

Africa Regional Overview

Program Overview

This is a time of challenge and opportunity in Africa and the budget submission that follows describes how U.S. resources will both address these challenges and make the most of existing opportunities. This budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the Secretary's transformational diplomacy vision of using America's diplomatic power to help foreign citizens better their own lives, build their own nations, and transform their own future.

There has never been a more auspicious time to consolidate the progress and promise of Africa. Wars in Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, and Sierra Leone, and the North-South conflict in Sudan have ended or dramatically abated. Democratic elections were held recently in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, bringing the number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa witnessing a peaceful, democratic transition to 33, or about two-thirds of the total. At the same time, civil liberties have improved markedly over the past 10 years in 21 sub-Saharan African countries and political rights have shown substantial gains in 15. Overall economic growth in Africa is projected to reach a robust 6% in 2007, the highest in the last 20 years. There have also been significant health improvements in some areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, has fallen by 14% since 1990, from 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2006. Since 1999, there has been substantial progress towards universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the number of children enrolled in primary school rising from about 80 million in 1999 to approximately 101 million in 2004, a 27% increase. Finally, Africans are taking control of their collective destiny with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development program, which aims to improve governance and promote friendlier ties among states.

At the same time, the continent still faces enormous challenges. Countries such as the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socio-economic progress. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan is at a critical stage, with the national census scheduled for April 2008 and national elections in 2009. Darfur has been a persistent tragedy, despite broad diplomatic efforts to create an opening for progress. Recent unrest in Somalia and Kenya has illustrated the continued threat of conflict to stability and development. Economic mismanagement and political suppression has brought Zimbabwe to the brink of economic collapse. Life expectancy in Africa has been falling for the past 20 years due to the devastating interactions of poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Africa alone accounts for about two-thirds of the global mortality of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Maternal mortality has remained at unacceptably high levels over the past 25 years with 900 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. At the same time, a significant number of Africans face chronic conflict and food insecurity, which not only inflicts enormous human suffering but undermines development progress and destabilizes entire regions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Child Survival and Health	548,140	-	741,312	-	580,418
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	609,984	-	684,656	-	651,020
Economic Support Fund	163,529	20,000	183,249	70,000	461,815
Foreign Military Financing	14,820	-	6,457	-	12,550
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	2,279,199	-	3,169,579	-	3,169,579
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	10,463	-	13,004	-	13,795
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,700	-	21,642	-	37,380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	29,703	5,000	23,717	-	31,425
Peacekeeping Operations	107,500	230,000	130,222	-	104,250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	986,784	236,100	220,942	-	235,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Peace and Security	217,464	246,500	219,553	-	271,136
Counter-Terrorism	34,186	5,250	19,194	-	38,822
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	463	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	159,162	237,250	178,574	-	196,639
Counter-Narcotics	200	-	1,342	-	1,450
Transnational Crime	2,292	-	1,237	-	2,970
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	21,161	4,000	19,206	-	31,255
Governing Justly and Democratically	172,910	13,500	171,828	70,000	272,684
Rule of Law and Human Rights	32,170	5,000	30,850	-	41,562
Good Governance	62,536	3,500	49,157	-	99,635
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,209	1,000	62,094	70,000	78,969
Civil Society	41,995	4,000	29,727	-	52,518
Investing in People	3,123,848	-	4,312,273	-	4,096,886
Health	2,897,493	-	4,024,042	-	3,849,955
Education	190,618	-	258,965	-	216,243

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	35,737	-	29,266	-	30,688
Economic Growth	409,844	-	452,415	-	627,707
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	450	-	300	-	6,700
Trade and Investment	23,796	-	17,991	-	51,053
Financial Sector	13,266	-	10,626	-	16,817
Infrastructure	60,234	-	95,426	-	115,623
Agriculture	195,721	-	203,938	-	281,005
Private Sector Competitiveness	32,089	-	23,968	-	63,308
Economic Opportunity	10,319	-	24,103	-	21,074
Environment	73,969	-	76,063	-	72,127
Humanitarian Assistance	833,926	236,100	16,545	-	9,676
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	826,499	236,100	15,080	-	-
Disaster Readiness	7,427	-	1,465	-	9,676
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	5,297,732	271,136	272,684	3,992,106	627,707	9,676	19,643
Child Survival and Health	580,418	-	-	580,418	-	-	-
Development Assistance	651,020	45,316	101,487	176,584	322,923	2,070	2,640
Economic Support Fund	461,815	26,420	171,197	65,525	181,670	-	17,003
Foreign Military Financing	12,550	12,550	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,169,579	-	-	3,169,579	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	13,795	13,795	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,380	37,380	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,425	31,425	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	104,250	104,250	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	235,500	-	-	104,780	123,114	7,606	-

Peace and Security: A significant amount of the U.S. foreign assistance to Africa is focused on Peace and Security. The first priority is to end the crisis in Darfur and consolidate peace in southern Sudan. Secondly, we must consolidate wins in post-conflict democratic transition states, particularly Liberia, where the U.S. continues to play a major role. Another critical strategic priority is preventing

the spread of terrorism in Africa. Finally, we must robustly engage with Nigeria, a pivotal country that is strategically important to U.S. energy security and regional stability.

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

- Sudan, where a 22-year North-South civil war left over two million dead and more than four million Sudanese displaced, and where ongoing violence and atrocities in Darfur are a worldwide concern;
- Liberia, which is critically important to maintaining stability in the Mano River subregion - which encompasses Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and which has been a locus of instability in Africa in the past;
- DRC, where, after 10 years of war and 40 years of authoritarian rule, the people have voted for peace; and
- Angola, a post-conflict country that is working its way toward democracy.

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

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

Investing in People: The President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides towards winning the war against the deadly HIV/AIDS pandemic. With 12 of the 15

PEPFAR focus countries during Phase I of PEPFAR, Africa has been the largest beneficiary of this bold initiative. The President's Malaria Initiative, announced in June 2005, also mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria is both preventable and treatable, yet every year it kills almost 1.2 million people and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic losses. Major efforts are also underway to address other critical health needs, including the completion of the eradication of polio, control of tuberculosis, the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and strengthening access to voluntary family planning services and information.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to the continent's future, through the Africa Education Initiative and the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, the U.S. will work to expand education opportunities so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits of literacy. In particular, this budget requests funding to implement a new comprehensive approach to basic education by supporting efforts that have been endorsed by the international Fast Track Initiative. Programs also will empower women and girls (including providing scholarships), improve learning and teaching materials, and improve teacher education.

Economic Growth: African countries cannot successfully transform their economies without economic growth, the development of trade opportunities, and environmentally sound agricultural development. The United States will support the efforts of Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people. State and USAID programs also will encourage domestic reforms to support small and medium-sized businesses and use development assistance as a catalyst for growth, with particular emphasis on trade capacity building. Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in Africa. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative will build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the U.S. under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa. A primary vehicle, complementary to this request, for delivering transformational economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account, and we will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, Compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

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

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

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Africa Region represents an increase over FY 2008. Key increases in Peace and Security support U.S. efforts in the war on terrorism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform efforts in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Increased funding for Governing Justly and Democratically will support good governance, strengthen civil society, promote the rule of law and human rights, and reinforce political competition and consensus building. Increased funding for Economic Growth will promote agriculture, trade and investment, and private sector competitiveness. Funds will also be used to increase infrastructure investment, in particular in Liberia and Sudan.

Angola

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Angola focuses on the following major goals: 1) reducing death and sickness from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and poor maternal and child health; 2) strengthening governance and accountability, including support for elections processes in 2008 and 2009 and promotion of government transparency and decentralization; 3) improving peace and security through support for demining efforts and military training; and 4) stimulating broad-based economic growth beyond the extractive industries sector.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Child Survival and Health	25,682	27,946	22,657
Development Assistance	8,044	3,300	12,750
Economic Support Fund	1,875	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,320	-	-
International Military Education and Training	289	476	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,850	6,300	6,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Peace and Security	5,139	6,776	6,700
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,039	6,776	6,700
Governing Justly and Democratically	7,448	1,500	9,315
Rule of Law and Human Rights	210	-	250
Good Governance	4,552	-	5,365
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,455	1,500	2,600
Civil Society	1,231	-	1,100
Investing in People	27,000	27,946	22,657
Health	27,000	27,946	22,657
Economic Growth	2,430	1,800	3,435
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Trade and Investment	-	-	215
Financial Sector	1,719	-	800
Agriculture	61	1,800	2,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	128	-	120
Economic Opportunity	272	-	300
Program Support	43	-	-
Program Support	43	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	42,107	6,700	9,315	22,657	3,435	-	-
Child Survival and Health	22,657	-	-	22,657	-	-	-
Development Assistance	12,750	-	9,315	-	3,435	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,300	6,300	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State programs will support humanitarian landmine-clearance programs that are critical to opening roads and agricultural land in Angola. This, in turn, facilitates food production and the free movement of people and commerce, improves access to social services, and promotes development. The United States also supports the Government of Angola's (GOA) efforts to develop its own capacity to conduct humanitarian landmine clearance. Furthermore, U.S. assistance in military education bolsters improved professionalism in the Angolan Armed Forces.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Building capacity for transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, and supporting the process for legislative elections in 2008 and presidential elections expected in 2009 are the greatest areas of developmental concern in Angola under this objective. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help targeted institutions, including government, civil society, electoral bodies, and political parties, become effective instruments of democratization and improved public service delivery. Specifically, USAID programs will focus on: 1) providing critical technical assistance for the upcoming elections; 2) promoting local government and decentralization; 3) improving the functioning of the public sector; 4) supporting increased transparency and accountable fiscal programming; 5) strengthening civil society and independent journalism; 6) improving the quality of dialogue between government and civil society while enhancing service delivery; and 7) heightening civic participation in the governance process. The program has successfully increased public-private sector dialogue on such crucial socio-economic issues as the electoral process, oil revenue management, HIV/AIDS, and land reform.

Investing in People: Poor health care and low life expectancy are areas of deep concern in Angola's social development. USAID assistance will be closely coordinated to capitalize on inter-agency synergies and reinforce Angolan efforts to fight malaria; combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, with an emphasis on prevention and behavioral change; reduce tuberculosis; improve voluntary family planning and wider reproductive health care; strengthen health systems; upgrade the water supply; and eradicate polio.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50%.

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

Economic Growth: While Angola's overall economic growth rate is strong, the economy fails to deliver broad-based employment and widespread prosperity. USAID assistance will increase agricultural sector productivity, improve the financial sector's ability to foster growth, promote property rights, and expand trade and investment capacity. USAID programs also will support workforce development geared toward building the entrepreneurial skills of youth.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for Angola remains steady. Funding for activities in Governing Justly and Democratically increases substantially and seeks to move Angola on a democratic trajectory of greater transparency and government effectiveness, free and fair elections, and decentralization. Health funding decreases but includes continued support for the PMI and PEPFAR-related activities and health systems strengthening. Funding for activities in Economic Growth increases modestly and reflects the continued success the United States has had in working with financial sector institutions and influencing the financial sector enabling environment, including assistance under the Development Credit Authority.

The 2009 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Benin

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Benin focuses on the following key goals: strengthening Benin's capacity to ensure domestic and regional security as well as investing in people by promoting advances in Benin's literacy and numeracy, addressing key health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS, and fostering economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,384	28,630	11,958
Child Survival and Health	10,165	22,187	9,084
Development Assistance	4,036	6,300	2,724
International Military Education and Training	183	143	150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,384	28,630	11,958
Peace and Security	183	143	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	183	143	150
Investing in People	14,201	28,487	11,808
Health	10,165	22,187	9,084
Education	4,036	6,000	2,724
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	300	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,958	150	-	11,808	-	-
Child Survival and Health	9,084	-	-	9,084	-	-
Development Assistance	2,724	-	-	2,724	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: State Department resources will support the development of a professional,

apolitical, and well-trained military force that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance their regional peacekeeping capacity. Benin has taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea and U.S. assistance will support efforts to ensure regional stability by enhancing the military's capability to maintain control of its waters and coastline.

Investing in People: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will address substantial challenges in health and education. In Benin, adult literacy of less than 39% is attributed in large part to a primary education completion rate of less than 50%. Assistance will target basic education and will help increase the basic literacy and numeracy needed for the development of a modern economy. A strong emphasis will be placed on reducing the substantial gap between the number of girls and boys who enroll in and complete primary school as well as on improving management within the basic education system.

Although Benin is a middle-ranked country for HIV prevalence, there is potential for the epidemic to spread. Therefore, USAID will focus on containing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID will also address high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates. This includes preventing and treating malaria - a pervasive threat, along with improving voluntary family planning and reproductive health practices. Concentration on health and education will support successful implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account Compact in Benin.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year program in Benin builds on the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to economic growth and reinforces the investments made in the health and education of Benin's people, which are equally essential for development. MCC projects target judicial reforms, financial services, port infrastructure, and land tenure.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared with FY 2008, in FY 2009 resources for education will decrease.

The 2009 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Botswana

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	64,751	79,158	79,100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	64,053	78,500	78,500
International Military Education and Training	678	658	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	64,751	79,158	79,100
Peace and Security	698	658	600
Counter-Terrorism	20	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	678	658	600
Investing in People	64,053	78,500	78,500
Health	64,053	78,500	78,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	79,100	600	-	78,500	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	78,500	-	-	78,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	600	600	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Botswana has one of Africa's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. It has

provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have promoted a spirit of regional cooperation. It has been the most reliable supporter of the formation of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern African region. Department of State funded programs seek to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders through military education and training programs and support their interest in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to courses such as Command and General Staff College and the Sergeant Major's Academy, as well as tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

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

Overview of Major Changes

No major shifts in the Botswana program are envisioned.

Burkina Faso

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,225	10,026	15,250
International Military Education and Training	164	96	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	19,061	9,930	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,225	10,026	15,250
Peace and Security	164	96	250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	164	96	150
Transnational Crime	-	-	100
Investing in People	12,520	7,416	11,250
Health	1,118	447	2,743
Education	9,485	5,797	7,629
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,917	1,172	878
Economic Growth	4,260	2,514	3,750
Agriculture	2,236	1,277	3,750
Economic Opportunity	2,024	1,237	-
Humanitarian Assistance	2,281	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,281	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,250	250	-	11,250	3,750	-
International Military Education and	150	150	-	-	-	-

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

Peace and Security: Burkina Faso's role in the world community is evolving into one that is responsible and peaceful. Department of State funds will be used to address anti-trafficking in persons activities and to provide opportunities for enhancing the professionalism of the armed forces, including developing English language capability and emphasizing the importance of such principles as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, defense resources management, and military justice. Burkina Faso participates in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations on the continent as well as in Haiti. Two battalions have been trained through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, which enhances the armed forces capacity to conduct effective peacekeeping operations throughout Africa.

Investing in People: As one of the world's poorest countries, Burkina Faso confronts serious health and education problems. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding for basic education will focus on access to food through school feeding programs. Health funding will focus on maternal and child health, nutrition, and water supply and sanitation programs. Water programs will concentrate on improving access to safe water and hygiene standards.

Burkina Faso will receive financial support for HIV/AIDS, maternal/child health, and reproductive health programs through USAID's West Africa Regional Mission. These programs will place emphasis on the range of interventions related to improved health policy and quality of services, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: Burkina Faso suffers from chronic nutritional problems and has a high level of population growth. Because the economy is largely agriculture based, funding to support agricultural sector productivity will address both economic growth and food security. USAID assistance will focus on agricultural sector productivity through reducing food insecurity. This will be done by facilitating farmer access to inputs and training needed to increase productivity as well as to protect and build community and household level assets which will diversify income earning opportunities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Burkina Faso became a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program participant in July 2005. The program focuses on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. Thus far, 132 "girl-friendly" school complexes have been built in 10 provinces, providing incentives for enrollment and attendance to girls. Burkina Faso is eligible for and actively developing an MCC Compact.

