of Return estimates are generated for all of the projects in a compact, and MCC posts these results on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, also available on MCC's website.

The first step in MCC's grant making process is for MCC's Board of Directors (Board) to determine those countries that are compact eligible, and the eligible countries MCC will seek to partner with through a compact. When making eligibility determinations the Board starts with a list of candidate countries and the countries' performance on seventeen independent and transparent policy indicators in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. In addition to the performance indicators, the Board factors in the availability of funds to MCC and the ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in a particular country into the compact eligibility determination. After the Board approves a country as compact eligible, MCC works with selected countries to assist in the development of a compact. Compact countries are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth and use public consultation as one of the primary methods to determine compact projects. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well the country's ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their own development-country ownership-can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but MCC believes it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Since its inception, MCC has signed 22 compacts and 23 threshold agreements, committing over \$8.3 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measurable and transparent objectives. Thanks to MCC development programs, training for more than 146,000 farmers has boosted productivity and food security, and construction or completion of more than 3,300 kilometers of roads now provides improved access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

MCC will sign a compact with Malawi in February, 2011 and is in the process of working with Zambia and Indonesia to develop a first compact, and with Cape Verde for a second compact. For FY 2012, MCC anticipates second compacts with Ghana and Georgia. These investments are examples of “smart aid” and will help to foster stability through economic growth and poverty reduction with these strategic and high performing partners.

## Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	23,000	23,000	19,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$19.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide targeted, small-dollar investments to help marginalized, poor communities in the Western Hemisphere to undertake their own development initiatives. The FY 2012 budget cuts IAF by nearly 20 percent in order to better prioritize scarce foreign assistance funding. However, IAF can maintain its current program level by seeking partnerships with the U.S. Government and private sector and reducing overhead. In FY 2012, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities and interests in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty, contribute to an environment of increased personal security, and foster better economic development by supporting projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, promote sustainable agricultural practices, preserve the environment, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing.

Through its 40 years of experience, the IAF has developed specialized expertise in unleashing the power of the poor to help themselves and advance their communities. The IAF's investment of nearly \$700 million has enabled grantees to mobilize nearly \$1 billion more from local, regional, and private sources.

The IAF will continue to lever development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government dollars. One example is the RedEAmerica initiative, through which Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF into grassroots development. This initiative has helped corporate partners move away from charitable philanthropy to more strategic investments that promote long-term, self-help development. Similarly, by sharing our experience and know-how with community foundations, hometown associations, and other diaspora groups, the IAF will help channel more resources into effective development projects that deliver concrete results in communities with the greatest need.

The IAF will complement and enhance the value of investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by providing small amounts of support to help the organized poor take advantage of infrastructure and other large-scale investments or new trade opportunities.

## African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$24 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 to address other locally identified development needs. The FY 2012 budget cuts ADF by 20 percent in order to better prioritize scarce foreign assistance funding. However, ADF can maintain its current program level by seeking partnerships within the U.S. Government and private sector and reducing overhead.

As an independent federal agency, 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. Over 75% of ADF programming is focused on agriculture development and food security. 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/4/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/4/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	32,100	32,100	25,000	30,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000
Department of the Treasury	92,100	92,100	85,000	45,120

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Enacted and Actual Totals for Treasury Technical Assistance includes \$7.1 million of supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

### Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2012 request of \$30.1 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. Through the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA), Treasury advisors work side-by-side with government officials in finance ministries and central banks in more than fifty countries to strengthen their capacity to manage public finances - through efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, fundamentally sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat corruption and economic crimes. The proposed budget supports Treasury's work to strengthen financial infrastructure and counter terrorist financing in national security priority countries where long-term stability will depend on strong financial governance. Further, the request allows for a modest, but important expansion of OTA's work in priority areas, including infrastructure finance, and increasing access to financial services and climate finance, both G20 commitments. The request will also enable OTA to strengthen its assistance in enhanced engagement regions, such as the East African Community, or countries, such as El Salvador, in furtherance of the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development.

### Debt Restructuring

The FY 2012 request of \$15 million will be used to support Treasury implementation of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act which authorizes debt relief for low and middle income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is reduced and "redirected" to provide for grants to local nongovernmental organizations and other entities engaged in forest conservation in the beneficiary country. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction and redirection. To date, the United States has concluded 17 TFCA agreements in 14 countries. These agreements will together generate over \$260 million for tropical forest conservation, which will help further reduce the impact of climate change on the United States and other nations. TFCA helps protect the biodiversity found in tropical forests around the world, while also protecting critical ecosystems.

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,848,000	1,848,000		1,511,838
Non-War Supplemental	322,660	322,660		-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,170,660	2,170,660	1,597,000	1,511,838

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1,511.8 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist and other criminal networks involved in the illegal drug trade, as well as other illicit enterprises. INCLE programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Significant 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. In countries that have specific challenges to overcome, INCLE resources can help to establish a stable and secure environment, including in Iraq (which is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations section), Afghanistan, Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Lebanon, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Sudan, and Liberia. The Near East, South and Central Asia, and Western Hemisphere account for most of the INCLE request, although continuing concerns in both Africa and East Asia (i.e., West Africa and Indonesia) require continued policy and programmatic attention.

### Highlights:

#### Africa

- **Sudan (\$37 million):** Funding will support the development of southern Sudanese capacity to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. 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 million):** In order to continue Liberia's transition to peace the country's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors will provide training and mentorship on a range of issues such as investigation skills, leadership, and sexual and gender based violence. Technical assistance will be



supplemented by material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and office supplies which will be provided throughout the country to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry.

- **Africa Regional (\$19.2 million):** Funding includes three initiatives covering different regions in Africa. These funds are divided among the- Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), formerly known as East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII), and a new initiative named West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSII). WARSII focuses on establishing and sustaining effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement services as well as improving the capacity and sustainability of civil and criminal justice sector actors and institutions in West Africa. The initiative provides technical assistance, advice, and training to facilitate partner efforts to counter transnational threats such as illicit trafficking in arms, persons, and drugs and to strengthen conflict mitigation and state legitimacy. This initiative subsumes West African programs requested bilaterally in past years.

### Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$113 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to reform the security sector by providing training, equipment, and infrastructure support to the 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, infrastructure support, 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.
- **Lebanon (\$25 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces has been a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. The United States is closely watching recent developments in Lebanon. The next government should be judged by its actions and decisions. Until there is a new Lebanese government, it is premature to make any determinations about the future of U.S. assistance to Lebanon. However, it is important that the United States continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 as an incentive for the next government and to consolidate gains.
- **Yemen (\$11 million):** Funds will support efforts to enhance justice, security, and the rule of law in Yemen by building a more professional, accessible, and accountable criminal justice system. Technical assistance, training, and equipment will be provided to Yemen's civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to enhance the Yemeni government's delivery of basic policing and justice services that respond to citizens' crime and public safety concerns, particularly in underserved regions, and that combat the influence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Assistance will also foster more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice institutions and help the government provide correctional services that respect human rights and counter radicalization.

### South Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$324 million):** Programs will focus on addressing two of the greatest strategic challenges facing the United States in the war in Afghanistan - Afghan rule of law development and the drug trade that fuels the insurgency. Funds will maintain the current presence of the longstanding and successful Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) and Corrections System Support Program (CSSP) in the Afghan provinces of Kabul, Herat,

Nangarhar, Balkh, Kunduz, Kandahar, Paktia, and Bamiyan as well as mentoring presence in the national-level institutions including the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Women's Affairs. Funding will also support the expansion of the Judicial Security Unit program and provide initial capacity building and mentoring to the Ministry of Justice as it prepares to assume responsibility for detainees transitioned from U.S. military custody. Funding will also continue to support juvenile and Ministry of the Interior detention facilities, maintain assistance to women and their children in prison, and continue providing support for legal aid. Finally, funding will continue support to the Major Crimes Task Force, the Anti-Corruption Unit, and the Counter-Narcotics Justice Center (CNJC).

Afghanistan's drug trade funds insurgent operations, undermines the Afghan government, and is a stumbling block to a sustainable transition of U.S. assistance to Afghan leadership. The FY 2012 budget will continue to strengthen the ability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan to interdict drug smugglers and disrupt criminal networks, both independently and in partnership with neighboring countries; increase the capacity of the central Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) to formulate and coordinate national-level drug policy; continue Afghan-led efforts to implement counternarcotics public information programs via radio, television, and mobile theater; and promote regional cooperation against the drug trade between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Funding will also continue drug demand reduction efforts with support to outreach, treatment, and rehabilitation centers.

- **Pakistan (\$125 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 (\$248.5 million):** The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to 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. Programs will focus heavily on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal level criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions. Funding will increasingly support similar programs for state and local institutions, especially in areas of high criminal activity in Mexico - for example, along the Mexico's northern border. These efforts will also support efforts at the federal level.
- **Colombia (\$160.6 million):** Funding will focus on supporting Colombian-led consolidation programs that seek to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and illicit drug growth and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict areas. Consolidation efforts not only address lingering security threats in Colombia, but they also utilize traditional interdiction and eradication programs to prevent illegal drugs from reaching the United States and further disrupting the transit zone. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will also 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 aid the Colombian National Police in assuming additional security

responsibilities and combating emerging criminal drug organizations and also fund important military programs such as navy maritime interdiction. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2012 funding for successful completion.

- **Peru (\$29 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru (GOP) 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 support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as 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 (\$10 million):** Funds will advance nationalization efforts by shifting costs for such programs as eradication to the Government of Bolivia -- continuing targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs, while seeking cost efficiencies with the Government of Bolivia (GOB). Support will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police; support interdiction efforts at reduced levels; build the capacity of law enforcement, prosecutor's and the judiciary; support trafficking-in-persons and other rule of law initiatives; and continue public awareness on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.
- **Haiti (\$19.4 million):** Assistance will support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) and related activities through civilian police, counternarcotics, rule of law and corrections programs and support efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training.
- **Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$55 million):** Citizen safety in Central America is deteriorating rapidly as criminal organizations seek to establish strongholds in the region. Funds will continue to support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America, with less focus on procurement of equipment. Funds will support efforts to address border and port security; continue support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; sustain the final year of the four-year investment for aviation based in Guatemala; continue to build capacity of law enforcement and other actors to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. Funds will also support improved prison management and equipment and encourage cooperation and joint operations throughout the region. The program reduces funds for basic law enforcement equipment, while continuing to provide programs that support justice sector reform and local capabilities.
- **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$30 million):** Funding will continue to support efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs and promote social justice in the Caribbean region. Funding will be directed primarily toward enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean but will also provide technical assistance to support the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

## Global Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts, and policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.7 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$34.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$31.3 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 an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP 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; facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.8 million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2010 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$17.3 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$15 million):** This is an important new initiative that build capacity of police contributing countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of policing in peacekeeping missions. Funding will be used for training and capacity building efforts.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.8 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.
- **Civilian Police (\$4 million):** Funding will strengthen the Department's ability to launch quality criminal justice and law enforcement programs globally, a critical task for preventing and responding to conflict and counternarcotics and anti-crime efforts. Funding will be used to further develop and maintain a cadre of police, justice sector and corrections senior experts who provide a key resource to the Department in conducting technical assessments, program development, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination

with law enforcement, the interagency and international organizations. Funds will also support the continued development of policies and procedures to guide field and Washington based staff, and will support a program to directly manage pre-deployment training of contracted personnel in the field through the new Department-managed Executive Conference and Training Center in Sterling, Virginia. Finally, funds will continue to support the already fruitful efforts to both recruit and partner with state, municipal, and county level police, justice, and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INCLE programs.