Overview of Major Changes

U.S. funding for health and education programs, as well as economic growth programs, will increase in Burkina Faso in FY 2009.

Burundi

Program Overview

The Government of Burundi (GOB) is working to rebuild the physical and institutional infrastructure necessary to strengthen democracy and stability, advance reconstruction, stimulate economic development, and improve health. Significant U.S. assistance and engagement with the GOB and civil society stakeholders is absolutely vital and timely for rebuilding the country's economy, accelerating social service delivery, consolidating peace and security, and advancing the democratization process. U.S. assistance in economic growth, health, public policy, and humanitarian assistance is strategically aligned with the GOB's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Child Survival and Health	3,780	6,031	6,754
Development Assistance	3,943	7,413	17,000
Economic Support Fund	1,875	-	-
International Military Education and Training	196	191	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	281	350	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,071	4,965	6,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Peace and Security	854	541	500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	477	541	500
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	377	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,477	2,107	6,547
Rule of Law and Human Rights	234	-	983
Good Governance	1,203	600	1,964
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	764	1,964
Civil Society	1,040	743	1,636
Investing in People	3,670	9,246	8,754
Health	3,319	7,696	8,754
Education	351	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	1,550	-
Economic Growth	1,719	7,056	14,453
Trade and Investment	223	395	2,091
Financial Sector	-	217	1,568
Agriculture	623	4,844	7,136
Private Sector Competitiveness	524	-	1,568
Economic Opportunity	349	1,100	1,045
Environment	-	500	1,045
Humanitarian Assistance	10,071	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,071	-	-
Program Support	1,355	-	-
Program Support	1,355	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	30,254	500	6,547	8,754	14,453	-	-
Child Survival and Health	6,754	-	-	6,754	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,000	-	6,547	-	10,453	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,000	-	-	2,000	4,000	-	-

Peace and Security: State Department assistance will focus on stabilization operations and security sector reform, helping to integrate ex-combatants into the GOB's security services. Funds also will be used to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of Burundi's armed forces to include funding for improving capacity to increase control of lakeside waters, conduct search and rescue, and execute maritime law and security operations. Other forms of military assistance will include HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. assistance will focus on improving policy development, implementation, and oversight, with particular attention paid to building constructive relationships among the executive branch, civil society, and media. Support will be directed to policy reform in the agricultural and anti-corruption sectors. Agriculture policy reform is a priority of the GOB, providing an opportunity to apply a participatory policy process on an issue with a large grassroots constituency and clear government political will. Concurrently, increasing transparency and independent oversight of all targeted policy issues will be a cross-cutting objective. Programs will also focus on increasing civic

participation, media freedom, freedom of information, and human rights. The United States will support preparations for national elections in 2010 through such avenues as civic education and strengthening electoral processes.

Investing in People: Support to Burundi's health sector is a continuing priority given the lack of adequate health infrastructure that resulted from years of conflict. USAID will support maternal and child health initiatives designed to provide care through improved services and infrastructure. Support at the provincial and community levels will reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by providing reproductive health services for adult and adolescent women, expanding access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, and providing health care for pregnant women and for children under the age of five. Additionally, U.S.-supported HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs along major transport routes will continue to combat some of the highest prevalence rates in the region.

Economic Growth: As agriculture represents the backbone of Burundi's economy with 90% of Burundians dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, U.S. economic growth investments will concentrate on the agribusiness sector. USAID will support programs designed to raise rural incomes, diversify economic opportunity, and identify and strengthen competitive, commodity-based value chains that link producers to domestic, regional, and international markets. U.S. inputs will include complementary, integral investments in the financial service sector to increase access to commercial credit and microcredit, particularly in the agricultural sector. In addition to emergency food assistance, the United States will provide development-oriented food assistance, helping to improve the agricultural resource base in such areas as soil and water conservation.

Overview of Major Changes

The requested FY 2009 budget level represents a significant increase over the estimated FY 2008 level. The allocation of FY 2009 resources reflects the continued need to address long-term structural development issues by concentrating investments in the Economic Growth and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives. The greatest increases will occur in the areas of agriculture, trade, investment, good governance, political competition, and consensus-building. Other significant increases will occur in the areas of private sector competitiveness, finance, civil society, and health. Decreases will occur in the areas of social services, protection for especially vulnerable people, education, stabilization operations, and security sector reform.

Cameroon

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cameroon will focus on improving its security forces, especially with regard to expanding its peacekeeping force availability; encouraging stronger efforts against corruption; promoting the rule of law and governmental transparency; and continuing efforts to combat HIV/AIDS using interventions related to prevention, care, and treatment. The military element is designed to encourage vitally-needed regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,777	1,770	1,785
Child Survival and Health	660	1,488	1,500
International Military Education and Training	319	282	285
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	798	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,777	1,770	1,785
Peace and Security	319	282	285
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	282	285
Investing in People	660	1,488	1,500
Health	660	1,488	1,500
Humanitarian Assistance	798	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	798	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,785	285	-	1,500	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	285	285	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding under this objective focuses on the improvement of Cameroon's

security forces. Department of State assistance will provide training in resource management, civilian-military relations, and English language proficiency. Cameroon's strategic location and relative stability make it a good candidate for the development of military and police peacekeeping forces and the Government of Cameroon has indicated that it would like to expand such capabilities. U.S. support to Cameroon's military promotes positive relationships and ensures more ready access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Investing in People: The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide significant support for combating HIV/AIDS with programmatic emphasis on a range of interventions related to care, treatment, and prevention.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request represents no significant change in U.S. support for Cameroon.

Cape Verde

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cape Verde seeks to improve political and social stability and combat drug trafficking and money laundering. Despite these challenges, Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories, with relatively high literacy rates, per capita incomes, and health indicators. It was one of the first Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) eligible countries in Africa, and MCA funding is being disbursed, complementing U.S. bilateral assistance programs.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	177	596	600
International Military Education and Training	177	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	177	596	600
Peace and Security	177	596	600
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	177	100	100
Counter-Narcotics	-	496	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will enhance counter-narcotics capabilities to prevent and interrupt the future movement of narcotics trafficking, including the possible development of a modern laboratory facility to assist police in counter-narcotics investigations. Assistance will also be used to build military and coast guard capacity to enhance port and coastal

security.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Cape Verde reflects a slight increase in counter-narcotics and law enforcement cooperation, while funding for military cooperation remains stable.

Central African Republic

Program Overview

U.S. assistance priorities in the Central African Republic (CAR) include: enhancing security, an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability; combating illegal trafficking of persons; and promoting overall respect for fundamental human rights.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,267	95	150
International Military Education and Training	118	95	150
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,149	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,267	95	150
Peace and Security	118	95	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	95	150
Humanitarian Assistance	14,149	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,149	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will support the CAR's efforts to professionalize its security forces, a necessary precursor to effective border protection. The United States will provide training through courses in civil-military relations, human rights, and English.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for the CAR includes an increase from the FY 2008 estimated level, reflecting additional resources to address stabilization operations and security sector reform.

Chad

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Chad include: advancing stability in Eastern Chad by ending the humanitarian crisis; supporting Chad's democratic evolution; supporting health programs and agricultural growth; and strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats by creating a professional military. To address these policy issues, the United States will employ bilateral foreign assistance interventions where clear opportunities for success exist.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	30,681	10,000	5,060	-	7,475
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	200
International Military Education and Training	392	-	95	-	275
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	795	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	29,494	10,000	4,965	-	7,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	30,681	10,000	5,060	-	7,475
Peace and Security	1,187	-	95	-	275
Counter-Terrorism	595	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	592	-	95	-	275
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	200
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	200
Investing in People	942	-	2,465	-	3,500
Health	942	-	2,465	-	3,500
Economic Growth	879	-	2,500	-	3,500
Agriculture	879	-	2,500	-	3,500
Humanitarian Assistance	27,673	10,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,673	10,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	7,475	275	200	3,500	3,500	-
Development Assistance	200	-	200	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	275	275	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	7,000	-	-	3,500	3,500	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will improve peace and security in Chad by supporting stabilization operations and security sector reform that will continue to professionalize the army. This is important for Chad's stability, given the military's historic involvement in unconstitutional regime change. The United States will fund military training programs that expose Chadian military leadership to U.S. professional military procedures and civil-military relations, and to the importance of democratic values and human rights in governance and military operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the United States' highest priority goal for Chad; a peaceful and democratic political transition. Funding will be targeted toward political competition and consensus-building in an effort to make political party and civil society engagement more effective in a pluralistic society.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will improve social services directed at a single program area, health. This assistance is critical, as Chad ranks near the bottom on many human development indicators, including those on maternal and child health. Programs will address the vulnerability of mothers and children to malnutrition and other health risks.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will improve economic growth by applying resources to the agriculture sector. Because of increased desertification and demographic pressure, competition for access to land and water is a growing source of tension throughout the country. Activities which increase the productivity of farmers while promoting more efficient use of land and water resources, particularly in regions where food insecurity is high, will be supported.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Chad in FY 2009 will increase modestly from the FY 2008 estimate. The increased resources will be focused on the areas of health and agriculture. The inclusion of new activities under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will strengthen political parties and civil society in ways which will benefit the functioning of democratic pluralism. A significant increase in FY 2009 funding in the Peace and Security Objective will support efforts to professionalize Chad's military.

Comoros

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	113	95	150
International Military Education and Training	63	95	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	113	95	150
Peace and Security	113	95	150
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	63	95	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will provide training for the Comoran military and security forces. The focus will be on efforts to raise the professional level of senior officers of the Comoran Armed Forces as well as to develop a maritime defense force with enhanced capability to conduct and provide oversight for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, fishing rights, and search and rescue operations. Also, through U.S assistance, the military knowledge and abilities of the junior officer corps and senior enlisted cadre will be enhanced and allow them to participate in multinational peacekeeping operations and military events. Counter-terrorism programs in the Comoros are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

Overview of Major Changes

The increased funding in Peace and Security from FY 2008 to FY 2009 will expand opportunities for professional training of Comoros' military and further develop their border security capabilities.

Cote d'Ivoire

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cote d'Ivoire focuses on the following key goals: supporting the peace process to advance the prospects for a united, stable Cote d'Ivoire; promoting good governance; and addressing the health threat of HIV/AIDS.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	73,808	100,895	103,600
Economic Support Fund	-	-	2,700
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	68,708	100,800	100,800
International Military Education and Training	-	95	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	73,808	100,895	103,600
Peace and Security	100	95	100
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	30
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	95	70
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	2,700
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	500
Good Governance	-	-	500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,200
Civil Society	-	-	500
Investing in People	68,708	100,800	100,800
Health	68,708	100,800	100,800
Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,600	100	2,700	100,800	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,700	-	2,700	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	100,800	-	-	100,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The most pressing problem in Cote d'Ivoire is overall security. Department of State funded programs will work to enhance the capacity of the security sector, with a focus on border security. Assistance will help establish a border security force, which will be formed after the successful completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) program. U.S. assistance will also fund interventions to train officers and a non-commissioned officer corps, improve their ability to maintain public order while adhering to human rights norms, and provide resources to make the corps operational.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Free and fair elections are essential for Cote d'Ivoire to resolve its political and economic crisis, which has undermined good governance and human rights. The United States will work with the international community, notably the United Nations (UN), the European Union, the African Union, and international financial institutions, to assist the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI), the political opposition, and civil society to establish a democratic framework and more transparent and accountable governing institutions. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will be used to maintain an active dialogue with the GOCI, political parties, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on electoral reform. It will also be used to organize and conduct panel discussions with Ivorians of differing political and ethnic backgrounds in order to promote reconciliation and tolerance. USAID will also support civil society in its efforts to reform and strengthen the Ivorian judiciary and will work with the security and defense forces, international NGOs, and the UN, to promote respect for human rights and the primacy of civilian, democratic rule.

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

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an increase in funding for Governing Justly and Democratically to strengthen political parties and start consensus-building and civil society programs. To support the U.S. priority of promoting democracy and good governance in Cote d'Ivoire's fragile political environment, the United States will be undertaking new initiatives to establish a transparent framework to promote reconciliation and tolerance.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Program Overview

The elected government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) must deliver results to its people in order to build public support. The obstacles include grossly insufficient infrastructure, an inadequate security apparatus, a poor human rights record, and generations of bad governance. U.S. assistance to the DRC is coordinated with other donor efforts to provide access to basic services, build democratic structures, reform the security sector, and contribute to sustainable economic growth that will help consolidate the democratic transition and demonstrate results of the democratic process at the community level. The DRC has a vast supply of natural resources that has been a key source of conflict and exploitation for well over a century. If managed in a transparent and legal way, however, those resources would present an opportunity for economic growth that would benefit the population and reduce violent conflict.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Child Survival and Health	30,681	-	45,578	-	33,519
Development Assistance	18,065	-	23,418	-	-
Economic Support Fund	8,868	15,000	18,846	-	41,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	397	-	600
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	263	-	477	-	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,488	-	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,375	-	-	-	300
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	5,455	-	5,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	37,138	-	9,930	-	12,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Peace and Security	1,638	9,500	8,017	-	10,800
Counter-Terrorism	-	250	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,638	7,250	7,817	-	8,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Transnational Crime	-	-	200	-	200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,062	5,500	19,671	-	19,850
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,701	2,000	8,226	-	4,900
Good Governance	3,582	2,500	8,245	-	11,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	880	1,000	2,283	-	750
Civil Society	1,899	-	917	-	3,200
Investing in People	48,950	-	66,078	-	49,469
Health	33,215	-	51,578	-	39,519
Education	12,129	-	13,000	-	8,450
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	3,606	-	1,500	-	1,500
Economic Growth	1,609	-	11,823	-	15,000
Agriculture	1,609	-	9,823	-	12,000
Economic Opportunity	-	-	2,000	-	3,000
Humanitarian Assistance	37,138	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,138	-	-	-	-
Program Support	993	-	-	-	-
Program Support	993	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	95,119	10,800	19,850	49,469	15,000	-	-
Child Survival and Health	33,519	-	-	33,519	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	41,000	2,200	19,850	10,950	8,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	5,000	7,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Security sector reform is vital for the DRC to overcome its history of abuse of civilians by the government and become a trustworthy provider of security with respect for human rights and the rule of law. The United Nations mission in the DRC (MONUC) is presently the only

reliable security force in the country. A well-trained Congolese police and armed forces are needed. Military cooperation will include training, infrastructural improvements at the Officer Training Center of the Armed Forces, and support for the military justice system. The Department of State will continue to participate with other donors in police reform efforts. Assistance programs will also enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the DRC's armed forces. Conflict management and mitigation and ex-combatant reintegration activities will continue in order to ensure that the population experiences tangible benefits of peace. Activities will also address transnational crime, such as trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Congolese expectations are high for governance reform, following the successful installation of a newly elected President and Parliament. Keeping public officials and citizens engaged in political processes will be a challenge but there is a growing constituency to support such engagement. Additionally, government institutions, weakened by decades of war and mismanagement, need to be rebuilt. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will help build the new decentralized institutions mandated in the DRC's constitution, create an effective and equitable justice system, promote good governance, protect human rights, fight corruption, strengthen independent media, promote civic participation, enhance political competition, and build the capacity of a new legislature to function effectively and in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders. Building local capacity among government workers and within civil society is fundamental to the transformation of each of these areas of governance.

Investing in People: Increased access to basic health and education services is a key component of USAID assistance in the DRC. Improvements in the delivery of family planning and reproductive health care services are critical to show the Congolese people a tangible benefit of peace. Other health program activities will focus on malaria prevention and treatment, polio eradication, tuberculosis, and management of childhood illnesses. Support for improved sources of safe drinking water, along with public education on hygiene, will contribute to reduced cases of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. Education funds will be used to increase quality and access to basic education for all children, with an emphasis on girls.

Support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence will be delivered through a package of services and medical care, including fistula repair; counseling and family mediation; legal assistance; and activities to support the social and economic reintegration of survivors into their families and communities. Support for children with disabilities, particularly victims of polio and other lower-leg disabilities, will provide assistance for treatment and care leading to increased mobility and acceptance into society. Assistance for separated and abandoned children to be reunited with their families will continue, particularly for children accused of witchcraft.

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

Economic Growth: Increasing agricultural sector productivity is a key requirement for reducing

poverty and sustaining recent political and governance achievements in the DRC. Agricultural growth raises incomes of small farmers who spend the bulk of that additional income in the non-farm sector. Most of the country's rural poor are engaged in full-time subsistence agriculture. Increased quality and quantity of consumable, marketable, and affordable agricultural products (via improved land and water access) will create the conditions in which small, medium, and large enterprises can recover and thrive. This, in turn, will improve the quality of life by increasing access to education, healthcare, and shelter for millions of Congolese. USAID programs will promote private sector competition and economic opportunity. Assistance will also be used to promote public-private partnerships, including programs with agri-businesses and mining companies to provide social services and promote improved livelihoods.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for the DRC in FY 2009 will be reduced from the FY 2008 estimated level. Decreases will occur in the program areas of health, education, rule of law, and human rights. Significant increases will occur, however, in the areas of stabilization operations, security sector reform, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, good governance, political competition, consensus-building, civil society, agriculture, and economic opportunity.

Djibouti

Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs supporting health, education, governance, food security, and economic development will help Djibouti build on its demonstrated will to achieve its goals. U.S.-funded programs will serve as catalytic agents, helping Djibouti ensure that it stays safe from security threats, its healthcare and education programs reach rural and marginalized urban areas, it is prepared to respond to food emergencies, and its people find the tools needed to win jobs in a rapidly changing economy. U.S. investments will also contribute substantially to achieving our own security and development objectives in the region.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Child Survival and Health	75	496	994
Development Assistance	-	1,500	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,625	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,800	1,983	2,800
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	345	334	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	298	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	356	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	995	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Peace and Security	4,501	2,615	3,400
Counter-Terrorism	356	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,145	2,317	3,100
Transnational Crime	-	298	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	900	-	500
Good Governance	200	-	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	125
Civil Society	200	-	375

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Investing in People	1,950	1,996	2,294
Health	950	496	994
Education	1,000	1,500	1,300
Humanitarian Assistance	1,145	-	200
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	995	-	-
Disaster Readiness	150	-	200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,394	3,400	500	2,294	-	200
Child Survival and Health	994	-	-	994	-	-
Development Assistance	2,000	-	500	1,300	-	200
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Djibouti is on the mainline between the Middle East and Africa and faces steady pressure aimed at radicalizing its people and changing its polity. U.S. security cooperation is intended to ensure Djibouti has the tools to resist the threat of terror and instability. Department of State funded programs promote stabilization operations and security sector reform, fight transnational crime, and support counter-terrorism activities. Programs focus on military capacity-building and border security to enhance the military's ability to identify and respond to security threats and secure its borders. Funding also supports strengthening regional cooperation between Djibouti and its immediate neighbors, including Yemen, as part of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII), and on preparing Djibouti to play a valuable part in the African Union's security efforts. Finally, with other central bureau funding, the program bolsters the efforts of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa to assist Djibouti on defense reform and improve counter-terrorism capabilities, including essential funding for efforts to constrain terrorist mobility.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assistance for improving governance, provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will promote a more transparent and efficient government at the national, regional and local levels, increase confidence in the electoral process, and advance Djibouti's decentralization. It will also help increase political participation, guarantee civil liberties, promote government accountability, and strengthen civil society. The democracy and governance program will address major obstacles to Djibouti's capacity to sustain private sector development by promoting dialogue between government, civil society, and the private sector. Popular frustration over the lack of jobs, inadequate public services, and obstacles to political

participation must be overcome to ensure Djibouti's long-term success and stability. Leadership education and training will constitute a major focus of the democracy and governance program.

Investing in People: To ensure Djibouti's continued stability in the volatile Horn of Africa region, U.S. assistance programs will promote improved quality of life for Djiboutian citizens. USAID funded health and education activities will combat low life expectancy, maternal and under-five child mortality, and the transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In addition, activities will continue to assist Djibouti in responding to food and other humanitarian emergencies. The health program will continue to focus on expanded access to quality health care by improving maternal and child health services, and on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The education program will continue its essential focus on basic education, promoting expanded access, particularly for girls and rural children, and an emphasis on preparation for employment opportunities. Support for teacher training, the provision of pedagogic materials, expanded community participation in education, the improvement and decentralization of education sector service delivery, and improved sector information systems and management capacity will be priority targets for U.S. assistance.

Overview of Major Changes

Increases from FY 2008 to FY 2009 reflect additional assistance in the key areas of Peace and Security and health as well as reinvestment in critical program area of Governing Justly and Democratically.

Equatorial Guinea

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Equatorial Guinea focuses on professionalizing the country's military and police forces and improving regional security and stability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	45
International Military Education and Training	-	-	45

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	45
Peace and Security	-	-	45
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	45

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45	45	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	45	45	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance, and democracy; supports regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea; and improves the military's ability to maintain control of its territorial waters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an initial level of support by the United States to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea to improve the professional level of its military and police forces.

Ethiopia

Program Overview

A major objective of U.S. assistance in Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous country, is to help the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to proceed with the difficult transition from a de facto one-party state to a representative multi-party democracy. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to help the GOE to improve its ability to anticipate and respond to food emergencies, to bolster its economic growth, and to expand its basic health and education services to reduce poverty. Promoting regional stability and denying transnational terrorists a safe haven in the Horn of Africa are also key objectives.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Child Survival and Health	33,713	53,889	30,739
Development Assistance	26,710	38,567	69,765
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	843	4,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	230,181	337,000	337,000
International Military Education and Training	472	620	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,150	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	176,931	24,825	30,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Peace and Security	5,702	2,663	7,600
Counter-Terrorism	1,150	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,372	1,463	5,200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,180	1,200	2,400
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,181	2,267	9,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	991	1,525	5,400
Good Governance	397	292	300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	198	-	2,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Civil Society	595	450	1,000
Investing in People	271,576	413,714	390,739
Health	264,612	390,889	367,739
Education	6,964	18,000	18,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	4,825	5,000
Economic Growth	16,074	36,700	64,065
Trade and Investment	946	800	1,800
Agriculture	7,245	27,850	45,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	6,832	3,050	14,265
Economic Opportunity	-	3,500	-
Environment	1,051	1,500	3,000
Humanitarian Assistance	178,120	400	1,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	176,931	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,189	400	1,000
Program Support	404	-	-
Program Support	404	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	472,704	7,600	9,300	390,739	64,065	1,000	-
Child Survival and Health	30,739	-	-	30,739	-	-	-
Development Assistance	69,765	2,400	9,300	18,000	39,065	1,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	337,000	-	-	337,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	30,000	-	-	5,000	25,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programming will help stabilize border regions with Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia by addressing tensions arising from competition over scarce resources and expanding openings to resolve long-standing disputes between the GOE and insurgent groups. Department of State funded programs will provide targeted military training, such as support for the U.S. modeled Command and Staff College, and equipment to help transform Ethiopia's military into an apolitical, professional defense force that can more effectively continue its role as a major troop contributor to peacekeeping operations. Investments in defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform and operations, augmented by assistance in logistics and operations

support training, will equip Ethiopia's defense forces to respond more effectively to the multiple challenges they face. Peace and security programs will also help build law enforcement capacity and anti-money laundering and financial crimes mechanisms. Funds will continue to be used to build the capacity and support the interventions of joint government-civil society conflict management partnerships at the local, regional, state and national levels, and assist with the development of a national conflict management policy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support constructive dialogue among Ethiopians who represent diverse political perspectives and ethnic groups to build consensus on key issues. Funds will also be used to support multilateral efforts to facilitate the ongoing restructuring of elections and political processes, and build capacity in preparation for the May 2010 national elections. USAID will help strengthen the capacity and role of civil society, improve independent human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting and improve the respect the judiciary and police have for international, national and institutional human rights regulations. U.S. assistance will also be used to ensure a U.S. role in the ongoing multi-donor support program to strengthen the federal and regional parliaments operating in the new, multiparty environment, and build the capacity of the National and Regional Judicial Training Centers and selected law schools. Capacity building efforts will also assist the Gambella and Somali Regional State Governments to improve governance through better service delivery.

Investing in People: Investments in health and education will enable Ethiopians to take advantage of expanded economic opportunities. USAID will support activities that expand access to sustainable reproductive healthcare and high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information contributing to poverty reduction. USAID will support maternal and child health to help mitigate the effects of external shocks, foster a healthier workforce, and focus on both child and adult education in the hinterlands. Funds will also be used to help combat tuberculosis and reduce the incidence of malaria, major sources of morbidity and workforce absenteeism, and improve access to safe water supplies and basic sanitation, ultimately improving rural household health and food security. Africa Education Initiative assistance and other USAID support will improve the quality and equity of primary education through training teachers and administrators, strengthening planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation systems, and fostering community partnerships and school governance through capacity-building of parent-teacher associations and management of school grants. Scholarship support will assist girls and HIV/AIDS orphans to succeed in school.

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

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will be used to drive economic growth and promote a more

enabling environment for agriculture, the private sector, small and medium enterprises, and trade and investment in general. Programs will also focus on enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of key sectors, especially in rural areas. This will include: investments in the tourism sector, agribusiness expansion, support to African Growth and Opportunity Act exports and World Trade Organization accession, continued support to pastoralist areas, and support to the livestock and agriculture sectors which employ 85% of the workforce and contribute 45% of GDP. These programs will continue to increase economic prosperity through exports and job and wealth creation. Along with other major donors, the United States supports the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to reduce food insecurity, which affects 44% of the population. Investments in PSNP and related policy, regulatory, and administrative systems will serve to protect vulnerable populations and contribute to poverty reduction and rural economic growth. USAID funding will also help strengthen small enterprise and other poverty reduction efforts related to the PSNP.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID funding will be used to assist disaster readiness capacity-building, preparedness, and planning within the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency to better coordinate and facilitate local and international disaster response efforts. U.S. assistance will also help improve assessment methodologies and support policy reform efforts.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase of funding between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to support programs in the Peace and Security Objective reflect increased national security threats posed by domestic insurgents, Eritrea, and extremists from Somalia, requiring a significant increase in foreign assistance for this strategic partner of the United States. The FY 2009 budget reflects a substantial increase in Governing Justly and Democratically activities including rule of law, political competition and consensus-building as well as civil society programs that are needed to build institutional capacity and facilitate restructuring of political processes to help prepare for national elections in 2010. The FY 2009 request also provides for substantial increases in Economic Growth program areas including investments in trade, agricultural productivity and private sector competitiveness that are required to both sustain and deepen Ethiopia's economic growth.

The 2009 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Gabon

Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Gabon seeks to improve the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and provide training which will help prepare the military leadership for a larger role in regional peacekeeping missions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	263	191	200
International Military Education and Training	263	191	200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	263	191	200
Peace and Security	263	191	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	263	191	200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

Peace and Security: A stable country in an unstable region, Gabon is increasingly being asked to become more involved in peacekeeping missions. Department of State funded programs will be focused on improving the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and providing training which will help prepare the military leadership for a larger role in regional peacekeeping missions and counter-terrorism activities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents no significant change in the level of U.S. assistance for Gabon.

The Gambia

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	103	115	120
International Military Education and Training	103	115	120

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	103	115	120
Peace and Security	103	115	120
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	103	115	120

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Gambia was granted Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact eligibility on

November 8, 2005. MCC eligibility was suspended on June 16, 2006, however, due to setbacks in the country's democratic development and a negative trend in its overall human rights performance. To date, The Gambia has not been reselected for MCC Compact eligibility.

Overview of Major Changes

There are no major changes for the FY 2009 budget for The Gambia.

Ghana

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Ghana focuses on the following key goals: enhancing Ghana's security sector to consolidate its democracy; supporting greater decentralization and building capacity of local government and citizens groups; improving the quality of basic education; and addressing key health threats including HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Child Survival and Health	21,672	35,074	19,862
Development Assistance	15,451	29,412	23,200
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	298	300
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	643	572	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	38	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,108	6,951	4,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Peace and Security	1,181	1,366	1,400
Counter-Terrorism	38	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,143	1,120	1,150
Counter-Narcotics	-	246	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,912	3,066
Good Governance	500	1,212	3,066
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	700	-
Investing in People	48,830	56,225	27,562
Health	29,280	35,674	22,562
Education	15,200	20,551	5,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,350	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Economic Growth	10,201	13,300	16,934
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	200	300	700
Trade and Investment	1,000	2,400	4,300
Financial Sector	400	100	400
Infrastructure	100	-	-
Agriculture	7,601	7,800	8,134
Private Sector Competitiveness	900	200	1,900
Environment	-	2,500	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	48,962	1,400	3,066	27,562	16,934	-
Child Survival and Health	19,862	-	-	19,862	-	-
Development Assistance	23,200	-	3,066	5,000	15,134	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,500	-	-	2,700	1,800	-

Peace and Security: In recent years, there has been close cooperation between U.S. and Ghanaian military forces. Ghana continues to be an important contributor of peacekeeping forces in Africa and an anchor for regional stability. While Ghana has enjoyed relative peace and stability, it is in a difficult region and faces a number of challenges. Ghana has become a transit country for narcotics trafficking, and U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will train Ghana's police and law enforcement personnel to increase their professionalism and ensure that Ghana is not a base for illegal entry to the United States of people, goods, or narcotics. This assistance will aid Ghana in meeting its military pledges to the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force and international peacekeeping obligations. Security assistance will also continue to improve border security, promote military professionalism, and strengthen Ghana's democracy by bolstering the principle of civilian control over the military.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus its resources on supporting Ghana's decentralization efforts, which seek to devolve power to local authorities to balance a strong executive branch. This will create more opportunities for citizen engagement and accountability. Specifically, USAID resources will be used to build local government capacity to seek and respond to citizen input while positioning citizen groups to be able to engage local government and demand greater accountability on all fronts. This will ensure that

decentralization will be meaningful and will enable the Government of Ghana to respond better to the health, education, and economic needs of its citizens.

Investing in People: In the past 10 years, use of family planning and reproductive health services has stagnated, while maternal and under-five child mortality rates are unacceptably high and have not improved. USAID resources will be used to increase coverage and use of priority health services, which will support and sustain voluntary family planning and reproductive health, contain the spread of HIV/AIDS, control malaria and tuberculosis, and support critically needed improvements in maternal and child health. Funds will target mothers and children in areas with high rates of malnutrition, and feed orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

USAID assistance under the Africa Education Initiative will target basic education in Ghana, with particular focus on literacy programs, teacher training, and increased educational opportunities for girls.