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$708.5 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.

### Highlights:

#### Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$30 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 (\$69 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise, through such activities as scientist redirection and engagement, and security upgrades at biological and chemical agent laboratories and facilities.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$85.9 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear 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 as part of a multi-year commitment to the organization.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$60.9 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, 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. In

addition, \$7.5 million will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The WMD Terrorism program (\$6 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.
- The U.S. voluntary contribution to the United Nations (\$1.5 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.

#### **Anti -Terrorism Programs**

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$192.7 million) has long been the U.S. government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. The program provides training and equipment to help build the anti-terrorism capacities of friendly nations, to strengthen bilateral ties, and to increase respect for human rights. ATA helps partner countries to build a wide range of counterterrorism capabilities, including border security, critical infrastructure protection, national leadership protection, response to and management of terrorist and mass casualty incidents, investigative skills, response to weapons of mass destruction attacks, and response to kidnapping for ransom crimes. ATA also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges.
- The Countering Violent Extremism program (\$5 million) supports targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries by promoting positive alternatives to violence, with a special focus on at-risk youth. Programming includes the creation of positive narratives to contest militant propaganda and leadership development to help build civil society as a bulwark against violent extremism.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$42 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 funds to complete the deployment of critical biometrics enhancements begun in FY 2010 to assist 17 partner nations, supports continued system expansion into critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, and Thailand), allows development and testing of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$17 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, disrupting, and dismantling terrorist financial networks. CTF funds are used for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance capacity-building aimed at assisting our foreign partners in developing comprehensive and effective legal frameworks and regulatory regimes, active and capable financial investigative units, as well as strengthening the investigative skills of law enforcement entities, bolstering prosecutorial and judicial development and countering bulk cash smuggling. CTF also works with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of NADR funding implement action plans to comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$8 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. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental organizations, we can support initiatives and training including through the United Nations and regional bodies to bring terrorists to justice, strengthen transportation security, and increase cyber security. This funding will also support initiatives with regard to the establishment and activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

**Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance**

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$150 million) advances 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 (MANPADS), 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 funding for \$1.4 million in program development and support, \$2.5 million for cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and \$2.5 million for emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. An estimated \$25 million will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. The USG also pursues the reduction of MANPADS threats against aircraft by chairing the Interagency Coordinating Group for International Aviation Threat Reduction. In addition, global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year.



## Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$292 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counterterrorism 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 Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter Terrorism (PRACT), formerly known as the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII); supports long-term 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; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa.

### Highlights:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$91.9 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 third 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 2012 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 2012 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.
- **Sudan (\$60 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Southern Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including

the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of divisional and sector headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.

- **Somalia (\$51 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of 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 international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million):** The FY 2012 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (\$20 million):** The FY 2012 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.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$19 million):** FY 2012 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.
- **Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (\$10 million):** The FY 2012 request continues support for Preact, formerly known as EARS, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- **Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (\$7.2 million):** The FY 2012 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 (including neighboring Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau), the Horn of Africa, countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East 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.
- **Liberia (\$5 million):** The FY 2012 request funds the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-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 all of 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.

- **Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):** The FY 2012 request funds a continuation of a program begun in FY 2010 to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Military Education and Training	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$110 million. IMET 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, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. 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 (\$15.5 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 (\$9.2 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, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe (\$30.1 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. Perhaps most importantly it helps to ensure that those nations who fight alongside the United States in places like Afghanistan have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$18.3 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 (\$14.7 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$16.6 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Foreign Military Financing	5,470,000	5,476,169		5,550,463
Non-War Supplemental	50,000	50,000		-
Foreign Military Financing	5,520,000	5,526,169	5,160,000	5,550,463

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

<sup>3/</sup> The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,550.5 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 2012 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel and Pakistan and for the first time includes funding for Iraq, which is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, and secure peace in the Middle East.

### Highlights:

- Near East (\$4,858.7 million):** The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. At the time this document went to press, the political situation in the Middle East was fluid and longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances. The United States continue to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2012 in order to be able to continue programs that encourage a disciplined, well-training Egyptian military respectful of civilian human rights, and provide an incentive for the next government of Lebanon to adhere to its international obligations.

- **South and Central Asia (\$359 million):** The FY 2012 request includes \$350 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$85.6 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 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 address the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.
- **Europe (\$123.4 million):** In Europe, FMF is focused on supporting Coalition partners, both in terms of direct deployment support as well as support to help bolster defense reform and modernization efforts during a time of budgetary stress for many European partners. FMF also supports defense reform and modernization efforts in other European countries not currently Coalition partners in the hopes that such countries will be compatible with and able to deploy alongside the United States in the future.
- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$61 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.

## Global Security Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	-	50,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request of \$50 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund is a new three year pilot initiative that will streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance for military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces. It will also authorize providing assistance to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State decides that civilian providers are challenged to provide such assistance. Assistance programs under this fund would be collaboratively developed by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies as well as the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other appropriate agencies to facilitate the provision of assistance. The Fund is intended to address rapidly changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent opportunities strategically where an environment's security, political, economic, and social needs warrant such attention.



## Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	100,000
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-	-	-100,000
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund will expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations which will help to better support coalition and other United States partners participating in U.S. overseas contingency and other operations. This represents a re-activation of the International Assistance Program account managed by the Department of Defense for advance purchases of defense articles. Once activated, this fund operates as a revolving fund which is recapitalized as the advance purchase items are sold to partners. Advance purchases will focus initially on high-demand warfighter support equipment with long procurement lead times in order to accelerate the United States' ability to provide Coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective. Utilizing available mechanism to expedite support for U.S. partners is a high priority for both the Department of State and the Department of Defense.

The FY 2012 request includes \$100 million in discretionary budget authority for the SDAF, fully offset by a \$100 million transfer of Foreign Military Sales Administrative Surcharge Fees to re-capitalize SDAF in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act sec. 51(b).

## Multilateral Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/ 4/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/ 4/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations and Programs	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705
<b>Subtotal, International Organizations Programs</b>	<b>394,000</b>	<b>390,400</b>	<b>394,000</b>	<b>348,705</b>

### International Financial Institutions

International Development Association	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,262,500	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	117,364
Global Environment Facility	86,500	86,500	86,500	143,750
African Development Fund	155,000	155,000	155,000	195,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	32,418
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	105,000	115,250
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	106,586
Inter-American Development Bank	204,000	204,000	-	102,018
Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	4,670	20,429
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program <sup>5/</sup>	-	-	-	308,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	38,000	38,000	30,000	30,000
Clean Technology Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000	400,000
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	75,000	75,000	190,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	174,500
<b>Subtotal, International Financial Institutions</b>		<b>2,255,670</b>	<b>2,043,670</b>	<b>3,318,815</b>
<b>Multilateral Assistance</b>	<b>2,649,670</b>	<b>2,646,070</b>	<b>2,437,670</b>	<b>3,667,520</b>

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Enacted and Actual Totals for the International Fund for Agricultural Development includes \$204 million, and the Inter-American Development Bank includes \$8 million of supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

5/ In FY 2010, the U.S. Agency for International Development transferred \$66.6 million in Development Assistance Funds to Treasury for payment to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Fund.

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

The FY 2012 request of \$348.7 million for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This voluntary contribution approach is required to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

### **Highlights:**

- **United Nations Children’s Fund (\$126.6 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 (\$71.5 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.
- **United Nations Population Fund (\$47.5 million):** The United States continues to support the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 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.
- **UN Women (\$8 million):** With the creation in July 2010 of UN Women, the many issues of direct consequence to women and girls - including increasing women’s political participation, expanding women’s economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence against women, improving women’s health, protecting the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitating women’s political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and countering discrimination against women - will henceforth be handled by one agency. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women (which includes the former UNIFEM) will strengthen and streamline the UN’s efforts and will allow policies and programs related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently.
- **Multilateral Action Initiative (\$2 million):** This new Initiative will allow for timely funding of voluntary contributions to specific multilateral activities in order to address priority and emerging needs that were not specifically known at the time of the Budget submission. The purposes of this Initiative are to fund responses to peace and security challenges, spur innovation from multilateral organizations through timely seed money, respond to unanticipated crises, and contribute to the United Nations Junior Professional Officer program, which will allow the United States to seize opportunities to place young Americans in United Nations organizations.

## 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 Department of the Treasury's FY 2012 request reflects an extraordinary and unprecedented confluence of financing needs for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), stemming from their aggressive and proactive response to the global financial crisis, as well as the urgent imperative to address critical global challenges such as climate change and food security.

The FY 2012 request for the IFIs of \$3,318.8 million includes funding for two new replenishments to the International Development Association and the African Development Fund, and General Capital Increases (GCIs) to the MDBs which faced capital depletions after their aggressive and necessary response to the global financial crisis, which has been recognized as one of the most effective development interventions in generations. With more than \$222 billion mobilized around the world by the MDBs, millions of the poorest people were protected from the worst impacts of the crisis and economies of vital importance for U.S. exports have performed better than they would have absent this support. As a leading shareholder, the United States has agreed with the other MDB shareholders that restoring the capital shortfalls resulting from the MDB crisis response is critical if we wish to avoid a dramatic and rapid decline in the availability of MDB funding. These capital increase requests are the first since the 1990s and, stemming from the extraordinary nature of the global financial crisis, the only time that we have faced a simultaneous request by all the MDBs.

The budget also includes \$590 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 the United States' commitment to leadership in forging a global solution to the climate crisis. The budget also provides \$308 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank that provides financial assistance to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs.

- **International Development Association (IDA).** The FY 2012 request includes \$1,358.5 million for the first of three installments to the sixteenth replenishment of IDA (IDA16). IDA is a facility within the World Bank Group that makes grants and highly concessional or "soft" loans to the world's 79 poorest countries, and is the centerpiece of U.S. multilateral development assistance. IDA is the single largest source of development finance globally across a range of sectors, addressing primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, environmental safeguards, business climate improvements, infrastructure and institutional reforms. The United States was the driving force behind the creation of IDA in 1960 and remains its largest shareholder. U.S. funding for IDA has helped eradicate extreme hunger and poverty around the world, while also providing the United States with an opportunity to pursue initiatives that advance our priorities. The World Bank helped create Afghanistan's Microfinance Investment and Support Facility to establish a healthy microfinance sector. By 2009 more than one million loans-worth \$632 million-had been disbursed, with a 94 percent repayment record. Additionally, in Haiti 210,000 children are currently receiving daily meals through IDA support.

- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).** The FY 2012 request includes \$117.4 million for the first of five installments of the United States capital subscription to the IBRD GCI. IBRD is a facility within the World Bank Group that makes non-concessional or “hard” loans to primarily middle-income countries and as well as some creditworthy low-income countries. The IBRD focuses on supporting poverty reduction, economic development and global public goods, including climate change and food security. The Bank plans to continue strong increases in lending to support renewable energy and energy efficiency projects as well as agriculture and food production. The Bank also serves as the premier center for research and knowledge on development, helping to promote lessons learned and to identify innovations that can even more significantly leverage the Bank’s resources to combat poverty. As the Bank’s leading shareholder for more than 65 years, the United States has helped shape the global development agenda, advancing maternal and child health, education, good governance, private sector growth and civil society. As a result, the IBRD has been a key partner for the United States on the ground in many countries. In Pakistan the IBRD’s loan program of \$3.9 billion from 2005 through 2010 has supported important programs to aid recovery from the 2005 earthquake, provided micro credits to more than 275,000 borrowers, installed water systems for more than 9,000 families in Baluchistan, increased school enrollments, particularly among girls, and improved sanitation systems for 80 rural communities in Northern Pakistan. In Indonesia provincial health projects helped increase the proportion of birth deliveries by trained health workers from 37 percent in 1995 to 72 percent in 2007.
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$143.8 million for the second of four installments to the GEF, a multilateral fund that provides incremental finance—mostly grants—for projects that improve the global environment, such as reducing greenhouse gas pollution and conserving biodiversity. The GEF supports capacity building and innovative and cost-effective investments whose design and environmental benefits can be duplicated (and financed) elsewhere. Projects fall into seven categories with the following historical allocations: biodiversity conservation, reducing or avoiding GHG emissions, protection of international waters, combating desertification and deforestation, reducing persistent organic pollutants, and phasing out ozone-depleting chemicals. The Fifth GEF Replenishment was concluded in May, 2010 with a record 52 percent increase in new donor funding. Each dollar pledged by the United States was matched by five dollars from other donors, for a total of \$3.5 billion in new donor resources, and \$4.25 billion in available resources, over the FY2011 to FY2014 period. GEF has achieved significant results across the globe. Since 1991, Egypt has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions by 16.8 million tons as a result of GEF support of the country’s Energy Efficiency Improvement and Greenhouse Gas Reductions Project.
- **African Development Fund (AfDF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$195.0 million for the first of three installments to the twelfth replenishment of the AfDF (AfDF-12). The African Development Fund is a facility within the African Development Bank Group that works with the 40 poorest countries in Africa, offering grants and highly concessional or “soft” loans. The AfDF has a strong strategic focus on infrastructure, economic governance, and regional integration. The AfDF is particularly active in the infrastructure sector, a key challenge to economic growth on the continent. As the U.S. is the largest shareholder, AfDF is responding to U.S. development priorities such as infrastructure work through an increasing emphasis on rural infrastructure to meet food security needs, such as building roads to markets, storage facilities, enhancing water management and irrigation systems, and investments in clean energy, such as wind, hydro and solar power. Additionally, U.S. support for the Fund further supports AfDF’s Fragile States Facility, which helps meet the extraordinary infrastructure and

governance needs of countries emerging from conflict, such as Liberia. This assistance helps reduce the risk that fragile states slip back into conflict, which would create much larger long-run costs to the U.S. in terms of humanitarian needs and security vacuums. The AfDF has had significant impact in the region. For example, the AfDF provided \$170 million in support to regional power sectors, providing over 16 million people with a new electricity connection; and in Sierra Leone the rehabilitation of hydroelectric power generation cut power costs by 60 percent and provided 8,000 customers with new access.

- **African Development Bank (AfDB).** The FY 2012 request includes \$32.4 million for the first of eight installments for the AfDB's sixth GCI. The African Development Bank is the non-concessional or "hard" window that makes public sector loans to the 15 middle-income countries in Africa, and private sector loans to both middle- and low-income countries. The United States has been a shareholder in the AfDB since 1983, and has been a strong supporter of the AfDB's rapidly growing private sector lending portfolio as it is an important complement to public-sector investments that can improve the regional business climate. Through its support to Africa's middle-income countries, the AfDB is helping to create a new generation of markets for U.S. businesses and workers, enhancing the region's capacity to grow without reliance on donor aid. With U.S. engagement and leadership, the AfDB is building capacity in climate resilience and low-carbon development projects. For example, the Bank recently integrated tree planting into its road building projects, and is increasingly focused on developing renewable energy projects such as the Lake Turkana Wind Farm project in Kenya. Other recent results include the \$415.6 million Africa Food Crisis Response that benefitted 2.1 million people in 28 African countries (34 percent of which were women) and the Sidi Bel Abbes Drinking Water Supply Project which has supported Algeria's efforts to improve the integrated management of water resources, and access by communities to clean, reliable drinking water supplies, benefitting 600,000 people in Sidi Bel Abbes City alone.
- **Asian Development Fund (AsDF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$115.3 million for the third installment of a four-year commitment under the agreement of the ninth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund. As the Asian Development Bank's "soft" or concessional window, the AsDF is a critical provider of donor resources to some of the poorest countries in Asia. These resources finance policy support and policy reform, production capacity, human development, environmentally sustainable investments, good governance and capacity building for development management, and regional cooperation. Additionally, the AsDF places an emphasis on infrastructure finance, and the U.S. has been immensely successful in directing the AsDF's resources towards U.S. priority countries, including Afghanistan and Pakistan. U.S. investments have further supported critical projects with major results in the region, including Afghanistan's Hairatan-Mazar-e-Sharif Railway and investment in the Pakistan Energy Sector. As a result of AsDB's investments in Afghanistan's energy sector, at least 65 percent of urban households and 25 percent of rural households were expected to gain access to power by the end of 2010. The expansion of electrical capacity in combination with other AsDB investments in irrigation capacity is expected to lead to an annual increase in agricultural output of 6 percent per year and in agricultural exports of 9 percent per year through 2015.
- **Asian Development Bank (AsDB).** The FY 2012 request includes \$106.6 million for the second of five capital contributions for the fifth General Capital Increase. The Asian Development Bank is the "hard" or non-concessional window that makes loans to middle-income countries and creditworthy low income countries in Asia. The United States has been a leading shareholder of the Asian Development Bank since it

was established in 1966. The AsDB's comparative advantage is infrastructure finance in such core sectors as energy, transport, and water - typically these sectors will comprise 80 percent or more of AsDB operations in a given year. By the AsDB's own measure, operations supporting infrastructure perform best in terms of achieving output targets. In addition, the AsDB incorporates environment, capacity development, good governance, and private sector development in project design. An AsDF-funded education sector reform in Tajikistan had a dramatic impact, particularly on girls' enrollment rates in five pilot districts, which rose by 51 percent, much higher than the targeted 10-25 percent.

- **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).** The FY2012 request includes \$102.0 million for the first of five installments for the IDB's ninth GCI. The Inter-American Development Bank makes "hard" or non-concessional loans to middle-income governments, some creditworthy low-income countries, and private sector firms in Latin America and the Caribbean. Established in 1959, the IDB is the largest source of development financing in the region, providing 26 borrowing member countries close to 50 percent of their multilateral financing. For over 50 years, the United States has been the leading shareholder of the IDB, exercising strong influence over the Bank's policies and programs to ensure that the investments made by the American people in partnership with the other members of the Bank are financially sound, and advance the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB's response to the Haitian earthquake is a strong case in point. Following the devastating earthquake, the United States facilitated a landmark agreement ensuring that \$2 billion in total is available for Haiti through 2020, and that the funds will be distributed under strong standards of accountability and with an eye to maximum effectiveness. IDB financed projects have also achieved the following results in the region: 1.5 million households with new or upgraded water supply, 3.2 million students benefitted by education projects and 175,000 teachers trained, 13,600 miles of inter-urban roads built, maintained, or upgraded, 220,000 micro, small, and medium enterprises financed and 680,000 households with new or upgraded sanitary connections.
- **Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$25.0 million for the sixth installment payment of the first replenishment of the MIF. The MIF is a facility within the IDB Group, focusing on private sector development in the Western Hemisphere. The MIF promotes micro and small enterprise growth in Latin America and works directly with private sector and public sector partners to strengthen the environment for business, build the capabilities and skills of the workforce and broaden the economic participation of smaller enterprises. The United States was the primary force behind the creation of the MIF and its focus has been on areas prioritized by the United States from its beginning in 1993. Continued U.S. leadership at the IDB has allowed the United States to work with the MIF to build and enhance important regional partnerships to strengthen economic and private sector development. In response to the crisis in Haiti, the MIF immediately established a \$3 million credit line to help past and present MIF partners in Haiti get up and running. Additionally, the Business Development Program for the Software Industry in Uruguay played an important role in supporting the development of small and medium enterprises. The program substantially improved financial management processes, marketing strategies, and quality and cost control. As a result, these firms experienced sustained increases in sales (137 percent), exports (270 percent), and employment (142 percent).
- **Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC).** The FY 2012 request includes \$20.4 million to clear remaining U.S. arrears to the Inter-American Investment Corporation. The IIC, a facility of the IDB Group was established to promote private small and

medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Latin America and the Caribbean by offering a combination of direct loans and equity investments in individual companies, lending through private local banks, and participation in regional equity funds. The United States played the lead role in the creation of the IIC in 1984 because of our long-standing commitment to fostering economic growth, especially through the primacy of open markets and private sector-led growth. The IIC's mission is closely aligned these priorities and has had significant impacts in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IIC supports key objectives of the Administration, especially the promotion of private small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

- **The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).** The FY 2012 request includes \$308.0 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. As part of the Administration's food security initiative, the U.S. Department of the Treasury has worked with our partners in the G-8 and G-20 to establish the GAFSP. GAFSP is a multilateral fund to increase investments in agriculture and food security in poor countries by leveraging U.S. resources. This fund, launched on April 22, 2010 by Secretary Geithner, provides an opportunity to forge a global response among G20 members and non-G20 countries, as well as private sector and civil society organizations. As Chair of the Steering Committee - the main decision making body of the Fund - and one of the contributors - the United States holds a strong decision making position within the Fund. In Haiti our investments are training 100,000 small farmers on improving animal and plant health. In Rwanda our investments are strengthening irrigation systems to increase agricultural productivity of 30,000 hectare of hillside land in eight watershed sites. In Ethiopia the Fund is financing the construction of rural roads to increase market access for small farmers.
- **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).** The FY 2012 request includes \$30.0 million for the third of three payments to the eighth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD, a specialized facility of the United Nations, is the only multilateral development institution focused exclusively on reducing poverty and improving food security in the rural areas of developing countries. Through low-interest loans and grants IFAD develops and finances projects that help smallholder farmers increase agricultural productivity and incomes, improve nutritional levels, and access larger markets. IFAD's mandate is critically important in the fight against poverty, as about 70 percent of the world's 1.4 billion poorest people (defined as those subsisting on less than \$1.25 a day) live in rural areas, mainly as small-scale producers and subsistence farmers. Forty percent of IFAD's funding supports agricultural development in the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. IFAD has also achieved substantial results on other continents as well. An IFAD funded project in Western Mindanao in the Philippines helped former combatants return to civilian life after decades of conflict. The \$750,000 grant targeted households of former combatants to help them with access to land and become productive farmers and fisherfolk. The project benefitted 3,860 people in the area, increasing beneficiaries' incomes by as much as 60 percent.
- **Clean Technology Fund (CTF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$400.0 million for the CTF. The CTF is one of two multilateral Climate Investment Funds. The United States, alongside the United Kingdom and Japan, led international efforts in 2008 to develop and launch the CTF, and strong and consistent U.S. leadership over the past two years has helped the CTF become the largest source of international funding for climate finance. The CTF aims to reduce global emissions growth and combat climate change by helping to close the price gap in developing countries between commercially available clean technologies and dirtier conventional alternatives in the power sector, the transport sector, and in energy efficiency. The CTF focuses on spurring



large-scale clean energy investments in middle income developing countries with rapidly growing levels of greenhouse gas pollution.