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

Economic Growth: Ghana must continue improving its investment climate in order to sustain strong economic growth and reach its Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015. USAID assistance, specifically through the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, will focus on improving the regulatory framework for fostering private-sector led growth and assisting private businesses to become more competitive on the global market. U.S. economic growth resources will continue to target agricultural productivity particularly as it contributes to pro-poor growth. USAID will also support efforts in conservation and natural resource management through identifying alternative sources of income. In addition, resources will support training in improved agricultural methods. U.S. assistance is in line with the Government of Ghana's own development objectives as detailed in the Trade Sector Support Program, the Financial Sector Strategic Plan, and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana signed a five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on August 1, 2006. Projects are designed to improve the lives of the rural poor by raising farmer incomes through agricultural development. To complement the MCC Compact efforts, USAID will continue to assist small- and medium-sized agricultural businesses to meet regulatory and market-driven standards, and attract foreign investment; support community services by training community teachers, and support

schools constructed with Compact funds; and build capacity at the district level to monitor and maintain Compact community investments.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, Ghana's overall funding will decrease, but there are increases in two priority areas. In Governing Justly and Democratically, there is new funding for a good governance program which seeks to enhance government accountability and citizen engagement. Funding for Economic Growth activities in FY 2009 will increase significantly with an emphasis on private sector productivity, trade and investment, and agriculture. Growing concerns about narcotics trafficking and fraud are reflected in Ghana's interdiction programs. U.S. assistance in the education sector has declined in FY 2009 due to the phase-out of school feeding programs.

The 2009 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Guinea

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Guinea focuses on strengthening democratic institutions and promoting good governance to help ensure transparency, accountability and stability throughout the government, while achieving sector-specific goals in health, education and agriculture.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Child Survival and Health	7,844	7,758	6,104
Development Assistance	5,529	2,400	11,043
Foreign Military Financing	-	109	300
International Military Education and Training	331	334	415
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,093	2,979	2,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Peace and Security	331	443	815
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	331	443	815
Governing Justly and Democratically	4,529	2,054	4,950
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	700
Good Governance	1,640	-	1,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,367	750
Civil Society	2,889	687	2,000
Investing in People	8,359	8,337	7,604
Health	8,359	8,337	6,604
Education	-	-	1,000
Economic Growth	3,059	2,400	6,793
Trade and Investment	-	-	2,500
Agriculture	2,059	2,400	2,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	293

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Environment	1,000	-	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	1,519	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,519	-	-
Program Support	-	346	300
Program Support	-	346	300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	20,462	815	4,950	7,604	6,793	-	300
Child Survival and Health	6,104	-	-	6,104	-	-	-
Development Assistance	11,043	-	4,950	1,000	4,793	-	300
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	415	415	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,500	-	-	500	2,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Guinea's armed forces, while respected for most of its history, have been tarnished by the perception of impunity in the wake of strike-related violence in early 2007. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will include continued support to strengthen military coastal controls, and improve civil-military cooperation. Funding will support building civil-military relations and defense reforms by promoting dialogue between the government and civil society. Guinea's civilian police were also tainted by their actions during the general strikes. Assistance to the police, to be conducted in Guinea and possibly elsewhere on the continent, will provide training in basic policing skills and professionalism. Guinea's new police academy, scheduled to open in early FY 2008, offers an excellent opening for additional training in this area.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Guinea is experiencing one of the most significant moments in its history, as progressive elements push to open the democratic process and the entrenched "Old Guard" seeks to block initiatives that threaten its hold on wealth and power. In this context, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding will continue to promote good governance and anti-corruption by building more effective and accountable governmental and non-governmental institutions, especially in the key sectors of health, education, and agriculture. Local government and decentralization programs will improve the ability of local governments to govern effectively, transparently, and democratically, and to improve service delivery. USAID assistance will also strengthen civil society's capacity to participate more actively in governance and public affairs. Anti-corruption activities will seek to improve reporting, civic activism, and internal controls to help combat the endemic corruption in Guinea. Support to improve the national budget process will

continue. Additional assistance will strengthen consensus-building processes at national, regional, and local levels. USAID will also engage more directly to build the capacity of the National Assembly by supporting orientation programs highlighting its roles and responsibilities, strengthening commissions for the initiation and review of law, and integrating gender issues into the national dialogue to increase the membership and participation by women. Electoral support will help train the National Independent Electoral Commission, increase citizen participation, including youth and women, and improve the electoral machinery and logistics to ensure credible and transparent elections. USAID assistance will build the capacity of political parties to participate more effectively in the political process during and after the electoral period. Funding will be used to support independent media in developing and strengthening rural radio networks, training media professionals, and supporting media advocacy. More independent media will be established and support to the media regulatory body will be provided.

Investing in People: Guinea has some of the world's worst health indicators. Maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS programs will help reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates, allow couples to decide the number and timing of births, and help maintain Guinea's low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. USAID assistance will be provided to improve governance in the health sector with a specific focus on promoting accountability and transparency at all levels. These efforts will focus particularly on improving the national pharmaceutical system and the national midwifery and health schools, combating corruption, and strengthening and involving civil society in the governance process while improving access, quality, and demand for maternal and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services and products.

Education is also a priority, since it has the greatest long-term impact in reducing poverty, increasing civic participation, and promoting an economically viable society. USAID programs will provide support for teacher training to improve the quality of instruction, especially in the area of civic education, and promote democratic practices in classrooms. Assistance will also support improved management and governance in the education sector, ensuring a more transparent and efficient use of educational resources. Additionally, USAID programs will strengthen community participation in the transparent and democratic management of schools, and increase community demand for education, especially for girls and rural children.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will promote a more conducive environment for economic growth. By entering into a policy dialogue with the Government of Guinea to reform key centralized policies, the USAID program is intended to provide a foundation for improving Guinea's trade capacity and private sector. In addition, USAID will continue to build the capacity of farmer associations to meet market demands. Farmer associations will be helped to increase production revenue and employment through the use of improved agriculture and natural resources management practices. USAID assistance also will provide opportunities for Guinea's farmers to take advantage of U.S. trade opportunities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Finally, USAID will work to improve the workforce development system in Guinea, especially in areas related to mining, allowing Guineans to benefit from new job opportunities created by current and new international mining

investments.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an overall increase from FY 2008. The additional resources will be used to help improve Guinea's ability to broker its political transition in preparation for presidential elections in 2010. In anticipation of Guinea's International Law Enforcement Academy eligibility, an increase in Peace and Security funding will address the need for basic training and professionalization of the police, as well as the military. Modest increases in economic growth funding are aimed at expanding Guinea's trade capacity.

Guinea-Bissau

Program Overview

The U.S. Government's assistance priorities in Guinea-Bissau are to sustain the country's democratic transition by reinforcing democratic practices, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting peace and security.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	674	96	800
Development Assistance	-	-	600
International Military Education and Training	96	96	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	578	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	674	96	800
Peace and Security	674	96	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	674	96	100
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	600
Good Governance	-	-	300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	150
Civil Society	-	-	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	800	200	600	-	-	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to build on previous training designed to promote civilian control of the military and respect for human rights. Military education and training programs will improve the military's ability to operate effectively and efficiently within a reasonable and manageable budget. Funding will also be used to support anti-trafficking in persons initiatives.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development will be used to improve democratic governance by promoting budget monitoring; legislative oversight of the military and security sector reform; executive-legislative relations; and the institutional development of the legislature. Civil society is beginning to play a role in defending the rights of women and children and demanding basic services such as education and health care, but has yet to be integrated into the political process in a sustained manner. Civil society funding will be used to provide training and capacity building assistance to organizations promoting reform agendas in the judiciary and government ministries.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Guinea-Bissau has increased in FY 2009 from FY 2008. The increased funding will help Guinea-Bissau improve rule of law institutions, support civil society initiatives, and increase the professionalism of the military by promoting civilian control and human rights within its ranks. New funds in FY 2009 will also help advance anti-trafficking in persons programs.

Kenya

Program Overview

Following the crisis that ensued after the contested elections in December 2007, U.S. assistance to Kenya will continue promote peace and manage conflict, stimulate additional economic growth, and will have a positive impact in supporting changes already underway toward improving good governance, better health, expanded education and environmental management. Given the current and historic terrorist threat in Kenya, counter-terrorism activities are critical for meeting transformational diplomacy goals. Post-election adjustments to U.S. assistance efforts may still be required, given the post-election political crisis in Kenya that has been accompanied by violence and which has led to approximately 250,000 people fleeing their homes.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Child Survival and Health	18,950	-	38,492	-	18,361
Development Assistance	23,327	-	32,125	-	42,750
Economic Support Fund	5,066	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	198	-	100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	337,918	-	501,879	-	501,879
International Military Education and Training	45	-	524	-	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,565	-	5,777	-	5,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	47,303	41,100	6,951	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Peace and Security	5,040	-	8,499	-	7,450
Counter-Terrorism	4,010	-	5,753	-	5,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	375	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	-	746	-	1,350
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	100
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	430	-	2,000	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,077	-	5,400	-	10,740
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	650	-	500
Good Governance	1,996	-	2,200	-	6,425
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,278	-	600	-	815
Civil Society	803	-	1,950	-	3,000
Investing in People	366,028	-	549,422	-	526,240
Health	359,128	-	542,422	-	520,240
Education	6,000	-	7,000	-	6,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	900	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	21,159	-	22,125	-	22,510
Agriculture	13,698	-	14,900	-	14,510
Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	1,000	-	2,000
Economic Opportunity	1,211	-	1,000	-	-
Environment	6,000	-	5,225	-	6,000
Humanitarian Assistance	39,870	41,100	500	-	500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,770	41,100	-	-	-
Disaster Readiness	100	-	500	-	500
Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,000
Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	569,440	7,450	10,740	526,240	22,510	500	2,000
Child Survival and Health	18,361	-	-	18,361	-	-	-
Development Assistance	42,750	1,000	10,740	6,000	22,510	500	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	501,879	-	-	501,879	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Despite excellent military-to-military relations with Kenya, legal restrictions currently impede certain U.S. military assistance funding to the government. Recent changes in legislation allow for the resumption of military education and training programs with Kenya, which

presents new opportunities for progress in the dialogue between the United States and the Government of Kenya (GOK). U.S. foreign assistance, through the Department of State, will focus on providing targeted training to increase the professionalism of the Kenyan military and police. The coastal security initiative will expand with new patrols along the southern and northern borders of Kenya. Training and equipment will assist forces patrolling to secure Kenya's coast and borders, and funding will support efforts to control the flow of weapons through Kenya. Funding will secure police armories in the northern provinces in tandem with the United Nations Development Program, combat trafficking in persons and alien smuggling, and help to mitigate the underlying conditions that spawn terrorism by bringing increased economic and educational opportunities to traditionally marginalized groups. Counter-terrorism programs in Kenya are integrated into the framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will continue to support ongoing conflict management initiatives at the local and national levels. These include the current effort by the GOK to finalize and implement a national policy on conflict management and peace building as well as local level activities aimed at reducing the threat of violent conflict and promoting peaceful coexistence among different communities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: 2009 will be a critical year for governance and democracy reforms in Kenya. Following the troubled elections in December 2007, it is hoped that the Parliament and the Executive branch, after one year at the helm, will be reasonably grounded and new reforms will be taking shape. The entire U.S. portfolio of programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective include an emphasis on transparency and accountability. USAID programs will encompass working with Parliament, the justice system, and political parties to improve the system of checks and balances as well as explicit anti-corruption reforms to reduce impunity and promote the rule of law. New local governance reforms will not only promote transparency, but will also increase the level of citizen participation in governance. Complementing the government assistance, civil society efforts will advocate for further governance reforms, provide citizen input to influence government policy, and monitor the government's progress on its reform agenda.

Investing in People: USAID programs focus on combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, and improving maternal and child health and family planning. Given Kenya's high population growth rate, voluntary family planning is essential to ensure that poverty rates do not escalate. Other health issues will be addressed to increase the productivity of workers, complementing economic growth activities.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

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

Improved education contributes directly to better health and greater productivity in the workforce as well as the promotion of a stable democratic society. The United States will ensure that quality secular education is available, particularly to girls and children in marginalized areas in the northeastern and coastal parts of the country. Kenya is a beneficiary of the Africa Education Initiative. The United States will also seek to ensure that the education policy environment, the information available to the education system, and technical and managerial capabilities of teachers and education officials are enhanced and consistent across all regions of the country.

Economic Growth: Kenya's economy depends heavily on agriculture and tourism, both of which rely on the conservation and sustainable management of the country's rich diversity of natural resources. USAID programs will continue to help improve management of and increases to investment in Kenya's wildlife and forest resources; advance policy and legal frameworks for increased agricultural productivity as well as environmental management and sustainable, productive land use. U.S. assistance will encourage more equitable natural resource governance and utilization; promote a clean, productive environment through adaptation to climate change and by reducing levels of pollution and energy wastage; improve environmental monitoring and compliance; and expand investments in sustainable nature-based enterprises. Kenya participates in the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa as well as the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, and the majority of economic growth funds will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of key agricultural sub-sectors. There will be complementary investments in agricultural and trade policy; mobilizing and enhancing the participation of the private sector in the economy; shaping the enabling environment for micro-enterprise and small businesses; expanding trade; and strengthening micro-enterprise. U.S. assistance programs will also seek to provide much-needed assistance to enhance resiliency and reduce vulnerability of rural household livelihoods in drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, where conflict over scarce natural resources contributes to instability.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID assistance will support the continuation of the Famine Early Warning System to mitigate the effects of Kenya's not infrequent acute food shortages due to drought, floods and civil strife. The post-conflict humanitarian response will likely be in the stage of restoration of livelihoods and resettlement by FY 2009.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The GOK signed a Threshold program agreement in March 2007. The two-year program targets procurement reform throughout the government, with a focus on the Ministry of Health. This program addresses the issue of corruption directly and complements the ongoing programs in the Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth Objectives.

Overview of Major Changes

A modest increase in Peace and Security as well as Economic Growth funding is proposed from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Increases in funding for Peace and Security programs reflect the need to improve

the GOK's capacity to fight terrorism and improve Kenya's border security. In addition, increased funding in this area will complement ongoing efforts to bring stability and security to neighboring Somalia.

A significant increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will address critical efforts to strengthen the capacity of the GOK to provide good governance (legislative functions, local government/decentralization, and anti-corruption reforms), as well as that of civil society to better demand good governance.

In FY 2009 there is a decrease from FY 2008 in Investing in People, specifically health and education.

The 2009 request level for Kenya does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Lesotho

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of Lesotho in its efforts to address the significant HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at responding to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,143	8,877	8,950
Child Survival and Health	3,000	8,828	8,900
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	6,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	57	49	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,636	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,143	8,877	8,950
Peace and Security	107	49	50
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	57	49	50
Investing in People	9,400	8,828	8,900
Health	9,400	8,828	8,900
Humanitarian Assistance	13,636	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,636	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,950	50	-	8,900	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,900	-	-	8,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) is an integral part of the country's democratic institutions and has been reconstructed in accordance with principals of civilian rule since the 1998 attempted coup d'etat. The United States, through the Department of State, will help to further professionalize the LDF. The funds will be used to support programs emphasizing leadership, management, civilian-military relations, improved health of the armed forces, and human rights. This training also is intended to safeguard against anti-democratic behavior, and to solidify civilian-military coordination and cooperation.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

Overview of Major Changes

There are no significant changes in Lesotho's budget request from FY 2008 to FY 2009.