- **Strategic Climate Fund (SCF).** The FY 2012 request includes \$190.0 million for the SCF. The SCF, the other facility of the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIF), supports three targeted programs to pilot new approaches and scaled-up activities to address climate change challenges in developing countries, while promoting low-carbon, climate resilient economic growth. The *Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (PPRC) helps many of the poorest and most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the unavoidable effects of climate change by integrating climate adaptation into their core development planning. The *Forest Investment Program* (FIP) is working to reduce deforestation in developing countries through improved forest management and by addressing the drivers of deforestation. FIP is helping to develop and implement inter alia systems for forest monitoring and inventory, land tenure reform and forest law enforcement. The *Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries* (SREP) is supporting a select number of the poorest countries in their efforts to expand energy access and stimulate economic growth through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy solutions.
- **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).** The FY 2012 request includes \$91.0 million for the remaining U.S. commitment to MDRI under IDA15 and \$83.5 million for the first of three payments to cover the U.S. commitment to MDRI in the IDA16 and AfDF12 periods. Building upon the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides 100 percent cancellation of remaining eligible debts owed to the World Bank's IDA, the AfDF, and the International Monetary Fund for countries that complete the HIPC initiative. MDRI is expected to provide over \$53 billion in additional debt relief beyond HIPC to 42 countries. IDA is expected to provide the greatest level of debt relief at over \$36 billion (nearly 70 percent of the total), while ADF is expected to provide nearly \$9 billion.

## Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	2,380	2,380	2,500	-212,900

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) of \$4 million supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2012 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total \$32.0 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 \$467.9 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2012. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay the \$76.4 million in costs for loan programs, \$124.6 million for administrative expenses, and \$50.0 million in estimated carryover expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$212.9 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy.

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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-202,700	-202,700	-217,590	-188,110

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) FY 2012 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's positive contribution to the budget. From its estimated net offsetting collections of \$277 million in FY 2012, OPIC is requesting \$57.9 million for administrative expenses and \$31 million for credit funding. The budget also proposes \$4 million in transfers of credit funding from the State Department to OPIC. These resources will support up to \$3.1 billion in new direct loans and loan guarantees.

OPIC is a self-sustaining agency that mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. private investment and U.S. foreign policy. OPIC is open in 158 developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC is the primary U.S. Government agency shaping 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 economic growth and investment far beyond its small budget.

Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market-driven, and as a result it efficiently aligns limited U.S. Government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth and the self-sustaining development that it supports.

## Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	55,200	56,270

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$56.3 million will enable it to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions while creating sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in partner countries.

USTDA's FY 2012 budget request will support key U.S. foreign policy objectives, such as promoting clean energy development, broadening economic engagement with Muslim-majority countries, supporting the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. USTDA will also prioritize support for projects in emerging economies where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Some of these markets include; China, India, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Turkey and Vietnam.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and to promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development. Specifically, USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for economic growth.

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 supports jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and supporting longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and services sectors. The Agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace, including feasibility studies, technical assistance, reverse trade missions, training grants, and conferences.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2010, USTDA identified over \$2 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. USTDA's export measure grew to over \$47 in U.S. exports for every program dollar spent by the Agency.

## International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Trade Commission	81,860	81,860	81,860	87,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 conducting import-injury investigations. It also 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 2012 request of \$87 million will fund activities related to these mandates.

## Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,100

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 2012 request of \$2.1 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 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Food for Peace Title II	1,690,000	1,690,000	-	1,690,000
Non-War Supplemental	150,000	150,000	-	-
Food for Peace Title II	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,690,000	1,690,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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 \$450 million to meet the legislatively-mandated tonnage for non-emergency programs.

## McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	209,500	209,500	209,500	200,500

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 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 the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school 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.



**FY 2012 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY  
OPERATIONS  
(OCO)**

**OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)  
STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2010 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 President's Request	Change from FY 2010 Enacted to FY 2012 Request
<b>OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>5,084,922</b>	<b>4,665,468</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>8,702,787</b>	<b>3,617,865</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS - OCO</b>	<b>3,040,489</b>	<b>2,621,035</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>4,386,187</b>	<b>1,345,698</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>3,040,489</b>	<b>2,621,035</b>	<b>1,760,454</b>	<b>4,386,187</b>	<b>1,345,698</b>
State Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255	1,335,766
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401	1,275,138
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854	60,628
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
Office of the Inspector General	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932	9,932
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,044,433</b>	<b>2,044,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,316,600</b>	<b>2,272,167</b>
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO</b>	<b>1,342,433</b>	<b>1,342,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,216,600</b>	<b>(125,833)</b>
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600	(125,833)
<b>International Security Assistance - OCO</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>2,398,000</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000	298,000
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)	-	-	-	1,100,000	1,100,000

Footnotes

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes D&CP Ongoing Operation: \$361 million; D&CP WSP: \$13.38 million; ESCM: \$90.9 million; GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and excludes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ Foreign Assistance levels have not yet been allocated at the program/country level under the annualized FY 2011 CR (P.L. 111-322).

## Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2012 International Affairs budget request includes \$8.7 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations to fund the extraordinary and temporary costs for operations and assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). This is the first year State and USAID are requesting funds under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) method used by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify funding requirements for the exceptional costs incurred in these three countries. The FY 2012 OCO request is meant to provide a transparent, whole-of-government approach to these operations and better align the military and civilian costs. The FY 2012 request clearly separates OCO costs, which will be phased out over time, from permanent base budget requirements in the frontline states and elsewhere.

The FY 2012 request reflects the significant and extraordinary resource demands placed on the Department due to the ongoing transition from a military-led to civilian-led mission in Iraq, the early stages of a similar shift in Afghanistan, and the increase in U.S. government civilian responsibilities in Pakistan. The Department of State and USAID FY 2012 OCO request represents a \$3.6 billion increase from the FY 2010 estimate of similar costs. That increase is more than offset by the projected reduction in Department of Defense OCO costs, which fall \$45 billion from FY 2010. This underscores the government-wide reduction in resource requirements for the frontline states as these transitions occur.

In Iraq, the OCO request will support the U.S. mission of fostering a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq and the extraordinary costs from the increased Department responsibilities as the military presence decreases. The Department will operate the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, consulates general in Basrah and Erbil, and Embassy Branch Offices in Mosul and Kirkuk. OCO funds will also support increased diplomatic security as well as continued oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations through the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction. The request likewise will support a new civilian-led Police Development and Criminal Justice Program building on the current DoD effort--this program will develop capable Ministry of Interior and civilian police institutions in Iraq and provide support for the judiciary and corrections systems, including funding the Department of Justice presence. It also will fund military assistance to close gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities; support the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions; and strengthen our long term strategic partnership with Iraq.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding will support efforts to build the capacity of the Afghan government and institutions to counter insurgents and foster transparency and accountability. It will support the continued deployment of civilian experts from the Department of State, USAID, and other U.S. government agencies in Kabul and the provinces.

OCO funds will also support short-term economic assistance programs in Afghanistan with a direct impact on counterinsurgency and stabilization efforts, such as cash-for-work and USAID's sub-national governance and alternative development programs. It will also enhance oversight of U.S.-funded assistance programs and operations, through the Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

In Pakistan, OCO funds will support the civilian and diplomatic security presence and shift funding for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. The PCCF program equips, trains, and supports Pakistani forces engaged in eliminating insurgent sanctuaries that threaten the stability of the government in Pakistan, security in Afghanistan, and present a danger to the region and the United States.

## Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Ongoing Operations	2,801,263	2,388,809	1,530,266	4,076,401
Worldwide Security Protection	186,226	186,226	184,188	246,854
Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO	2,987,489	2,575,035	1,714,454	4,323,255

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$4.323 billion. The OCO funding addresses the extraordinary and temporary costs of diplomatic operations in the frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This funding is critical to achieving U.S. national security goals of the highest priority: establishing a stable, democratic Iraq that will change the strategic landscape of the Middle East and defeating al-Qaida in Afghanistan and Pakistan and eliminating its safe havens.

### D&CP - Ongoing Operations

In Iraq, OCO funding of \$3.229 billion in D&CP - Ongoing Operations meets requirements for deploying, securing, and supplying the Department's civilian presence in an extremely high-threat environment. As U.S. troops leave Iraq after eight years, the Department will assume responsibility for over 400 essential activities currently performed by DOD, ranging from providing airlift to protecting civilian personnel. The Department will also have primary responsibility for helping the still fragile state develop democratic institutions and build a stable economy. Broadening and deepening engagement with Iraq in the context of the U.S. military-civilian transition will require major personnel and resource commitments for expanded operations. The Department plans to operate the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, consulates in Basrah and Erbil, and embassy branch offices in Mosul and Kirkuk, with supporting aviation facilities in Basrah, Erbil, and Baghdad. In addition to security costs for these operations, the Department will continue to absorb all logistics, life support, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services costs for U.S. Government agencies with a minimal presence in Baghdad.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding of \$758 million in Ongoing Operations meets requirements for deploying and supplying an increased civilian presence. To consolidate the military gains made in defeating al-Qaida and other extremists, civilians will work to build a more accountable and effective Afghan government that serves its people, generates economic opportunities, and functions with limited international support. Civilians will serve with U.S. military troops in field locations and provide expertise necessary for reconstruction and development as part of the joint military-civilian strategy.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$89 million in Ongoing Operations addresses the costs associated with enhanced bilateral engagement and a greater civilian presence. The Department will help Pakistan lay the foundations for long-term economic stability and sustainable growth. Civilians will also work with Pakistanis to develop their security capabilities and convince

them to systematically confront extremist threats. Funding will support improved coordination and oversight of assistance programs, new communication efforts, strengthened people-to-people ties, and a safe operational platform for U.S. civilian agencies.

**D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection**

In Afghanistan, OCO funding of \$190 million in D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection addresses the increasing security needs of an expanding mission in a war environment. The funding will support a responsible security transition, including transition to the Worldwide Protective Services (WPS) contract awarded in September 2010, the opening of two new consulates in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif, and the construction of three tactical operations centers at the embassy and consulates.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$57 million in Worldwide Security Protection likewise provides for overseas protective operations, including Quick Reaction Forces comprised of specially trained Pakistani personnel and funded through the new WPS contract.

## Office of Inspector General - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Office of Inspector General - OCO	53,000	46,000	46,000	62,932

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The OCO request for the Office of Inspector General appropriation totals \$63 million. This funding includes \$44.4 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), enabling SIGAR to keep pace with the expanding U.S. reconstruction effort in Afghanistan.

The funding also includes \$18.5 million the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR), reflecting a reduction in the scope of SIGIR's program consistent with the anticipated winding down and termination of its activities.

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.

## Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Economic Support Fund - OCO	1,342,433	1,342,433	-	1,216,600

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan. ESF OCO funds for Afghanistan will support economic assistance programs that will have a direct counterinsurgency effect.

The requested \$1,216.6 million will fund a combination of programs, across multiple sectors that support the counterinsurgency strategy by promoting interventions that will strengthen national and sub-national governance, provide needed services and job opportunities to citizens, while also laying the groundwork for lasting solutions.

In FY 2012, ESF OCO resources will be used to fund programs that have an immediate impact on counterinsurgency efforts. Funding will support the work being carried out by the provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs). These programs will include cash-for-work programs in the south and east that promote stability through temporary employment and income generation for targeted populations who may be vulnerable to joining the insurgency. They will also provide support to families and communities who have suffered from military operations and also generate short-term job opportunities or quick impact projects following a clearing operation of the military.

ESF OCO funds also will support the counternarcotics strategy for Afghanistan. These funds will support the alternative development programs which will continue to focus on reducing illegal crop production through alternative livelihoods programs that improve economic opportunities in rural areas, expand the range of licit choices available to Afghan farmers, and reduce dependency on illicit opium production. To incentivize Afghan farmers to abandon poppy, USAID will focus resources toward licit income generation and job creation programs that give Afghan farmers a broader range of livelihood choices. Due to the nexus of the narcotics industry and the insurgency, providing alternatives to poppy production is critical to the stabilization of Afghanistan.

In addition to these areas, FY 2012 ESF OCO will fund the strategic communications program whose core objective is countering extremist voices and building Afghan communication capacity. To help break the cycle of skepticism and apathy, the requested resources will focus on establishing and solidifying effective communications between and among the Afghan people, the Afghan Government, and the people and governments of the United States and Coalition partners.

Finally, ESF OCO funds will support large infrastructure programs. These projects are the lifeline economic activity requires to prosper and upon which the country will rely as it transitions to long-term development. The infrastructure programs represent a concerted civil-military effort that unites DoD and ESF funds in the Afghanistan Infrastructure Program

(AIP) to achieve shared objectives. Under the AIP, DoD resources from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) are oriented to infrastructure in key terrain districts (KTDs) that require greater COIN impacts, by providing fuel and expanding power, transport, and water services in southern and eastern provinces. ESF OCO resources are focused to support the broader energy security needs of the nation, developing indigenous power production and expanding power transmission capability, reliability and efficiency. Therefore, the ESF OCO resources will serve as the bridge from short-term temporary solutions provided through AIF funding to long-term sustainable solutions that are required to both keep the insurgency defeated but also guarantee sustained economic growth.



## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO	702,000	702,000	-	1,000,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq. The request of \$1,000 million will support a full year of operations of the Police Development Program (PDP) in Iraq. The PDP, designed as a strong successor to the United States military police training program, will increase the ability of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services to manage and sustain the full range of policing operations and ensure that civilian police have primacy for providing Iraq's internal security. This effort will support and protect U.S. strategic interests in the region by promoting democracy and the rule of law, discouraging corruption and sectarian behavior, and assisting in the development of a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq.

The PDP will include approximately 190 advisors, based in three hub cities (Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil), who will travel to approximately 30 Government of Iraq critical 'spoke' sites in an estimated ten provinces. The advisors will help to build capacity in higher-level management and leadership through on-site mentoring, advising, and training. The PDP will focus on advancing specialized policing skills such as criminal investigations, forensics, and border security for Iraqi officials at all levels as appropriate, working with the Department of Justice (DOJ) (e.g., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Marshals Service) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement). In addition, the program will fund Iraqi officers to attend United States-based training at policing academies and those facilities operated by the FBI, DEA, ATF, and DHS or other international police training venues such as the International Law Enforcement Academies. The PDP also includes a robust instructor-development program and supports training at regional and national Iraqi academies to ensure a uniform training standard throughout the country.

The PDP is complemented by robust rule of law programs for integrated criminal justice sector development. The DOJ/FBI-led joint Government of Iraq-United States Government Major Crimes Task Force will provide U.S. law enforcement agents who will work closely with Iraqi investigators, building capacity to investigate high profile crimes such as terrorism, public corruption, kidnapping, human trafficking, and organized crime. DOJ also will participate with a number of other implementers in efforts to build communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, resolving roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system, and helping develop the Higher Judicial Council's administrative capacity.

Funds will also support capacity-building work in the justice sector by addressing judicial and courthouse security, administrative processes, and investigative practices. The corrections program will build advanced skills in senior leaders at post-trial corrections facilities and begin

to reform Iraq's 1,200 jails and detention centers for pre-trial detainees. A demand reduction program will support education and technical development to provide prevention and treatment services and implement a nationwide drug demand reduction strategy. Funds will also support a very substantial anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorist financing program, working with the Commission on Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Central Bank of Iraq.

In addition to providing criminal justice sector programmatic support, funds will pay for Embassy-provided security and life support, aviation, and other transportation operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

## Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	-	-	-	1,000,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The FY 2012 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations for Iraq. This request reflects the transition of responsibility for military assistance programs from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. These programs have been funded in the past through the Iraq Security Forces Fund. FMF funding for Iraq will ensure sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The request of \$1,000 million will support the continued development of the Iraqi military until the Iraqis become self-sufficient, which is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition.

The requested funding for FY 2012 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will parallel the stand up of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and will help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will be focused on closing gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities, supporting the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

## Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3/</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO	-	-	-	1,100,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) is critical to supporting Pakistan's security forces engaged in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations against militant extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. PCCF helps Pakistan's security forces develop the military capabilities needed to engage in operations which reduces extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on U.S. and international forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed. The FY 2012 PCCF request of \$1,100 million will continue to accelerate the development of the Pakistan security forces' capacity to secure its borders with Afghanistan, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population. A more capable security force will facilitate the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to improve basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists, supported by a robust U.S. civilian assistance strategy and funding.

PCCF funding will enhance the capabilities of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Special Services Group, the Pakistan Air Force, and the Frontier Corps in the following key areas: air mobility; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support; joint fires; intelligence driven operations; combat logistics and sustainment; and civil-military operations. Funding will provide a combination of infrastructure enhancements, equipment, and counter-insurgency related training. In addition, training and equipment for the FATA Levy forces will continue with modest PCCF funding.

### Highlights:

- Funding will support the critical development of air mobility assets. Army aviators and maintenance technicians will be trained in helicopter combat operations, resupply, and maintenance procedures, increasing their ability to support and sustain ground combat operations. Pilots will receive training in night operations, precision targeting, close air support, and in the use of special munitions in support of the ground fight.
- Funding will support the continued development of distributed intelligence fusion centers that allow Pakistan to better receive and fuse data from various intelligence collection sources, which will allow for better planning and execution of counterinsurgency operations. Funds will also support the development of Frontier Corps sector headquarters, which are used to coordinate patrolling and monitoring of operations, and Frontier Corps training facilities, which build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures.

- Equipment will be provided to battalion-sized units 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 COIN operations and the reduction of collateral damage.
- Training will be provided to Pakistan's security forces in COIN doctrine and in conducting civil-military operations such as humanitarian assistance and relief operations.

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**APPENDIX:**  
**ACCOUNT TABLES**

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## Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>ADJUSTED GHCS-USAID TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	2,470,000	2,473,600	2,420,000	3,073,600
<b>Africa</b>	1,145,205	1,145,205	*	1,605,581
Angola	45,750	45,750	*	42,575
Benin	30,900	30,900	*	28,850
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
Burundi	12,060	12,060	*	11,560
Cameroon	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	65,700	65,700	*	95,550
Djibouti	396	396	*	-
Ethiopia	87,200	87,200	*	132,450
Ghana	59,100	59,100	*	82,400
Guinea	7,500	7,500	*	7,500
Kenya	71,550	71,550	*	103,000
Lesotho	6,400	6,400	*	6,400
Liberia	34,850	34,850	*	39,500
Madagascar	58,400	58,400	*	61,300
Malawi	63,600	63,600	*	89,500
Mali	49,950	49,950	*	74,000
Mozambique	64,175	64,175	*	88,300
Namibia	1,950	1,950	*	-
Nigeria	69,100	69,100	*	117,000
Rwanda	37,500	37,500	*	54,700
Senegal	48,350	48,350	*	60,800
Somalia	1,550	1,550	*	1,550
South Africa	14,500	14,500	*	16,500
Sudan	30,010	30,010	*	38,510
Swaziland	6,900	6,900	*	6,900
Tanzania	83,525	83,525	*	124,000
Uganda	66,000	66,000	*	99,500
Zambia	50,900	50,900	*	61,300
Zimbabwe	24,500	24,500	*	26,500
Africa Regional	19,774	19,774	*	103,410
East Africa Regional	9,585	9,585	*	9,250
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
West Africa Regional	14,030	14,030	*	13,276
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	128,520	128,520	*	171,450
Burma	2,100	2,100	*	2,100
Cambodia	31,500	31,500	*	36,500
China	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
Indonesia	36,950	36,950	*	69,350
Laos	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	*	2,500

## Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Philippines	33,220	33,220	*	35,500
Thailand	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	*	4,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,250	14,250	*	15,500
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14,450</b>
Armenia	400	400	*	-
Azerbaijan	1,250	1,250	*	-
Russia	8,500	8,500	*	9,500
Ukraine	4,000	4,000	*	4,500
Eurasia Regional	450	450	*	450
<b>Near East</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>21,000</b>
Yemen	8,000	8,000	*	21,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>285,799</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>256,200</b>
Afghanistan	91,827	91,827	*	500
Bangladesh	53,200	53,200	*	97,200
India	78,200	78,200	*	96,000
Kazakhstan	2,200	2,200	*	2,200
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
Nepal	25,000	25,000	*	51,500
Pakistan	29,722	29,722	*	2,000
Tajikistan	1,450	1,450	*	2,700
Turkmenistan	600	600	*	200
Uzbekistan	2,400	2,400	*	2,700
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>131,021</b>
Bolivia	16,910	16,910	*	14,100
Brazil	5,000	5,000	*	-
Dominican Republic	9,050	9,050	*	7,750
El Salvador	5,490	5,490	*	3,090
Guatemala	14,600	14,600	*	17,600
Haiti	22,800	22,800	*	43,000
Honduras	11,000	11,000	*	10,000
Jamaica	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
Mexico	3,458	3,458	*	3,700
Nicaragua	5,900	5,900	*	3,200
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	*	-
Peru	11,240	11,240	*	5,640
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,750	5,750	*	5,750
Central America Regional	5,391	5,391	*	5,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,400	5,400	*	5,600
South America Regional	5,300	5,300	*	5,000
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>13,000</b>

## Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	738,787	742,387	*	855,398
Global Health - Core <sup>4</sup>	316,742	320,342	*	452,353
Blind Children	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	*	20,335
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization	78,000	78,000	*	115,000
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative	28,710	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	65,000	65,000	*	100,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats <sup>5</sup>	156,000	156,000	*	60,000
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	*	15,000
Multiple Drug Resistance Financing	-	-	*	5,000
New Partners Fund	10,000	10,000	*	10,000
<b>Plus Non-War Supplemental</b>	45,000	45,000	*	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	45,000	45,000	*	-
<b>GHCS-USAID Total</b>	2,515,000	2,518,600	2,420,000	3,073,600

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to GHCS-USAID.