Liberia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Liberia focuses on creating a stable democracy in a country emerging from 14 years of civil war by strengthening security structures; changing the culture of impunity, systematic corruption, and poor governance; closing severe gaps in access to quality education and health care; expanding economic opportunity; and repairing widespread damage to essential infrastructure.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Child Survival and Health	8,503	-	23,235	-	12,201
Development Assistance	30,499	-	29,863	-	12,000
Economic Support Fund	30,000	-	43,192	-	90,245
Foreign Military Financing	1,520	-	298	-	1,500
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	950	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	212	-	287	-	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	4,096	-	4,130
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	5,000	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	13,250	40,000	51,664	-	49,650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,147	-	8,937	-	9,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Peace and Security	18,982	45,000	56,345	-	55,630
Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,982	40,000	56,345	-	55,630
Governing Justly and Democratically	22,247	-	22,700	-	35,901
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,447	-	6,200	-	8,200
Good Governance	15,200	-	13,500	-	20,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,500	-	4,201
Civil Society	2,600	-	1,500	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Investing in People	23,340	-	54,000	-	39,745
Health	10,798	-	30,721	-	14,201
Education	10,042	-	20,300	-	22,044
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	2,500	-	2,979	-	3,500
Economic Growth	28,365	-	28,527	-	39,800
Infrastructure	7,556	-	9,000	-	10,300
Agriculture	10,659	-	8,892	-	12,256
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	5,500	-	9,700
Economic Opportunity	3,650	-	3,135	-	3,000
Environment	4,500	-	2,000	-	4,544
Humanitarian Assistance	9,147	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,147	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	-	-	8,000
Program Support	-	-	-	-	8,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	179,076	55,630	35,901	39,745	39,800	-	8,000
Child Survival and Health	12,201	-	-	12,201	-	-	-
Development Assistance	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	90,245	-	35,901	10,044	36,300	-	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,130	4,130	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	49,650	49,650	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States continues to lead Liberia's security sector reform program, which is in the process of recruiting, vetting, training, equipping, and mentoring a new 2,000 soldier Armed Forces of Liberia. Department of State funded programs will support completion of the basic training of that force as well as training for officer candidates and thus facilitate the drawdown of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force. The first infantry battalion is anticipated to be operational in September 2009. The Liberian National Police will continue to receive U.S. management mentoring, as well as training, basic infrastructure and equipment, and support for the new police Emergency Reaction Unit. A police force capable of maintaining law and order is essential to sustaining stability and reviving productive economic activity. Other U.S. contributions will go to the

restructuring and reform of other essential security organizations as outlined in Liberia's National Security Strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for improvements in governance will enhance Liberia's stability, help prevent renewed conflict, help the Liberian government mobilize resources needed for effective government and reconstruction of infrastructure, and address the inequities and marginalization of populations, especially outside the capital, that drove Liberians to civil war. U.S. contributions to a critically important initiative to improve economic governance, the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), will continue, along with support to strengthen oversight and accountability of public sector authorities. USAID programs in the justice sector will continue to help increase access to justice through provision of basic legal services and alternatives to formal courts, and continue to build capacity in the formal legal system. USAID support for local elections, along with programs to strengthen the Liberian legislature and civil society will help address key gaps in the country's legal framework, and establish democratic accountability.

Investing in People: USAID investments will continue to shift towards sustainable development as private sector growth eventually increases employment and complements public and donor rebuilding of infrastructure. A poor, extremely young population requires expanded primary and vocational education, livelihood skills and basic health care.

Major investments in the education sector are aimed at strengthening the Ministry of Education's ability to manage and monitor the national public school system. Activities will focus on promoting increased primary school enrollments, and quality improvements in school instruction by expanding teacher training. Additionally, general access to basic education services will be enhanced through literacy and numeracy programs targeting over-age and out-of-school youth. Through the Africa Education Initiative, education materials and scholarships will be supplied to underserved communities. The President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest will support broad-based improvements by enhancing teacher supervision, assessing student performance and increasing access to educational data for decision making. Vocational training will support workforce development through job skills training, while the organizational and management capacity of higher education institutions will be expanded to address critical technical and professional skills gaps. USAID will also target HIV/AIDS by expanding counseling and treatment capacity to promote appropriate behavior change, increasing prevention of maternal transmission to children, providing voluntary counseling and testing, and supporting the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. Other assistance in the health area will focus on training and education of the health workforce, rebuilding of health care and health management systems, and refurbishment and upgrading of selected health clinics and maternal, newborn and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health services.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: Agriculture sector productivity is a key component to reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and increasing incomes for poor rural farmers. The USAID program will support the Ministry of Agriculture and government efforts to implement policy and regulatory reforms needed to improve productivity and market production. The program will continue to address the rehabilitation of smallholder tree crop farms, restocking of decimated livestock herds with improved varieties, training in business management and leadership skills, and good governance for farmers' groups and community-based organizations. Microcredit initiatives and business development services will continue to promote private enterprise and expand trade opportunities. Through training and artisan programs, USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of Liberians, especially youth and women, to become productive employees and successful entrepreneurs. Support will continue to improve basic infrastructure throughout Liberia to facilitate economic growth, effective governance and the ability to provide security and other basic services. In the energy sector, USAID will continue support to expand access to electricity in Monrovia and in rural areas. This will involve the rehabilitation of infrastructure and promoting renewable energy sources. A non-emergency food aid program will continue to support agricultural production and food security for vulnerable groups.

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

Overview of Major Changes

Compared to the FY 2008 estimate, the request for FY 2009 will be an increase. Funding for Peace and Security will remain stable to enable the basic training of the new 2,000 soldier army and to support the Liberian National Police, including the new police Emergency Response Unit. In FY 2009, Governing Justly and Democratically increases significantly to support good governance, with a focus on the public sector and local government. Under Economic Growth, increased attention will be given to workforce development and enhancing the technical skills of the Ministry of Agriculture. In FY 2009, under Investing in People, the added emphasis on education reflects the growing importance of human resource development to the future of Liberia.

The 2009 request level for Liberia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Madagascar

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Madagascar focuses on the following key goals: consolidating democracy, developing a free market economy, combating corruption and trafficking in persons, decreasing the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and protecting the country's unique environment.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Child Survival and Health	17,005	33,445	12,706
Development Assistance	9,029	9,669	6,600
International Military Education and Training	239	239	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	21,396	14,895	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Peace and Security	289	239	220
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	239	239	220
Governing Justly and Democratically	400	-	1,500
Good Governance	400	-	1,000
Civil Society	-	-	500
Investing in People	25,258	42,814	19,806
Health	24,058	41,714	18,706
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,200	1,100	1,100
Economic Growth	16,729	14,900	12,600
Infrastructure	3,600	-	-
Agriculture	6,129	7,600	7,500
Environment	7,000	7,300	5,100
Humanitarian Assistance	5,043	295	400
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,563	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Disaster Readiness	480	295	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,526	220	1,500	19,806	12,600	400
Child Survival and Health	12,706	-	-	12,706	-	-
Development Assistance	6,600	-	1,500	-	5,100	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	7,100	7,500	400

Peace and Security: Investments in stabilization operations and security sector reform by the Department of State will help to improve Madagascar's border controls, develop a viable maritime and coastal security force and establish a professional explosives ordinance disposal capability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Successful presidential elections in 2006 along with municipal and legislative elections in 2007 are encouraging signs of Madagascar's progress toward democracy. To support this positive trend, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue to focus on strengthening local government, national anti-corruption efforts and bolstering civil society capacity to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of government.

Investing in People: Madagascar's primary health challenges are malaria, HIV/AIDS, chronic child malnutrition and diarrhea, and maternal, child and newborn health. Working in partnership with the Government of Madagascar, USAID will help to advance community health and food security priorities by: promoting reproductive, maternal, and childhood health; intensifying essential nutrition activities; and reducing infectious diseases especially malaria, diarrhea and HIV/AIDS. U.S. health sector funding also will improve access to family planning and clean water and sanitation facilities. These programs will not only improve maternal and child health, but also contribute to increased worker productivity and reinforce efforts to conserve Madagascar's unique biodiversity. During the past two years, the United States has substantially increased Madagascar's budget to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Madagascar will receive support for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs to promote care, treatment, and prevention.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID funding will be used to conserve biodiversity, improve livelihoods of

rural farmers, and ensure food security. The United States will continue to advance efforts to triple Madagascar's protected areas to six million hectares, strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of local environmental and forest management institutions, and develop economically viable production forests. This investment will be complemented by improved livelihoods and decreased pressures on the natural resource base through: 1) mobilizing productive and environmentally sound farming systems through a farmer-to-farmer approach; 2) supporting farmer associations to achieve financial and organizational sustainability; 3) increasing productivity and quality to boost the competitiveness of targeted value chains; and 4) increasing the ability of farmer associations to respond to market requirements.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will focus on disaster readiness. Capacity building, preparedness, and planning are critical for disaster prevention, mitigation and response, which will help reduce asset and crop losses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request level for Madagascar reflects an increase over FY 2008 in Governing Justly and Democratically, and a decrease in Investing in People and Economic Growth Objectives.

The 2009 request level for Madagascar does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Malawi

Program Overview

The major obstacle to Malawi's advancement is weak long-term economic growth that fuels a vicious cycle of chronic poverty, food insecurity, ill health (including a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate), and low labor productivity. As a result, the United States' foreign assistance goals in Malawi include: strengthening public and private institutions; promoting economic growth and effective social services; consolidating democratic advances; and improving governance to achieve poverty reduction.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Child Survival and Health	40,415	47,560	40,406
Development Assistance	10,466	15,500	17,600
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	2,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	356	287	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	17,874	18,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Peace and Security	356	287	300
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	356	287	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	1,000
Good Governance	-	-	500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	500
Investing in People	57,962	64,497	58,306
Health	46,634	52,897	45,806
Education	7,223	8,000	8,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,105	3,600	4,500
Economic Growth	13,107	15,767	16,530
Agriculture	10,032	11,517	12,530
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Economic Opportunity	1,360	750	500
Environment	1,715	3,500	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	608	170	170
Disaster Readiness	608	170	170
Program Support	604	-	-
Program Support	604	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	76,306	300	1,000	58,306	16,530	170	-
Child Survival and Health	40,406	-	-	40,406	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,600	-	1,000	8,000	8,430	170	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	9,900	8,100	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, enhances Malawi's participation in stabilization operations, including the Malawi Defense Force's (MDF) expected deployment in Darfur. U.S. resources also promote security sector reform by focusing on defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations through training of senior and mid-level officers of the MDF.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will promote the rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus-building in Malawi by strengthening elections and other political processes, the legislative function, as well as the constitution, laws and legal systems.

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

USAID assistance also will contribute substantively to improve basic education quality and management, including the retention of students and promotion of effective teaching methodologies. Program activities will complement the ongoing School Fees program through linkages to primary and secondary education, and by encouraging and supporting disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans, to attend school.

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

U.S. Assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will contribute to the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa by expanding highly regarded and effective agricultural programs to increase economic growth and develop and implement appropriate market-friendly agricultural policies. Additionally, USAID assistance will support the African Global Competitiveness Initiative by addressing market and trade capacity related barriers in the agriculturally-linked sectors. USAID resources also will be used to assist in improving the economic status of micro-, small- and medium-enterprises (MSMEs), and will provide business development services to MSMEs receiving financing under the USAID-supported Development Credit Authority (DCA) initiative. Wide-ranging natural resources management and biodiversity activities also will be promoted with USAID assistance.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Malawi has been a Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold country since 2005. Under the Threshold program Malawi receives MCC support to fight corruption and improve fiscal management, strengthen the legislative and judicial branches of government, provide support for lead anti-corruption agencies, strengthen independent media coverage, and expand and intensify the work of civil society organizations. The MCC selected Malawi for compact eligibility in December 2007.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding levels for Malawi have increased modestly from FY 2008 in the following areas: agriculture, private sector competitiveness, and governance.

The 2009 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Mali

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on the following key goals: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; helping Mali promote rapid, sustainable economic growth; supporting educational development; addressing key health threats, including malaria; and ensuring Mali's continued cooperation in the war on terror through its participation in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Child Survival and Health	19,140	30,998	15,511
Development Assistance	18,932	25,900	27,485
International Military Education and Training	52	239	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,103	1,986	10,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Peace and Security	1,002	239	250
Counter-Terrorism	950	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	52	239	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,896	2,100	4,000
Good Governance	1,748	1,500	3,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	100	-
Civil Society	148	500	1,000
Investing in People	29,077	48,998	32,996
Health	19,827	31,698	19,511
Education	9,250	17,300	13,485
Economic Growth	9,063	7,786	16,000
Trade and Investment	668	900	2,500
Financial Sector	668	1,100	550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Infrastructure	-	986	-
Agriculture	5,727	3,300	9,550
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,300
Environment	2,000	1,500	2,100
Humanitarian Assistance	4,139	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,139	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	53,246	250	4,000	32,996	16,000	-
Child Survival and Health	15,511	-	-	15,511	-	-
Development Assistance	27,485	-	4,000	13,485	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,000	6,000	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State is focused on enhancing the capacity of the Malian Government to monitor the country's porous borders in order to prevent them from being used as safe havens by terrorists, and to mitigate the trafficking of people and illicit goods. The United States provides and supports training that promotes a more professional military and police force, augmenting capabilities to make Mali a more effective actor in the war on terror. Under TSCTP, a range of development, military assistance, and public diplomacy activities in the North improve Malian counter-terrorism capacity and strengthen the ties between government and citizenry by encouraging more effective communication and service delivery.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening Mali's democracy, a model for the region, is a key U.S. foreign policy priority. Given that Mali has established a democratic system, with a constitutional commitment to decentralization, assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on ensuring the functionality of government services at the local level. Local government and decentralization assistance will consolidate Mali's democratization, stem corruption, and address civil unrest in the North with programs focused on transparent budget management and citizen participation at the local level. Target communes will improve budget transparency and increase tax revenues to support health and education services. USAID will also continue to support media freedom and information programs through community-based radio that will ensure citizen access to information, and help build peace and prevent or mitigate conflict in the North.

Investing in People: Mali's poor development indicators, including high rates of illiteracy, infant mortality, and unemployment, and inadequate access to and quality of health care, as well as an

unskilled workforce, are major obstacles to its development. These obstacles undermine economic growth and jeopardize long-term democratic gains. Improved standards of living are essential to sustain Mali's partnership on counter-terrorism. Mali's health and education indicators, while improving slowly, remain among the worst in the world. USAID will provide HIV/AIDS assistance focused on prevention, surveillance, and capacity building. U.S. assistance in the area of family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and stability. Maternal and child health assistance will increase birth preparedness and immunization, and prevent postpartum hemorrhage.

As part of the President's Africa Education Initiative and the new President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, USAID will support Mali's education sector reform program, teacher training, girls' education, and community participation benefiting public, religious, and community schools. A new water supply program will reinforce the Mission's other development assistance activities by increasing access to this critical resource.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will support government efforts to reduce regulatory and administrative barriers to trade, expand access to credit, foster investment, and work toward removing obstacles to growth in the private sector. Trade capacity will be expanded under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and other relevant export promotion programs. Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, a value chain approach will be used to help farmers improve the production, storage, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Natural resource management activities linking agricultural production, biodiversity, agro-forestry, and tourism will increase incomes and create jobs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 13, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Mali signed a five-year Compact designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. Additional U.S. support for a broad economic growth program will facilitate and leverage the impact of Mali's MCC Compact focused on improved agricultural output and increased export capabilities. For example, farmers in the irrigated perimeter constructed with MCC funds will benefit from improved techniques for growing, processing, and marketing rice and vegetables. Programs strengthening environmentally-friendly tourism will take advantage of MCC's airport improvements.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding in FY 2009 for Mali in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will increase compared to FY 2008 in order to expand government and non-government services at the local level. FY 2009 funding in the Economic Growth Objective will increase compared to FY 2008 to expand trade opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is necessary for Mali to achieve transformational development.