5/ \$50 million GHCS-USAID in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010 and is reflected in the FY 2010 Enacted Total and FY 2010 Actual Total.

## Global Health and Child Survival - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	5,641,900
<b>Africa</b>	3,633,550	3,516,103	*	3,774,390
Angola	10,300	10,300	*	10,609
Botswana	76,443	76,443	*	71,000
Burundi	-	-	*	5,000
Cameroon	1,250	1,250	*	11,250
Cote d'Ivoire	133,305	103,305	*	142,455
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,635	19,635	*	49,635
Djibouti	150	150	*	1,800
Ethiopia	323,679	286,699	*	314,089
Ghana	7,000	7,000	*	9,270
Kenya	528,760	528,760	*	544,623
Lesotho	21,650	21,650	*	22,300
Liberia	800	800	*	2,800
Madagascar	500	500	*	500
Malawi	36,448	36,448	*	47,841
Mali	1,500	1,500	*	7,500
Mozambique	261,953	261,953	*	269,811
Namibia	100,809	100,809	*	99,500
Nigeria	471,227	471,227	*	471,227
Rwanda	124,072	124,072	*	120,000
Senegal	1,535	1,768	*	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	500	*	500
South Africa	545,969	545,969	*	509,969
Sudan	7,036	7,036	*	12,397
Swaziland	20,700	20,700	*	38,831
Tanzania	336,254	336,254	*	346,342
Uganda	294,084	271,584	*	322,906
Zambia	283,661	253,661	*	292,170
Zimbabwe	24,330	24,330	*	44,330
East Africa Regional	-	-	*	800
Southern Africa Regional	-	1,800	*	3,400
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	106,968	106,968	*	102,216
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	*	3,090
China	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Indonesia	5,250	5,250	*	5,408
Papua New Guinea	-	-	*	5,000
Thailand	500	500	*	500
Vietnam	94,978	94,978	*	84,978
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	240	240	*	240
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	18,528	13,378	*	32,228
Georgia	850	850	*	850

## Global Health and Child Survival - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Russia	3,000	3,000	*	2,000
Ukraine	14,678	9,528	*	29,378
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>35,754</b>
Afghanistan	500	500	*	500
India	9,000	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	12,400	12,400	*	23,990
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>172,411</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>209,376</b>
Belize	20	20	*	20
Brazil	1,300	1,300	*	1,300
Dominican Republic	9,250	9,250	*	9,528
El Salvador	20	20	*	20
Guyana	16,525	16,525	*	13,525
Haiti	121,240	121,240	*	160,928
Honduras	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Jamaica	300	300	*	300
Nicaragua	897	897	*	897
Peru	50	50	*	50
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	14,700	14,550	*	14,550
Central America Regional	6,171	6,171	*	6,170
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,088	1,088	*	1,088
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	<b>1,402,579</b>	<b>1,525,326</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,487,286</b>
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	609,579	732,326	*	442,286
International Partnerships	793,000	793,000	*	1,045,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

**Development Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,520,000	2,918,002
<b>Africa</b>	1,078,530	1,075,632	*	1,166,336
Angola	20,192	20,192	*	11,724
Benin	5,364	5,364	*	-
Burkina Faso	-	1,375	*	-
Burundi	12,124	12,124	*	4,736
Cameroon	1,344	1,344	*	-
Chad	473	473	*	-
Djibouti	6,542	6,542	*	2,450
Ethiopia	80,803	82,177	*	84,724
Ghana	72,122	73,497	*	111,623
Guinea	14,518	14,518	*	6,000
Kenya	76,885	79,395	*	89,691
Liberia	-	1,375	*	-
Madagascar	10,500	10,500	*	-
Malawi	27,596	29,851	*	45,989
Mali	55,891	55,891	*	79,722
Mauritania	1,199	1,199	*	-
Mauritius	150	150	*	-
Mozambique	38,107	38,107	*	43,460
Niger	1,973	1,973	*	-
Nigeria	70,967	70,967	*	70,276
Rwanda	45,900	45,900	*	65,983
Senegal	55,153	56,528	*	56,250
South Africa	13,941	16,316	*	29,842
Sudan	-	1,300	*	-
Tanzania	43,150	38,252	*	100,000
Togo	95	95	*	-
Uganda	70,650	72,025	*	77,933
Zambia	46,054	46,054	*	46,050
African Union	-	1,500	*	-
Africa Regional	130,205	108,916	*	60,023
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	*	23,210
East Africa Regional	46,793	48,093	*	52,913
Southern Africa Regional	26,127	26,927	*	27,670
West Africa Regional	83,212	86,212	*	76,067
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	240,824	240,824	*	380,642
Cambodia	19,000	19,000	*	37,300
China	12,000	12,000	*	-
Indonesia	73,500	73,500	*	138,147
Laos	513	513	*	1,508
Marshall Islands	500	500	*	1,500
Micronesia	500	500	*	1,500

**Development Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Mongolia	7,500	7,500	*	6,300
Philippines	40,310	40,310	*	89,855
Thailand	6,151	6,151	*	6,151
Timor-Leste	20,200	20,200	*	13,228
Vietnam	16,500	16,500	*	32,653
Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P)	-	-	*	9,500
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,150	44,150	*	43,000
<b>Near East</b>	64,935	64,935	*	29,954
Algeria	710	710	*	-
Morocco	19,546	19,546	*	26,454
Yemen	35,000	35,000	*	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	9,679	9,679	*	3,500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	112,788	112,788	*	180,446
Bangladesh	66,271	66,271	*	119,902
India	31,250	31,250	*	31,000
Maldives	1,000	1,000	*	3,000
Nepal	-	-	*	6,000
Sri Lanka	9,900	9,900	*	15,994
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	*	4,550
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	414,553	420,451	*	415,176
Bolivia	35,248	35,248	*	8,350
Brazil	16,789	16,789	*	12,000
Dominican Republic	24,600	24,600	*	18,273
Ecuador	24,783	24,783	*	22,940
El Salvador	23,904	23,904	*	30,000
Guatemala	38,726	38,726	*	50,825
Guyana	4,809	4,809	*	-
Honduras	37,491	37,491	*	55,266
Jamaica	7,559	7,559	*	9,363
Mexico	10,000	10,000	*	33,350
Nicaragua	27,344	27,344	*	19,964
Panama	6,420	6,420	*	-
Paraguay	8,287	8,287	*	7,000
Peru	63,334	63,334	*	71,019
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	14,818	14,818	*	19,246
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	<i>[6,000]</i>	<i>[6,000]</i>	*	-
Central America Regional	17,786	17,786	*	17,950
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	51,471	57,369	*	39,100
South America Regional	1,184	1,184	*	530
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	52,356	52,356	*	22,000
<b>BFS - Bureau for Food Security</b>	-	-	*	310,200
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	110,438	110,438	*	139,651

**Development Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	280,334	280,334	*	157,700
<b>MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	66,600	66,600	*	-
<b>Development Partnerships</b>	59,437	60,437	*	44,124
<b>Unallocated</b>	39,205	30,305	*	-
<b>USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives</b>	-	4,900	*	71,773

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).



**Economic Support Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>ADJUSTED ESF TOTAL (Enduring + War Supplemental)</b>	6,569,567	6,563,398	6,344,000	5,968,663
<b>Africa</b>	629,604	633,104	*	618,549
Comoros	-	550	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	59,100	62,600	*	59,908
Kenya	-	4,000	*	-
Liberia	153,000	153,000	*	124,276
Mali	-	1,000	*	-
Senegal	-	400	*	-
Sierra Leone	18,000	18,000	*	9,824
Somalia	28,270	31,270	*	25,821
Sudan	296,034	296,034	*	335,650
Zimbabwe	40,200	40,200	*	39,120
African Union	1,500	1,500	*	1,000
State Africa Regional	23,500	22,550	*	22,950
<i>Kimberley Process</i>	[3,000]	[3,000]	*	-
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership</i>	[5,000]	[5,000]	*	-
USAID Africa Regional	10,000	500	*	-
<i>Horn of Africa and Pan Sahel Program<sup>4</sup></i>	[10,000]	[500]	*	-
East Africa Regional	-	750	*	-
West Africa Regional	-	750	*	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	178,900	178,900	*	57,710
Burma	36,500	36,500	*	35,100
Cambodia	15,000	15,000	*	5,000
China	7,400	7,400	*	5,000
Indonesia	65,000	65,000	*	-
North Korea	3,500	3,500	*	-
Philippines	30,000	30,000	*	-
Thailand	2,500	2,500	*	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	*	-
Vietnam	4,000	4,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	12,000	12,000	*	12,610
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	33,000	33,000	*	6,000
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	*	3,500
Eurasia Regional	3,000	3,000	*	-
Europe Regional	2,000	2,000	*	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	17,000	*	2,500
<b>Near East</b>	1,625,900	1,625,900	*	1,593,160
Egypt	250,000	250,000	*	250,000
Iraq	382,500	382,500	*	325,700
Jordan	363,000	363,000	*	360,000
Lebanon	109,000	109,000	*	100,000
Morocco	3,000	3,000	*	-

**Economic Support Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Tunisia	2,000	2,000	*	-
West Bank and Gaza	393,400	393,400	*	400,400
Yemen	5,000	5,000	*	47,560
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,000	*	1,500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	65,000	*	70,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	*	1,500
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	*	35,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	6,000	6,000	*	1,500
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	1,000	*	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,329,567</b>	<b>3,329,567</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,980,089</b>
Afghanistan	2,003,567	2,003,567	*	1,587,630
Nepal	27,000	27,000	*	29,835
Pakistan <sup>5</sup>	1,292,000	1,292,000	*	1,359,600
South and Central Asia Regional	7,000	7,000	*	3,024
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>485,540</b>	<b>485,540</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>477,649</b>
Colombia	201,790	201,790	*	189,108
Cuba	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
El Salvador	-	-	*	-
Guatemala	-	-	*	5,000
Haiti	160,750	160,750	*	146,281
Mexico	15,000	15,000	*	33,260
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	*	5,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	82,000	82,000	*	79,000
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative</i>	<i>[23,000]</i>	<i>[23,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[45,000]</i>
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	<i>[14,000]</i>	<i>[14,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[17,000]</i>
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Extractive Industries Transparency</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>*</i>	
<i>House Democracy Assistance Program</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>*</i>	
<i>Wheelchairs</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>*</i>	
<i>Disability Program</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>*</i>	
<i>Reconciliation Program</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>*</i>	
<b>DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>66,542</b>
<b>EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>39,900</b>
<b>G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>178,800</b>	<b>178,800</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>125,064</b>
<b>Special Representatives</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Internet Freedom</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unallocated</b>	<b>48,256</b>	<b>38,587</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>

**Economic Support Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>Plus Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	1,342,433	1,342,433	*	1,216,600
Afghanistan	1,342,433	1,342,433	*	1,216,600
<b>SUBTOTAL Core + OCO</b>	7,912,000	7,905,831	*	7,185,263
<b>Plus Non-War Supplemental</b>	912,000	912,000	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,000	15,000	*	-
Vietnam	12,000	12,000	*	-
Jordan	100,000	100,000	*	-
El Salvador	25,000	25,000	*	-
Haiti	760,000	760,000	*	-
<b>ESF TOTAL</b>	8,824,000	8,817,831	6,344,000	7,185,263

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ In FY 2010, funding for the Horn of Africa and Pan Sahel program has been allocated to country programs.

5/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from ESF to FMF. It does not include \$3.8 million transferred from prior year funds.

## Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	741,632	741,632	741,632	626,718
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	610,982	610,882	*	513,907
Albania	22,000	22,000	*	16,000
Armenia	41,000	41,000	*	40,000
Azerbaijan	22,000	22,000	*	16,600
Belarus	15,000	15,000	*	11,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36,000	36,000	*	39,000
Bulgaria	800	800	*	-
Georgia	59,000	59,000	*	66,732
Kosovo	95,000	95,000	*	63,000
Macedonia	22,000	22,000	*	14,000
Moldova	19,000	19,650	*	21,000
Montenegro	8,500	8,500	*	3,140
Poland	-	-	*	3,000
Russia	59,000	59,000	*	52,335
Serbia	49,000	49,000	*	33,500
Ukraine	89,000	89,000	*	79,100
Eurasia Regional	39,341	38,591	*	29,500
Europe Regional	34,341	34,341	*	26,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	130,650	130,750	*	112,811
Kazakhstan	10,400	10,400	*	14,100
Kyrgyz Republic	46,000	46,000	*	40,800
Tajikistan	42,500	42,500	*	38,751
Turkmenistan	12,500	12,500	*	8,000
Uzbekistan	8,250	8,250	*	7,540
Central Asia Regional	11,000	11,100	*	3,620

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

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

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>ADJUSTED MRA TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	1,693,000	1,693,000	*	1,613,100
Africa	345,780	345,780	*	325,000
East Asia	36,020	36,020	*	37,000
Europe	47,850	47,850	*	29,000
Near East	544,500	544,500	*	515,343
South Asia	130,950	130,950	*	106,000
Western Hemisphere	48,500	48,500	*	37,000
Migration	16,200	16,200	*	13,000
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	26,000	26,000	*	33,500
<b>Protection Priorities</b>	148,200	148,200	*	129,957
<b>Humanitarian Migrants to Israel</b>	25,000	25,000	*	20,000
<b>Refugee Admissions</b>	324,000	324,000	*	367,300
<b>Plus Non-War Supplemental</b>	165,000	165,000	*	-
Africa	40,000	40,000	*	-
East Asia	8,000	8,000	*	-
Near East	60,000	60,000	*	-
South Asia	27,000	27,000	*	-
Protection Priorities	30,000	30,000	*	-
<b>MRA Total</b>	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund</b>	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>ADJUSTED INCLE TOTAL (Enduring + War Supplemental)</b>	1,848,000	1,848,000	1,597,000	1,511,838
<b>Africa</b>	35,538	35,538	*	91,715
Cape Verde	603	603	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,700	1,700	*	6,000
Djibouti	-	-	*	750
Ethiopia	-	-	*	500
Ghana	500	500	*	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	1,500	*	-
Kenya	-	-	*	2,000
Liberia	9,000	9,000	*	17,000
Mauritania	-	-	*	330
Mozambique	300	300	*	600
Nigeria	500	500	*	-
Sierra Leone	250	250	*	-
Somalia	-	-	*	2,000
South Africa	-	-	*	3,000
Sudan	16,000	16,000	*	37,000
Tanzania	450	450	*	950
Uganda	235	235	*	1,535
Zambia	-	-	*	900
Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	*	19,150
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	18,575	18,575	*	21,090
Cambodia	-	-	*	670
China	800	800	*	850
Indonesia	11,570	11,570	*	11,570
Laos	1,000	1,000	*	1,500
Philippines	1,365	1,365	*	2,450
Thailand	1,740	1,740	*	1,740
Timor-Leste	800	800	*	660
Vietnam	-	-	*	550
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,300	1,300	*	1,100
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	-	-	*	500
Turkey	-	-	*	500
<b>Near East</b>	126,250	126,250	*	154,620
Algeria	-	-	*	870
Egypt	1,000	1,000	*	250
Iraq	-	-	*	-
Jordan	1,500	1,500	*	500
Lebanon	20,000	20,000	*	25,000
Morocco	750	750	*	3,000
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	100,000	*	113,000

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Yemen	1,000	1,000	*	11,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	2,000	*	1,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>763,050</b>	<b>763,050</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>455,150</b>
Afghanistan	589,000	589,000	*	324,000
Bangladesh	350	350	*	850
Nepal	3,700	3,700	*	3,700
Pakistan	170,000	170,000	*	125,000
Sri Lanka	-	-	*	1,600
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>701,364</b>	<b>701,364</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>565,570</b>
Argentina	300	300	*	400
Bolivia	20,000	20,000	*	10,000
Brazil	1,000	1,000	*	4,000
Chile	-	-	*	100
Colombia	243,900	243,900	*	160,600
Dominican Republic	4,450	4,450	*	-
Ecuador	4,500	4,500	*	7,700
Guatemala	7,500	7,500	*	-
<i>Central American Regional Security Initiative</i>	<i>[1,500]</i>	<i>[1,500]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-</i>
Haiti	21,107	21,107	*	19,420
Mexico <sup>4</sup>	284,000	284,000	*	248,500
Paraguay	500	500	*	800
Peru	40,000	40,000	*	28,950
Uruguay	-	-	*	100
Western Hemisphere Regional	74,107	74,107	*	85,000
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>[52,912]</i>	<i>[52,912]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[55,000]</i>
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	<i>[10,607]</i>	<i>[10,607]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[30,000]</i>
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>20,808</b>
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>193,961</b>	<b>193,961</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>202,385</b>
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Anti-Crime Programs	4,150	4,150	*	4,150
Critical Flight Safety Program	20,750	20,750	*	17,250
Civilian Policing	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
Criminal Youth Gangs	8,000	8,000	*	7,000
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	5,000	*	3,750
Demand Reduction	14,000	14,000	*	12,750
Fighting Corruption	4,750	4,750	*	5,033
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	5,000	5,000	*	-
International Law Enforcement Academy	37,200	37,200	*	31,300
Inter-regional Aviation Support	60,088	60,088	*	60,652
International Organizations	4,500	4,500	*	5,000

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			FY 2012 Request
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	
International Organized Crime	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	-	-	*	15,000
Program Development and Support	24,523	24,523	*	34,500
<i>Central American Regional Security Initiative</i>	<i>[10,588]</i>	<i>[10,588]</i>	*	-
<b>Plus Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
Iraq	702,000	702,000	*	1,000,000
<b>SUBTOTAL Enduring + OCO</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,511,838</b>
<b>Plus Non-War Supplemental</b>	<b>322,660</b>	<b>322,660</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
Haiti	147,660	147,660	*	-
Mexico	175,000	175,000	*	-
<b>INCLE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,872,660</b>	<b>2,872,660</b>	<b>1,597,000</b>	<b>2,511,838</b>

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ \$94 million INCLE in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010 and is reflected in the FY 2010 Enacted Total and FY 2010 Actual Total.

5/ The Central America Regional Security Initiative funding is partially distributed in bilateral programs and INL central programs.



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

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	754,000	754,000	754,000	708,540
<b>Nonproliferation Programs</b>	295,950	295,950	*	293,829
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	75,000	75,000	*	30,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	53,950	53,950	*	60,909
Global Threat Reduction	70,000	70,000	*	68,978
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	65,000	65,000	*	85,900
CTBT / International Monitoring System	30,000	30,000	*	33,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	2,000	*	6,042
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	-	-	*	1,500
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	-	-	*	7,500
<b>Anti-terrorism Programs</b>	296,500	296,500	*	264,711
Anti-terrorism Assistance	215,000	215,000	*	192,711
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	-	-	*	[2,000]
Terrorist Interdiction Program	54,500	54,500	*	42,000
Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies	6,000	6,000	*	8,000
Counterterrorism Financing	21,000	21,000	*	17,000
Countering Violent Extremism	-	-	*	5,000
<b>Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	161,550	161,550	*	150,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction <sup>4</sup>	-	-	*	150,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	77,850	99,296	*	-
International Trust Fund	12,200	12,200	*	-
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	71,500	50,054	*	-

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ For FY 2012, funding for the Humanitarian Demining, International Trust Fund, and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

**Peacekeeping Operations**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	331,500	331,500	331,500	292,000
<b>Africa</b>	187,600	187,600	*	154,150
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,000	14,000	*	19,000
Guinea	-	1,600	*	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	*	5,000
Somalia	102,000	102,000	*	51,000
Sudan	44,000	44,000	*	60,000
Uganda	-	6,000	*	-
Africa Regional	13,600	10,000	*	19,150
<b>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</b>	26,000	26,000	*	26,000
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	117,900	117,900	*	111,850
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	21,000	21,000	*	20,000
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI)	96,900	96,900	*	91,850

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

**International Military Education and Training**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	108,000	108,000	108,000	109,954
<b>Africa</b>	15,232	15,130	*	15,500
Angola	475	373	*	450
Benin	235	316	*	250
Botswana	690	688	*	690
Burkina Faso	235	261	*	250
Burundi	275	345	*	325
Cameroon	285	267	*	285
Cape Verde	120	124	*	135
Central African Republic	125	60	*	125
Chad	380	375	*	380
Comoros	125	111	*	125
Cote d'Ivoire	32	-	*	25
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	500	*	500
Djibouti	330	379	*	350
Ethiopia	700	336	*	695
Gabon	200	200	*	200
Ghana	800	794	*	825
Guinea	-	-	*	100
Guinea-Bissau	100	-	*	25
Kenya	970	959	*	1,000
Lesotho	100	177	*	100
Liberia	500	488	*	525
Madagascar	32	-	*	-
Malawi	300	300	*	300
Mali	330	411	*	350
Mauritania	113	147	*	150
Mauritius	150	150	*	150
Mozambique	380	385	*	400
Namibia	140	140	*	150
Niger	-	-	*	25
Nigeria	965	1,016	*	950
Republic of the Congo	125	132	*	125
Rwanda	500	512	*	500
Sao Tome and Principe	180	171	*	180
Senegal	1,000	991	*	950
Seychelles	100	118	*	100
Sierra Leone	400	403	*	400
South Africa	850	845	*	875
Sudan	800	793	*	800
Swaziland	100	167	*	100
Tanzania	400	397	*	400
The Gambia	120	118	*	120