The 2009 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Mauritania

Program Overview

Following Mauritania's first democratic elections in its history in March 2007, U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritania will focus on three key goals: strengthening democratic institutions; supporting development efforts to promote economic prosperity and social parity; and improving the security situation and the country's ability to combat terrorism, particularly through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Development Assistance	-	500	1,520
International Military Education and Training	190	125	130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	7,511	4,965	5,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Peace and Security	690	125	630
Counter-Terrorism	500	-	300
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	125	130
Transnational Crime	-	-	200
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	1,320
Good Governance	-	300	770
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	300
Civil Society	-	-	250
Investing in People	4,000	3,980	4,000
Health	4,000	3,980	4,000
Economic Growth	-	985	1,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,000
Economic Opportunity	-	985	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Humanitarian Assistance	3,511	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,511	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,950	630	1,320	4,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,520	200	1,320	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	130	130	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-

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

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will support legislative capacity building, governance of the security sector, political consensus building, and political party strengthening. Funding will also be provided to assist the government's effort to fight corruption and support free media.

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

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

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an increase in funding in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective in order to help support the vital democratic transition that is taking place in Mauritania. The increase in funding in the Peace and Security Objective also reflects Mauritania's role as a key partner in TSCTP.

Mauritius

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritius focuses on two areas: strengthening the Government of Mauritius' (GOM) coastal and maritime security capabilities and improving the GOM's judicial and prosecution system to fight child prostitution.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	665	144	340
Development Assistance	-	-	190
International Military Education and Training	145	144	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	665	144	340
Peace and Security	665	144	150
Counter-Terrorism	520	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	144	150
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	190
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	190

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

Peace and Security: Mauritius and several other island nations in the Southwest Indian Ocean are presently the focus of U.S. efforts, managed by the Department of State, to assist in the development of coastal and maritime security capabilities within the region. Foreign assistance resources invested in Mauritian defense and maritime activities will improve and advance stability and security in the

region. Specifically, U.S. assistance will provide training courses for Mauritius' armed forces to combat terrorism, address corruption, enhance intelligence training, promote civilian-military relations, and strengthen military justice systems. Additionally, funding will be used to establish a regional Explosive Ordinance Device training center, as well as to send mid-level and senior Mauritian officers to the continental United States for training to improve military professionalization. Counter-terrorist programs in Mauritius are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Investments in the Mauritian judicial and prosecution system will help stem the problem of child prostitution and improve the country's Tier Two status for Trafficking in Persons. U.S. Agency for International Development assistance will permit continuation of a project started in 2005 to establish a family court in Mauritius that became operational in January 2008. FY 2009 resources will assist in the provision of legal expertise and training for Ministry of Justice personnel and build on an earlier effort that brought two U.S.-based judges to Mauritius to conduct a workshop on the operation of a family court system. The United States continues to engage the GOM in providing more resources to the police and social services, and to enact anti-trafficking legislation.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request in support of anti-trafficking represents an important increase in the level of U.S. assistance to Mauritius.

Mozambique

Program Overview

Mozambique is steadily lifting its people out of poverty, even though 54% of the population still survives on less than one dollar a day. This country also is overwhelmed by high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and other diseases. U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that enhances the Government of Mozambique's capacity to tackle long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. This program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, reduce corruption, and work closely with the host government on regional security issues.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Child Survival and Health	29,265	34,864	29,592
Development Assistance	15,602	10,856	26,305
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	148,403	213,700	213,700
International Military Education and Training	248	287	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	690	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,060	19,860	20,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Peace and Security	938	287	600
Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	688	287	300
Transnational Crime	-	-	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,052	499	3,116
Good Governance	1,052	499	1,593
Civil Society	-	-	1,523
Investing in People	178,108	255,384	249,982
Health	178,108	255,384	249,982
Economic Growth	31,120	23,297	36,299
Trade and Investment	1,761	945	2,922

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Financial Sector	100	-	-
Infrastructure	663	-	-
Agriculture	23,898	19,190	26,801
Private Sector Competitiveness	800	1,064	3,227
Environment	3,898	2,098	3,349
Humanitarian Assistance	200	100	200
Disaster Readiness	200	100	200
Program Support	850	-	-
Program Support	850	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	290,197	600	3,116	249,982	36,299	200	-
Child Survival and Health	29,592	-	-	29,592	-	-	-
Development Assistance	26,305	-	3,116	-	22,989	200	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	213,700	-	-	213,700	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,000	-	-	6,690	13,310	-	-

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

Governing Justly and Democratically: Systemic corruption and a lack of administrative capability continue to undermine government legitimacy and effectiveness. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs to continue to create models of effective democratic governance in selected municipalities characterized by better administrative and financial capacity, accountable and capable elected officials, and increased civic participation. USAID assistance will help fight corruption through training and technical assistance and by integrating anti-corruption

efforts into all programs. To support continued free and fair elections, a modest share of USAID assistance may provide election monitoring of the provincial and presidential elections in 2009.

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

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

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

Economic Growth: Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a top priority of the Government of Mozambique. Overall, USAID assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create labor opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. More specifically, and working with the private sector, USAID resources will be used to advocate for a better business environment, promote policy change, and promote high-impact value chains, including support for the tourism industry. Activities will include efforts to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic malnutrition in Mozambique. Through activities to improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity, the United States also will assist the most vulnerable families to mitigate environmental risks, produce enough food, and make better decisions about its utilization in order for families to move more rapidly from subsistence to surplus, marketable production, and higher family income.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID assistance will continue to build the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity to deliver early warnings, conduct needs assessments, and develop both national and regional emergency early warning monitoring capabilities. USAID resources will be used to conduct a livelihood survey to better understand issues that lead to chronic malnutrition in selected agricultural zones in Mozambique.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Government of Mozambique and the Millennium Challenge Corporation signed a five-year

Compact in July 2007. The goal is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for Mozambique will increase modestly in FY 2009 as well as significantly shifting across objectives. There will be significant increases in funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives and a modest decrease in the Investing in People Objective for health programs.

The 2009 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Namibia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to address the significant HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at responding to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. The United States is also committed to assisting Namibia with one of the most severe tuberculosis (TB) epidemics in the world.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	93,467	107,059	103,800
Child Survival and Health	1,180	1,438	1,200
Development Assistance	5,275	3,025	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	86,930	102,500	102,500
International Military Education and Training	37	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	45	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	93,467	107,059	103,800
Peace and Security	82	96	100
Counter-Terrorism	45	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	37	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	775	-	-
Good Governance	310	-	-
Civil Society	465	-	-
Investing in People	90,610	106,963	103,700
Health	88,110	103,938	103,700
Education	2,500	3,025	-
Economic Growth	2,000	-	-
Environment	2,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,800	100	-	103,700	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	102,500	-	-	102,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, supports the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, and seeks to expand its relationship with Namibia's military leaders and improve their capacity to participate fully in peacekeeping operations. The United States will provide education programs for Namibian Defense Force officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

Investing in People: In 2006, 30% of all TB patients were tested and 67% were found to be HIV positive. TB is the leading cause of death for Namibians living with AIDS. Poor treatment outcomes have contributed to the emergence of multi-drug resistant TB and extensively drug-resistant TB, both of which are expensive and difficult to treat, and are associated with high mortality. The U.S. Agency for International Development will expand effective community-based treatment and reinforce prevention, palliative care, and support; improve quality control efforts to strengthen case detection capacity and cure of smear-positive TB patients; and strengthen TB drug management and government efforts to ensure a regular supply of TB drugs and diagnostic materials, supervise key operations at an intermediate and district level, and reinforce the current TB recording and reporting system. In addition, the United States will continue to support the small but strategically linked Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In November 2005, Namibia became eligible to submit a Compact proposal to the Millennium Challenge Corporation. The proposed Compact would be focused on education, agriculture, and tourism. Due diligence and Compact negotiations are ongoing.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, funding for Namibia will decrease modestly with the scheduled close-out of the education program but no significant changes to other program levels are requested.

Niger

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,253	17,891	18,505
Development Assistance	-	2,900	3,405
International Military Education and Training	58	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	432	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,763	14,895	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,253	17,891	18,505
Peace and Security	490	96	1,100
Counter-Terrorism	432	-	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	1,300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,150
Civil Society	-	-	150
Investing in People	2,400	7,000	5,605
Health	2,400	7,000	4,500
Education	-	-	1,105
Economic Growth	5,600	10,795	10,500
Agriculture	5,600	10,795	10,500
Humanitarian Assistance	5,763	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,763	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
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TOTAL	18,505	1,100	1,300	5,605	10,500	-
Development Assistance	3,405	1,000	1,300	1,105	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	4,500	10,500	-

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

Governing Justly and Democratically: In Niger's young democracy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support progress in democratization and good governance. An effective, transparent and participatory decentralization process is essential to advance democratization. Involving citizens and other actors at the local level will also help to address chronic issues such as food insecurity and combat extremism. USAID also will assist with upcoming elections in 2009, which will represent the first successful transfer of power from one democratically-elected government to another.

Investing in People: Niger has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world and USAID assistance in maternal and child health is designed to address this challenge. USAID assistance also will support an education program designed to improve Niger's literacy rate, with a particular focus on women's education. Attention to education provides an opportunity to present alternatives to extremist views promoted in some educational institutions.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Niger was selected as a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold eligible country in November 2006 and the Government of Niger has submitted a proposal for MCC Threshold funding in the areas of fighting corruption, business creation and land rights, and improving access of young girls' to primary education.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Niger is comparable to FY 2008. Within this level, funds are provided for new programs in Peace and Security to support TSCTP program, Governing Justly and Democratically to support upcoming elections, and a new education program. In Investing in People, the health budget will decrease in FY2009.

Nigeria

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Nigeria focuses on the following key goals: increasing stability through improved social sector service delivery, particularly through HIV/AIDS programs; fostering transparent and accountable governance; promoting a more market-led economy; and enhancing Nigeria's capacity as a responsible regional and trade partner. Professionalism and reform of the security services are important components of this partnership. Given Nigeria's size and limited resources, focus will be on the impoverished Muslim North and conflict-prone Niger Delta.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Child Survival and Health	32,389	47,627	35,822
Development Assistance	25,184	29,710	37,500
Economic Support Fund	6,475	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,339	1,350
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	281,944	410,000	410,000
International Military Education and Training	696	762	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	1,190	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,862	-	50

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Peace and Security	6,625	4,351	5,400
Counter-Terrorism	1,862	-	50
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,696	2,101	2,150
Counter-Narcotics	200	600	600
Transnational Crime	930	590	600
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,937	1,060	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,165	10,647	14,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	-	3,000
Good Governance	3,500	5,000	5,400
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,750	2,000	2,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Civil Society	1,415	3,647	3,500
Investing in People	325,666	469,380	454,522
Health	317,058	459,627	445,822
Education	8,608	9,753	8,700
Economic Growth	5,494	6,250	12,500
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,000
Trade and Investment	-	750	3,000
Financial Sector	1,500	1,750	1,500
Agriculture	3,994	2,250	4,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,500
Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	486,722	5,400	14,300	454,522	12,500	-
Child Survival and Health	35,822	-	-	35,822	-	-
Development Assistance	37,500	2,000	14,300	8,700	12,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	410,000	-	-	410,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will continue to provide equipment and training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces while promoting effective civilian oversight of the military as well as adhering to human rights norms. Expanded law enforcement programs will improve Nigeria's human rights record and restore public faith and cooperation with the security services. Assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will increase the capacity of government institutions, civil society, faith-based organizations, and other stakeholders to prevent, manage, and mitigate the impact of conflict. Department of State funds will also build Nigeria's capability to address counter-narcotics concerns, with a focus on interdiction and financial crimes.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID assistance will advance the rule of law by strengthening the capacity and transparency of the justice system and build judicial independence at the federal level. Good governance and anti-corruption reform will be advanced by creating more

responsive governance structures at the national and local levels, improving service delivery, and strengthening budget management capacity and fiscal oversight. USAID will work directly with a diverse cross section of Nigerian civil society organizations, building their internal management capacity and strengthening their ability to engage with the government on issues of fiscal accountability, budget monitoring, and extractive industries transparency. To lay the groundwork for free and fair elections in 2011, USAID will help to build the capacity and credibility of the electoral commission and promote civil society input into electoral and constitutional reform dialogue.

Investing in People: Assisting Nigeria to address the fundamental health and education needs of its citizens is a main priority of U.S. assistance. These issues directly affect Nigeria's governance, stability, and economic growth. USAID will support increased access to quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Maternal and child health efforts will focus on routine immunization, polio eradication, birth preparedness, and maternity services. With a child malaria mortality burden of over 300,000 preventable deaths per year, USAID will also increase access to proven preventive and curative interventions. Some examples include insecticide-treated nets, net re-treatment kits, and malaria treatment for children and pregnant women. Nigeria has the largest tuberculosis (TB) burden in Africa. To reduce death and disability, especially in the vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population, USAID assistance will double the case detection rate and halve the incidence of TB over the next 10 years.

USAID funding also will support equitable access to quality basic education through teacher training, infrastructure improvement, and community involvement, focusing on public schools as well as Islamiyyah schools that provide both secular and religious education. Assistance will foster higher education partnerships between American and Nigerian universities, focusing on institutions in the North and the volatile Niger Delta.

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

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will build trade and investment capacity and improve the enabling environment for agriculture and microfinance. USAID resources for agricultural sector productivity will accelerate the uptake of proven production, processing, and marketing technologies and stimulate job creation through the growth of agribusiness enterprises. U.S. assistance will also focus on investment opportunities, which are hindered by limited access to market-driven commercial financial services, including microfinance services. Assistance will help expand access to credit through partnerships with commercial banks and increased capacity of microfinance institutions. USAID will partner with Nigeria's Central Bank to improve the policy environment for micro, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. Funds will also support customs regulation and policy reform to foster and build regional and international trade - taking advantage of African Growth and Opportunity Act incentives for trade with the United States, and develop private sector capacity to meet international trade and export standards.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget includes increases to Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth programs in Nigeria. Work in international narcotics control will also increase. There will be no change to military training and financing programs. Efforts to counter terrorism will increase across objectives through expanded conflict mitigation, civil society strengthening, health, education, and agricultural activities in northern Nigeria. There is a decrease in funding of health and education programs in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008.

Republic of the Congo

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of the Congo (ROC) is aimed at enhancing security and is an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability in this African country.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,381	96	100
International Military Education and Training	184	96	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,197	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,381	96	100
Peace and Security	184	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	184	96	100
Humanitarian Assistance	1,197	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,197	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

Peace and Security: To assist the ROC's military to professionalize its security forces, U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will provide training to ROC security force personnel through courses on civil-military relations, human rights, and English.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the ROC reflects a slight increase from the FY 2008 estimated level.