**International Military Education and Training**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Togo	140	224	*	140
Uganda	550	591	*	600
Zambia	380	366	*	350
Zimbabwe	-	-	*	25
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>9,185</b>
Cambodia	100	99	*	260
Indonesia	1,750	1,819	*	1,800
Laos	100	71	*	200
Malaysia	950	950	*	950
Marshall Islands	60	34	*	60
Mongolia	1,000	1,006	*	1,000
Philippines	1,850	1,850	*	1,850
Samoa	40	36	*	40
Thailand	1,500	1,571	*	1,400
Timor-Leste	330	303	*	300
Vietnam	400	400	*	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	850	739	*	675
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>30,205</b>	<b>30,532</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>30,100</b>
Albania	950	962	*	1,000
Armenia	450	449	*	450
Azerbaijan	900	886	*	900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	990	*	1,000
Bulgaria	1,650	1,719	*	1,700
Croatia	800	864	*	900
Czech Republic	1,900	1,892	*	2,000
Estonia	1,100	1,156	*	1,150
Georgia	1,800	1,806	*	2,000
Greece	100	105	*	100
Hungary	1,000	1,060	*	1,000
Kosovo	700	700	*	700
Latvia	1,100	1,100	*	1,150
Lithuania	1,100	1,100	*	1,150
Macedonia	950	955	*	1,000
Malta	150	149	*	150
Moldova	660	731	*	750
Montenegro	400	398	*	500
Poland	2,200	2,198	*	2,200
Portugal	100	95	*	100
Romania	1,700	1,760	*	1,800
Russia	95	-	*	-
Serbia	900	903	*	900
Slovakia	900	964	*	900
Slovenia	700	694	*	700

**International Military Education and Training**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Turkey	5,000	4,992	*	4,000
Ukraine	1,900	1,904	*	1,900
<b>Near East</b>	<b>18,593</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>18,275</b>
Algeria	950	950	*	1,300
Bahrain	700	671	*	700
Egypt	1,900	1,900	*	1,400
Iraq	2,000	1,989	*	2,000
Jordan	3,800	3,772	*	3,700
Kuwait	10	-	*	-
Lebanon	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Libya	330	319	*	350
Morocco	1,800	1,789	*	1,900
Oman	1,525	1,525	*	1,650
Qatar	10	-	*	-
Saudi Arabia	8	7	*	-
Tunisia	1,950	1,945	*	1,675
United Arab Emirates	10	-	*	-
Yemen	1,100	1,153	*	1,100
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>13,404</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>14,725</b>
Afghanistan	1,500	1,756	*	2,400
Bangladesh	1,000	1,009	*	1,000
India	1,200	1,269	*	1,400
Kazakhstan	785	779	*	785
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	843	*	1,000
Maldives	195	203	*	195
Nepal	900	896	*	1,000
Pakistan	5,000	5,000	*	5,000
Sri Lanka	750	731	*	695
Tajikistan	600	456	*	600
Turkmenistan	350	262	*	350
Uzbekistan	200	200	*	300
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>16,315</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16,610</b>
Argentina	900	900	*	950
Belize	200	258	*	200
Bolivia	380	366	*	260
Brazil	610	610	*	650
Chile	900	899	*	900
Colombia	1,695	1,694	*	1,750
Costa Rica	380	366	*	400
Dominican Republic	850	844	*	850
Ecuador	380	375	*	400
El Salvador	1,750	1,708	*	1,100
Guatemala	800	797	*	800

**International Military Education and Training**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Guyana	300	300	*	325
Haiti	220	92	*	220
Honduras	700	777	*	700
Jamaica	750	752	*	750
Mexico	1,050	989	*	1,720
Nicaragua	900	894	*	875
Panama	750	750	*	800
Paraguay	400	394	*	400
Peru	650	627	*	650
Suriname	260	250	*	250
The Bahamas	200	200	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	170	167	*	180
Uruguay	450	523	*	480
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	810	783	*	800
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5,559</b>

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>ADJUSTED FMF TOTAL (Enduring + War Supplemental)</b>	5,470,000	5,476,169	5,160,000	5,550,463
<b>Africa</b>	18,793	17,950	*	18,793
Botswana	200	200	*	200
Cameroon	-	350	*	-
Chad	500	500	*	200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,450	1,450	*	300
Djibouti	2,000	2,000	*	2,000
Ethiopia	843	-	*	843
Gabon	200	520	*	200
Ghana	350	550	*	425
Kenya	1,000	1,500	*	2,200
Liberia	6,000	6,000	*	7,300
Mali	200	200	*	200
Mauritania	-	-	*	200
Nigeria	1,350	1,850	*	1,000
Rwanda	200	200	*	200
Sao Tome and Principe	-	330	*	-
Senegal	300	300	*	325
Sierra Leone	-	200	*	-
South Africa	800	800	*	700
Tanzania	200	700	*	200
Uganda	300	300	*	300
Africa Regional	2,900	-	*	2,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	62,100	59,100	*	42,175
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	*	800
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	*	20,000
Mongolia	4,500	4,500	*	3,000
Philippines	32,000	29,000	*	15,000
Thailand	1,600	1,600	*	1,060
Timor-Leste	500	500	*	-
Tonga	500	500	*	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	*	2,315
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	137,855	137,855	*	123,400
Albania	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Armenia	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Azerbaijan	3,000	3,000	*	3,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	4,000	*	5,000
Bulgaria	9,000	9,000	*	9,000
Croatia	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Czech Republic	6,000	6,000	*	6,000
Estonia	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Georgia	16,000	16,000	*	16,000
Hungary	1,000	1,000	*	1,000

**Foreign Military Financing**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
Kosovo	2,500	2,500	*	3,000
Latvia	2,500	2,500	*	2,500
Lithuania	2,700	2,700	*	2,700
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	*	4,000
Malta	455	455	*	-
Moldova	750	750	*	1,250
Montenegro	1,200	1,200	*	1,200
Poland	47,000	47,000	*	32,000
Romania	13,000	13,000	*	13,000
Serbia	1,000	1,000	*	2,000
Slovakia	1,250	1,250	*	1,250
Slovenia	500	500	*	500
Ukraine	11,000	11,000	*	9,000
<b>Near East</b>	<b>4,542,498</b>	<b>4,542,498</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>4,858,650</b>
Bahrain	19,000	19,000	*	25,000
Egypt <sup>4</sup>	1,300,000	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Iraq	-	-	*	-
Israel <sup>4</sup>	2,775,000	2,775,000	*	3,075,000
Jordan <sup>4</sup>	300,000	300,000	*	300,000
Lebanon	100,000	100,000	*	100,000
Libya	150	150	*	250
Morocco	9,000	9,000	*	9,000
Oman	8,848	8,848	*	9,500
Tunisia	18,000	18,000	*	4,900
Yemen	12,500	12,500	*	35,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>301,300</b>	<b>311,312</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>359,040</b>
Bangladesh	1,500	1,500	*	1,500
Kazakhstan	3,000	6,843	*	2,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,500	3,500	*	1,900
Maldives	-	-	*	500
Nepal	800	800	*	940
Pakistan <sup>5</sup>	288,000	294,169	*	350,000
Sri Lanka	1,000	1,000	*	500
Tajikistan	1,500	1,500	*	800
Turkmenistan	2,000	2,000	*	800
Uzbekistan	-	-	*	100
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>352,990</b>	<b>352,990</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>85,605</b>
Belize	-	-	*	200
Chile	600	600	*	-
Colombia	55,000	55,000	*	44,000
Costa Rica	-	-	*	315
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,000	*	-
Ecuador	500	500	*	500



**Foreign Military Financing**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
El Salvador	-	-	*	1,250
Guatemala	-	-	*	500
Guyana	400	400	*	-
Haiti	1,600	1,600	*	-
Honduras	-	-	*	1,000
Jamaica	700	700	*	-
Mexico <sup>4</sup>	265,250	265,250	*	8,000
Nicaragua	-	-	*	400
Panama	-	-	*	1,840
Paraguay	500	500	*	400
Peru	2,490	2,490	*	2,800
Suriname	400	400	*	-
The Bahamas	150	150	*	-
Trinidad and Tobago	400	400	*	-
Uruguay	500	500	*	400
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	21,500	21,500	*	24,000
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative</i>	<i>[7,000]</i>	<i>[7,000]</i>	*	-
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	<i>[14,500]</i>	<i>[14,500]</i>	*	<i>[24,000]</i>
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	<b>54,464</b>	<b>54,464</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>62,800</b>
<b>Plus Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
Iraq	-	-	*	1,000,000
<b>SUBTOTAL Core + OCO</b>	<b>5,470,000</b>	<b>5,476,169</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6,550,463</b>
<b>Plus Non-War Supplemental</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>
Jordan	50,000	50,000	*	-
<b>FMF Total</b>	<b>5,520,000</b>	<b>5,526,169</b>	<b>5,160,000</b>	<b>6,550,463</b>

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ A total of \$1.225 billion FMF in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated as forward funding for FY 2010 and is reflected in the FY 2010 Enacted Total and FY 2010 Actual Total. Forward funding was provided to Egypt (\$260 million), Israel (\$555 million), Jordan (\$150 million), and Mexico (\$260 million).

5/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$6.2 million from Economic Support Fund to Foreign Military Financing.

**International Organizations and Programs**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010			
	Enacted Total <sup>1</sup>	Actual Total <sup>2</sup>	FY 2011 CR <sup>3</sup>	FY 2012 Request
<b>TOTAL (Enduring)</b>	394,000	390,400	394,000	348,705
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	950	950	*	931
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	600	*	588
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	400	400	*	392
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	-	-	*	3,610
International Conservation Programs	7,500	7,500	*	7,600
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	13,000	13,000	*	13,500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	*	29,232
Multilateral Action Initiatives	-	-	*	2,000
OAS Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	*	4,750
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	3,000	3,000	*	2,940
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	3,000	*	2,940
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,425	1,425	*	1,372
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	2,050	2,050	*	1,900
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	625	625	*	950
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,500	4,500	*	4,755
UN Development Program (UNDP)	100,500	100,500	*	71,535
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	11,500	11,500	*	7,700
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	1,000	1,000	*	980
UN Population Fund (UNFPA) <sup>4</sup>	55,000	51,400	*	47,500
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	7,000	7,000	*	-
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,250	132,250	*	126,600
UNIFEM Trust Fund (UNIFEM)	3,000	3,000	*	-
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	6,000	6,000	*	8,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	7,100	7,100	*	5,700
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,050	2,050	*	2,090
WTO Technical Assistance	1,050	1,050	*	1,140

1/ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

2/ FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

3/ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

4/ The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.6 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health and Child Survival-USAID.