Rwanda

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Rwanda focuses on the following key goals: addressing critical health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS; strengthening the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) ability to rule justly and fairly; and fostering economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Child Survival and Health	28,021	28,672	24,408
Development Assistance	5,893	3,720	16,840
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	91,861	110,000	110,000
International Military Education and Training	324	382	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,399	9,930	10,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Peace and Security	324	382	400
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	324	382	400
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,545	665	5,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	204	-	950
Good Governance	700	465	1,226
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	141	200	100
Civil Society	500	-	2,724
Investing in People	125,091	144,402	139,808
Health	119,782	138,672	134,408
Education	750	500	500
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,559	5,230	4,900
Economic Growth	10,229	7,255	16,440
Trade and Investment	-	-	3,040
Agriculture	7,404	5,155	8,900
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,165	600	3,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Environment	1,660	1,500	1,000
Humanitarian Assistance	2,996	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,996	-	-
Program Support	313	-	-
Program Support	313	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	161,648	400	5,000	139,808	16,440	-	-
Child Survival and Health	24,408	-	-	24,408	-	-	-
Development Assistance	16,840	-	5,000	500	11,340	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	110,000	-	-	110,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,900	5,100	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on enhancing the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Rwandan Armed Forces, including training to strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations throughout the continent. Rwanda is one of the key troop contributors for peacekeeping operations in Africa, and in Darfur specifically.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. assistance will support the rule of law and human rights through programs intended to strengthen the justice system, improve journalism, build the capacity of local government, promote national reconciliation, enhance political competition and consensus-building, and strengthen civil society. U.S. assistance will continue to support local and national fora for dialogue and reconciliation after the phase-out of the Gacaca process, Rwanda's local adjudication program designed to provide post-genocide justice that is currently scheduled to end in March 2008. In support of the GOR's comprehensive decentralization program, the United States is assisting 12 of the country's 30 districts in planning, budgeting, coordination, and execution. Programs also will increase the capacity of local civil society organizations to participate in the decentralization process and provide input to local and national government policies and decision-making.

Investing in People: USAID programs will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and maternal and child health programs with the goal of reducing maternal and under-five mortality rates. Safe motherhood programs will complement HIV/AIDS prevention by working with mother-to-child transmission prevention programs funded through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Furthermore, these programs will increase overall productivity and

economic growth in an effort to break the cycle of poor health and poverty. Through the President's Africa Education Initiative, U.S. assistance also supports basic education through scholarships for girls and workforce development for youth. Rwanda remains one of the most chronically food insecure countries in the world. Food aid programs will provide social assistance through food distribution to the most needy and vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

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

Economic Growth: Through USAID, U.S. assistance will target activities to transform the agricultural sector from subsistence to market-led commercial agriculture. Food aid programs support the agricultural sector by investing in terracing and small infrastructure development. Although there is still much to be done, Rwanda's overall business climate is improving. U.S. assistance will provide technical expertise to improve the business-enabling environment and facilitate international trade by implementing recommendations from the World Bank "Doing Business" report to reduce administrative burdens faced by exporters and investors. U.S. assistance focuses on private sector productivity in the agribusiness sector, including: commercially competitive specialty coffee, geranium oil, and dairy products. Programs also protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable eco-tourism.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Rwanda qualified for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in FY 2007. The proposed Threshold program focuses on addressing shortcomings in Rwanda's performance on the MCC's Ruling Justly democracy indicators: Political Rights, Civil Liberties and Voice and Accountability.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is a slight increase over the FY 2008 estimate. Increases in FY 2009 will be focused on the following areas: civil society, trade, investment, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, good governance, rule of law, and human rights. Slight decreases will occur in the areas of health, social services, protection of especially vulnerable people, and environment. The changes reflect U.S. assistance priorities for longer-term development needs in Economic Growth and Governing Justly and Democratically.

The 2009 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the President's

Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Sao Tome and Principe

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) focuses on the goal of increasing the capacity of the country's military.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	120	687	175
Child Survival and Health	-	496	-
International Military Education and Training	120	191	175

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	120	687	175
Peace and Security	120	191	175
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	191	175
Investing in People	-	496	-
Health	-	496	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	175	175	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	175	175	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The small STP military is in need of training and equipment to build capacity at all levels and to help bolster its coastal security program. U.S. assistance through the Department of State will provide training in military leadership skills, military justice, English, and professional development.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

As a Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program country, STP requested assistance to develop its fiscal and monetary systems and improve its business environment. In November 2007 STP signed a two-year Threshold program agreement. Objectives of the program include: increasing STP tax revenue through encouraging higher voluntary compliance with tax laws and strengthening enforcement; increasing customs revenue through modernizing and enhancing the professionalism of the Customs Service; and improving the business environment through the reduction of time and associated costs required to start a business.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for STP is significantly less than the FY 2008 estimated level. The decrease represents a termination of funding for malaria activities under the health area.

Senegal

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Senegal focuses on the following goals: improving middle school education; promoting transparent governance; strengthening the conditions for durable peace in the Casamance region; addressing key health threats, including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and boosting economic growth through trade and natural resource management.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Child Survival and Health	29,116	29,279	25,593
Development Assistance	14,846	22,115	19,900
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,120	1,048	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,975	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,898	3,475	3,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Peace and Security	6,495	2,263	2,000
Counter-Terrorism	3,975	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,620	1,048	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,215	1,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	600	1,100	2,200
Good Governance	400	1,100	1,500
Civil Society	200	-	700
Investing in People	44,914	47,754	39,293
Health	32,306	33,190	28,018
Education	12,608	14,564	11,275
Economic Growth	6,746	4,800	6,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Trade and Investment	650	-	-
Agriculture	1,446	800	1,700
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	2,000	2,800
Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	49,993	2,000	2,200	39,293	6,500	-
Child Survival and Health	25,593	-	-	25,593	-	-
Development Assistance	19,900	1,000	2,200	10,200	6,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States will continue the critical engagement with Senegal to help establish durable peace and reintegrate the potentially productive Casamance region. U.S. assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to seek a political resolution of the conflict, to strengthen defense operations for border security and military reform, and to enable Senegal to participate in peacekeeping and counter-terrorist operations. This includes programs to provide training and material assistance to the Senegalese Army, the National Gendarmerie, and the Navy. Senegal is a member of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and will continue to receive security sector assistance and support for its efforts to resist the imposition of extremist ideology on its traditionally moderate population.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Key issues in Senegal include the possibility of further democratic erosion and the need to hold government officials and politicians accountable. As a consequence, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance programs will work with key civil society actors involved in decentralization efforts. The United States will promote fiscally accountable anti-corruption reforms and increased civic participation in policy reform, which are critical to fostering the transparency needed to increase domestic and foreign investment, and bring about improvements in the social sectors.

Investing in People: HIV/AIDS remains a latent threat in Senegal and USAID assistance will focus on the provision of prevention, care, and support programs for high-risk groups. Combating tuberculosis is a crucial intervention, as the United States is Senegal's predominant partner working on tuberculosis. Programs will also promote maternal, newborn and child health; voluntary family planning and reproductive health; mechanisms for social financing of health care; and improvements in health policy and governance and accountability in the health system.

The United States will support a large basic education program to greatly improve access to education for middle school youth, especially girls in rural areas, and to improve the quality and relevance of instruction delivered in these schools. Education funding will also support transparent management and governance of education programs. U.S. assistance will continue to be used to reduce food insecurity.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: To build a market-oriented economy with potential for transformation and growth, USAID will work with Senegal to increase the level of foreign investment and trade through improvements in the country's investment climate and through training on public-private partnerships. U.S. assistance will help to improve agricultural sector productivity by promoting high-value and non-traditional agricultural crops, and by developing grades, standards and quality control measures for targeted products. Programs also will help develop a business enabling environment and improvements in the private sector that enable Senegal to compete internationally. These funds will be used to work with Senegalese companies to increase their marketing, financing, and management skills, and to work at the policy level to improve competitiveness. Additionally, USAID will support the improved management of natural resources and biodiversity, which is essential to the livelihoods of the majority of Senegalese families. Loan guarantees supported through the Development Credit Authority will increase access to financing for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support capacity building to better prepare Senegal to monitor conditions affecting food security and to assure early warning and response.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Senegal is decreased from the FY 2008 estimate. The FY 2009 budget reflects a shift in funding, with increased resources to strengthen programs in Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth. The budget reflects a decrease in Investing in People and a slight decrease in Peace and Security funding.

The 2009 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Seychelles

Program Overview

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

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	166	96	100
International Military Education and Training	126	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	166	96	100
Peace and Security	166	96	100
Counter-Terrorism	40	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	126	96	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

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

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

Overview of Major Changes

The modest increase of the FY 2009 request over the FY 2008 level is to expand current Peace and Security assistance program opportunities.

Sierra Leone

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Sierra Leone focuses on building institutional capacities through the following key goals: strengthening good governance and consolidating peace and security through democratic political processes; supporting economic growth and private sector investment, particularly in the productive agriculture and natural resources sectors; and reducing food insecurity and increasing the standard of living through developmental food aid.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Child Survival and Health	780	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	3,820	-	2,120	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,875	3,000	12,399	-	11,000
International Military Education and Training	235	-	382	-	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,740	-	11,916	-	12,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Peace and Security	235	-	382	-	650
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	235	-	382	-	400
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,291	3,000	12,919	-	8,540
Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	3,000	12,399	-	7,000
Good Governance	1,599	-	520	-	1,540
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	692	-	-	-	-
Investing in People	5,777	-	6,096	-	6,240
Health	5,777	-	6,096	-	6,240
Economic Growth	6,731	-	7,420	-	7,500
Agriculture	5,595	-	6,370	-	6,790
Economic Opportunity	-	-	50	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Environment	1,136	-	1,000	-	710
Program Support	1,416	-	-	-	720
Program Support	1,416	-	-	-	720

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	23,650	650	8,540	6,240	7,500	-	720
Economic Support Fund	11,000	-	8,540	-	1,740	-	720
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	6,240	5,760	-	-

Peace and Security: To help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats, Department of State funded programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building for military and civil authorities. Ultimately, a more professional Sierra Leone military can participate in international peacekeeping operations as part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). To help counter increasing threats, programs will help strengthen anti-corruption efforts, combat drug smuggling, stem human trafficking, impede organized crime, stop illegal money transfers, and curtail diamond smuggling. The response of the criminal justice system will be enhanced by programs focused on community policing, investigative techniques, and crime scene protocols. In addition, resources will be used to enhance the capacity of the Armed Forces Maritime Wing to prevent smuggling, piracy, and illegal fishing, enhance civil-military cooperation, and improve defense programming and budget planning.

Governing Justly and Democratically: To strengthen good governance and counter corruption, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will emphasize transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. On the heels of the 2008 local elections, which will bring many new and inexperienced officials into office, programs will continue to support decentralization, providing significant training to new ward committee and local council members, including District Councilors and Parliamentarians. Funding will continue to be provided to the Special Court for Sierra Leone to address past war crimes and human rights violations. Gender, youth, and media will be considered cross-cutting themes across programs, with the goal of increasing informed civic participation. This will include improving media professionalism and outreach, and increasing citizens' access to accurate information. Political process and party training will also build electoral capacity for future elections.

Investing in People: A critical USAID assistance priority in Sierra Leone is improvement in maternal

and child health and nutrition services. Since Sierra Leone ranks at the bottom of social development indicators, the main objective is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and to improve the health of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. Most interventions include critical training in maternal and/or newborn health, child health care and nutrition. A growth promotion program and successful methodology for community rehabilitation of malnourished children will be implemented. Continued capacity building of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation will help bring its services (e.g., vitamin A distribution, de-worming, and immunization) closer to the community thereby ensuring access to these key interventions.

Economic Growth: To support economic growth, USAID programs will focus funds on productive agriculture and natural resource and biodiversity initiatives – again prioritizing women and youth employment. Efforts will be undertaken to support job growth and to promote a stronger private sector capable of fueling a sustainable economy to foster Sierra Leone’s long-term economic growth. In the agriculture sector, U.S. programs will expand and technologically advance the agriculture-cash crops sector and reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations. Extractive resources sector reform will improve the transparent, effective, and efficient management of revenue-rich natural resources, particularly diamonds and gold, and prevent the recurrence of “blood diamonds,” which fueled regional instability, smuggling, and corruption, and may have funded terrorist organizations. Land reclamation (especially related to mining), property rights and land tenure, tri-border forestry, and wildlife management activities will continue to emphasize good governance, transparency, accountability, and best practices. Additionally, programs will advance trade and economic harmonization in the Mano River Basin sub-region.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget request, a slight decrease from the FY 2008 estimate, will foster efficient management of Sierra Leone’s natural resources, create essential employment for youth and women, and help generate the national revenue necessary to reduce dependency on the international budgetary and other development assistance. This funding will enable the United States to help the Government of Sierra Leone consolidate the remarkable gains of the presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections.

Somalia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to eliminate the terrorist threat, promote political stability by supporting the establishment of a functioning central government, and address the humanitarian needs of the Somali people. U.S. assistance will help build the capacity of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to provide social services and support the transitional process leading to national elections and the establishment of permanent, representative government institutions. The United States also will work closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support the development of an effective and representative security sector, including the military, police, and judiciary, while supporting ongoing peacekeeping efforts in Somalia.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Child Survival and Health	500	-	748	-	8,480
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	9,571	-	10,419	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	20,250
Peacekeeping Operations	9,600	40,000	2,281	-	11,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	24,701	10,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Peace and Security	10,690	40,000	2,281	-	18,100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,600	40,000	2,281	-	15,600
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,090	-	-	-	2,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,973	5,000	1,914	-	12,500
Good Governance	3,373	1,000	1,514	-	4,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	-	400	-	6,000
Civil Society	-	4,000	-	-	2,000
Investing in People	4,087	-	9,253	-	9,730
Health	1,000	-	2,748	-	8,480
Education	3,087	-	6,505	-	1,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Humanitarian Assistance	24,701	10,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	24,701	10,000	-	-	-
Program Support	921	-	-	-	-
Program Support	921	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	40,330	18,100	12,500	9,730	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,480	-	-	8,480	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	20,250	6,500	12,500	1,250	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	11,600	11,600	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Security is an essential precondition for basic governance, economic, and social development. A key component in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia is the creation of a functioning security sector based on the rule of law, encompassing the judiciary, police, and the military. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will be used to continue significant levels of support for peacekeeping operations in Somalia and to expand support for effective security sector development.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will support the transitional process leading to national elections expected to take place at the end of 2009, as well as programs that build the capacity of and train public sector executives in the transparent and accountable management of government ministries. Programs will provide assistance for the TFIs to help re-establish appropriate executive functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions that provide basic services. Assistance also will encourage continued democratization and development in the regional administrations in Somaliland and Puntland. USAID will continue to support existing and emerging civil society institutions, including independent media outlets, which are key stakeholders in Somalia.

Investing in People: USAID will support the delivery of critical social services, including education facilities and essential health interventions. The integrated program will provide support for essential social services directly at the community level. The program will expand assistance designed to increase student attendance and retention by rehabilitating community primary schools; training additional teachers, especially women; and increasing access to education. Health programs will focus resources on delivering basic maternal and child health interventions at the health facility and community levels in collaboration with relevant line ministries and local government counterparts. U.S. assistance also will provide funds to develop safe water points and latrines in community schools and health posts.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase of funding from FY 2008 to FY 2009 is focused on Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives, as well as for health programs within the Investing in People Objective. The increases are associated with the continued need for the international community to support efforts to establish long-term stability and representative governance in Somalia, particularly with national elections scheduled in 2009.

South Africa

Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overarching priority in South Africa is to assist the country in completing the transformation from its apartheid past into an economically vibrant, fully inclusive democracy. U.S. interventions in South Africa focus on expanding partnerships with the South African Government (SAG) to stem the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS; to build capacity that promotes economic growth; to address immediate diplomatic, military, and political-military issues; to improve the management of tuberculosis (TB); to ensure the sustainable and integrated delivery of quality primary health care services at the local level; and to improve access to justice for victims of violence, particularly women and children.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Child Survival and Health	5,704	6,951	3,427
Development Assistance	19,529	9,250	14,000
Economic Support Fund	975	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	371,432	557,200	557,200
International Military Education and Training	48	857	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	50

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Peace and Security	1,248	1,607	1,900
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	50
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48	857	850
Transnational Crime	800	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	300	750	1,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	4,475	-	-
Rule of Law and Human Rights	925	-	-
Good Governance	3,550	-	-
Investing in People	380,486	567,401	560,627

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Health	377,886	564,151	560,627
Education	2,600	3,000	-
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	250	-
Economic Growth	12,079	5,250	13,000
Financial Sector	2,650	1,550	5,000
Infrastructure	750	-	-
Agriculture	500	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	7,179	3,700	8,000
Environment	1,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	575,527	1,900	-	560,627	13,000	-
Child Survival and Health	3,427	-	-	3,427	-	-
Development Assistance	14,000	1,000	-	-	13,000	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	557,200	-	-	557,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: South Africa is a force for African stability and prosperity and a strategic U.S. partner on the continent. The United States, through the Department of State, will enhance South African capacity to address regional security challenges and development goals. U.S. programs will augment military capacity and improve the readiness of the South African National Defence Force to respond to regional conflict. The United States will promote participation in stabilization operations, combat transnational crime, and build SAG capacity to implement regional peace and reconciliation activities. Pending resolution of legal restrictions, the United States will enhance the SAG's strategic airlift and disaster response capabilities. The United States will continue to engage future SAG leadership in professional military education and technical training courses and help South Africans improve management of their defense establishment. Programs will aid South African efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, violence against women and children, and migrant smuggling. Counterterrorism programs will improve the SAG's capabilities to deliver specialized training and technical assistance to police officers in the investigation of terrorist organizations and activities. The sustaining partnership with South Africa also will be the basis for U.S. assistance that strengthens SAG systems for delivering targeted assistance in support of peace-building and reconstruction in strife-torn countries across Africa.

Investing in People: South Africa has one of the highest estimated TB infection rates in the world

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

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

Economic Growth: Economic growth is essential to South Africa's struggle to redress economic inequality. The backbone of South Africa's approach to creating jobs is stimulating the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FY 2009 programs will strengthen the ability of SMEs to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms and then become direct exporters to the United States and the region. USAID assistance will address the critical shortage of professional and technical skills particularly among the historically disadvantaged majority, an issue the SAG has identified as the single greatest impediment for both public and private investment programs. Programs also will increase market opportunities for U.S. businesses in South Africa and broaden success under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States will leverage resources from commercial banks and other sources to meet these objectives. USAID assistance, including Development Credit Authority guarantees, will promote private sector competitiveness, enhance workforce skills development, advance private sector productivity, expand financial services, and strengthen the financial and business sectors.

Overview of Major Changes

Building on SAG's role to support African-wide stability and prosperity, starting in FY 2009 the United States will focus sustained, dedicated resources to partner with the SAG to address conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in other countries. These new trilateral activities represent a modest increase in resource requirements and will be funded under the Peace and Security Objective. Also in FY 2009, there will be a shift in resources from the Investing in People towards the Economic Growth Objective. In particular, funding for the direct support for education activities will be shifted and combined with additional resources to further address the issues of economic inequality through private sector job creation.

Sudan

Program Overview

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 and the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, presented the United States with a unique opportunity to promote a viable, just, and peaceful democratic transformation within a unified Sudan. In FY 2009, the United States will support the United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to establish security in Darfur as well as the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to maintain stability in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Priorities for U.S. assistance are ending the violence and atrocities in Darfur; providing life-saving humanitarian assistance; facilitating implementation of the CPA and the DPA; promoting the Government's sharing of power and wealth; providing tangible benefits of peace for displaced and returning communities; improving governance; and preparing for and supporting timely elections in 2009.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Child Survival and Health	23,791	-	17,488	-	20,230
Development Assistance	70,000	-	127,721	-	-
Economic Support Fund	45,000	-	100,876	70,000	254,100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	96	-	287	-	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,800	-	13,578	-	24,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,725	-	4,000	-	4,000
Peacekeeping Operations	84,000	150,000	70,822	-	30,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	255,334	100,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Peace and Security	102,871	150,000	96,237	-	67,800
Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95,271	150,000	86,837	-	58,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,100	-	9,400	-	9,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	50,588	-	73,636	70,000	77,406
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	-	1,850	-	1,850
Good Governance	12,430	-	10,210	-	14,110
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,230	-	45,630	70,000	45,500
Civil Society	19,078	-	15,946	-	15,946
Investing in People	38,541	-	59,589	-	53,651
Health	28,791	-	39,168	-	33,230
Education	9,750	-	20,421	-	20,421
Economic Growth	47,068	-	99,490	-	125,490
Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	29,640	-	74,490	-	87,490
Agriculture	11,128	-	9,780	-	19,780
Private Sector Competitiveness	3,500	-	3,120	-	3,120
Economic Opportunity	-	-	7,100	-	10,100
Environment	2,800	-	5,000	-	5,000
Humanitarian Assistance	255,678	100,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	255,678	100,000	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	5,820	-	8,283
Program Support	-	-	5,820	-	8,283

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	336,200	67,800	77,406	53,651	125,490	-	8,283
Child Survival and Health	20,230	-	-	20,230	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	254,100	9,500	77,406	33,421	125,490	-	8,283
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, the United States will support UNMIS by providing U.S. law enforcement and support services. The United States will pay its share of UN assessments for UNMIS and UNAMID. Bilateral U.S. assistance to Sudan will support local-level conflict mitigation, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts, as well as the reform of

the forces in the South. Successful integration of the forces of two former enemies – the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) – and proper downsizing, training, transformation and professionalization of the SPLA are vital aspects of ensuring the long-term stability of southern Sudan. Department of State funded training and infrastructure development for the police, justice, and corrections systems also will add to long-term security in Sudan, in part by combating impunity for violence against vulnerable groups such as women and girls. The United States will continue to support UN civilian policing missions in Sudan and activities to assist in the development of police, correctional, and justice sector institutional capacity in southern Sudan.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), train political parties in preparation for the 2009 elections, and strengthen civil society. Support will include strengthening the anti-corruption commission and five oversight committees in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. Support for consensus-building processes between political parties will help to ensure stability. Increasing capacity to conduct national elections and carry out critical political processes, as well as improving access to and availability of independent information, will be key to the political transformation of Sudan. Support will be provided to elected political leaders to develop skills to effectively manage and represent constituents. After the 2009 elections, work will begin immediately on building capacity to ensure a free and fair referendum on unity in 2011.

Investing in People: Through USAID, support in this area will focus on increasing access to basic education and primary health care in urban and rural areas, including improving access to safe water, strengthening hygiene and sanitation practices, and enhancing surveillance systems for neglected diseases. The United States will emphasize investment in essential services and community infrastructure in order to encourage and sustain the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, rebuild local communities, and reduce tensions. Sudan also will receive support to scale up its response to HIV/AIDS in integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: A critical aspect of the success of the CPA and DPA and Sudan's long-term economic growth will be rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. Accordingly, improving roads and transport services, as well as water and sanitation services, will be the major focus of USAID assistance in the economic growth area. Improving food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and supporting livelihoods will be another main focal point for U.S. assistance in reviving the Sudanese economy as new infrastructure comes on line to improve access to markets. Assistance also will be provided to support private sector productivity, micro-enterprise, and financial sector development. Specific attention will focus on developing micro-enterprise support facilities and expanding microfinance to the Three Areas and in the south. Private sector activities will develop agricultural markets linked to new road networks.

Overview of Major Changes

The United States has focused the majority of assistance on responding to the enormous humanitarian needs throughout Sudan and continued support of the African Union Mission in Sudan. In FY 2009, it is expected that humanitarian assistance will continue in Darfur and assistance to the Three Areas, expanded. Additionally, the CPA will be actively implemented and the U.S. Government will be able to transition programming from humanitarian assistance to reconstruction and longer-term development in the South at both the GOSS regional and state levels. The CPA will remain a critical focus of U.S. support as Sudan prepares for and undertakes the 2009 elections, installs elected leaders into government institutions, and prepares for the 2011 referendum. The United States will provide increased levels of funding to strengthen the GOSS and their state-level governments and further support the consolidation of peace throughout Sudan. Increased emphasis will be placed on the development of police, correctional, and justice sector institutional capacity in Southern Sudan and on providing peace dividends in the Three Areas. A sharp apparent decline in funding to support peacekeeping operations in 2009 is due to a shift in funding as a result of the takeover of the peacekeeping operations in Darfur by UNAMID, which is under UN financial control and leadership. Significant U.S. assessments for the UNMIS and UNAMID peacekeeping operations are reflected in the FY 2009 State Operations budget request.

Swaziland

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on promotion of democratic values, including human rights in security forces, and the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases such as tuberculosis, which have reduced average life expectancy to 31.3 years, the lowest in the world. The pandemic has already orphaned 130,000 children, the national population of 1.1 million is declining, and the negative economic impact in this nearly absolute monarchy, where the majority of citizens are subsistence farmers, will only become more staggering.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,896	8,428	8,500
Child Survival and Health	2,600	8,332	8,400
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	6,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	96	96	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,896	8,428	8,500
Peace and Security	96	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96	96	100
Investing in People	8,800	8,332	8,400
Health	8,800	8,332	8,400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,500	100	-	8,400	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,400	-	-	8,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: FY 2009 resources, through the Department of State, will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces

through education on the role of the military in a democracy.

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

Overview of Major Changes

No significant changes to the Swaziland program are requested.

Tanzania

Program Overview

In seeking to improve the quality of life of all Tanzanians, U.S. foreign assistance to Tanzania focuses on strengthening Tanzania's democratic institutions, as well as local and national systems and institutional capacity in health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and education. U.S. assistance also promotes sound agribusiness practices and helps preserve Tanzania's unique biodiversity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Child Survival and Health	43,030	51,806	39,540
Development Assistance	14,294	25,239	24,440
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	176,542	271,000	271,000
International Military Education and Training	66	287	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,302	149	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,731	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Peace and Security	2,368	436	750
Counter-Terrorism	2,289	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	13	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	287	750
Transnational Crime	-	149	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,074	2,750	4,600
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350
Good Governance	810	-	2,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,750	-
Civil Society	264	-	1,750
Investing in People	226,606	334,095	319,540
Health	219,572	324,806	310,540

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Education	7,034	9,289	9,000
Economic Growth	6,186	11,200	10,500
Trade and Investment	875	1,200	2,000
Agriculture	1,311	3,240	1,240
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	2,000
Economic Opportunity	-	760	760
Environment	4,000	6,000	4,500
Humanitarian Assistance	11,731	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,731	-	-
Program Support	-	-	340
Program Support	-	-	340

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	335,730	750	4,600	319,540	10,500	-	340
Child Survival and Health	39,540	-	-	39,540	-	-	-
Development Assistance	24,440	-	4,600	9,000	10,500	-	340
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	271,000	-	-	271,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: As the only major donor funding Tanzania's security sector, vital U.S. technical assistance will be provided for security sector reform, including internal controls against police corruption, professional development opportunities for the police force, and forensic capabilities to increase successful prosecutions with funding through the Department of State. U.S. assistance also will provide support for coastal security training and to counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. Programs will professionalize the Tanzanian Peoples Defense Force to play a stabilizing role in the region, through peacekeeping and counter-terrorist activities. With a lengthy and poorly protected coastal region, Tanzania will benefit from military training and regional programs that will be used to help build its maritime security capacity as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will help strengthen democracy in Tanzania by supporting Tanzania's Parliament as an institutional check on executive power, empowering civil society organizations—including the media—to participate more effectively in political life, and diminishing the causes of corruption. To strengthen Tanzania's legislative function, the program will provide targeted technical assistance to Parliament in order to enhance the ability of selected parliamentary

committees to act as watchdogs for fair and appropriate budget decisions and the proper implementation of key policies by executive agencies. To strengthen civil society, the program will support activities such as specialized mentoring and training for civil society organizations to help them better engage in advocacy for improved public service delivery and the monitoring of public budgetary decisions. This includes support for civic education on Tanzania's Zanzibar archipelago, which remains prone to political and civic unrest due to historical, cultural inter-island differences and evidence of electoral tampering. To promote and support anti-corruption reform, the program will build on the current work of the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program by continuing to support district-level public expenditure tracking systems so that official financial data will be accessible to civil society organizations, the private sector and parliamentarians. The program also will seek to build on the achievements of the Threshold program and complement other interventions in Peace and Security by providing targeted technical support to key legal sector institutions in order to increase access to justice by all Tanzanians.

Investing in People: At 5.7 births per woman, Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates in Africa and one of the highest rates of maternal mortality (578 per 100,000 live births). These factors dilute the impact of strong economic growth, making growth and poverty reduction difficult, thereby elevating the country's vulnerability to civil strife. USAID will provide resources to address the high fertility rate that is contributing to maternal mortality by focusing on: 1) supporting long-term and permanent methods of contraception in the public sector; 2) promoting short-term methods in the private sector; and 3) enabling contraceptive security. High impact maternal and child health interventions that are rapidly scalable such as Vitamin A supplementation, zinc and oral re-hydration salts for diarrhea treatment, integrated management of illness for children, focused antenatal care for pregnant women, active management of third stage of labor, and treatment of post-partum hemorrhage also will be supported in Tanzania. USAID programs also will support the improvement of in-country tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, including drug-resistant strains.

Only nine percent of Tanzanians attend secondary school, and only three in five girls complete primary school. USAID programs will support basic education in Tanzania, especially for girls and vulnerable children, by (a) increasing the number of girls receiving preschool, primary, and secondary education; (b) improving primary and secondary skills in math and science; (c) providing specialized training for teachers in math, science, and English; and, (d) improving the quality of special needs education. U.S. assistance works primarily with Muslim and pastoralist populations in geographic areas where there is little or no donor presence, which supports the goals of the East African Counter-Terrorism Initiative on Zanzibar and in Southern Tanzania. Long-term results will include a better-educated workforce and increased economic growth.

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

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable

groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: As one of the poorest countries in the world, Tanzania stands to benefit significantly from U.S. assistance that will target the agriculture and natural resources sectors to improve livelihoods in the near term while building a solid foundation for sustainable long-term growth. Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy, and 80% of the population of 38 million reside and earn their living in the rural areas, often near protected areas, where agriculture is vital to their survival. Subsistence dominated farming must transform into profitable agricultural production to meet domestic demands and improve trade opportunities. Tanzania is home to some of the most significant biodiversity hot spots on the planet, and preserving those eco-regions while improving community participation in natural resources management as well as benefits sharing is a priority. USAID programs will take an integrated approach to agriculture and natural resources, recognizing conflicts and mitigating them through enabling policy environments; increasing agricultural productivity to reduce pressure on water and land resources while increasing incomes; and supporting private sector development in both areas through grower/producer/export associations and Wildlife Management Areas, as communities build their capacity to enter into and manage long-term contracts with businesses in the important and growing tourism sector.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Tanzania was selected as a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) eligible country in November 2005. On May 24, 2006, the Government of Tanzania and the MCC signed a Threshold country program for \$11.1 million. The program, implemented by USAID, works to enhance local capacities to fight corruption, strengthens the rule of law, improves governance, and increases oversight of public procurement. In FY 2007, Tanzania developed and submitted a Compact proposal focusing on poverty reduction through sustained economic growth as the core objective.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes increases in all strategic objective areas, except Investing in People and Economic Growth, over the FY 2008 estimate. Increases in Governing Justly and Democratically programs will build upon the MCC Threshold program's anti-corruption activities, implement civic education activities to advance multi-party democracy, support Zanzibar's political reconciliation process, and strengthen Tanzania's democratic checks and balances as exercised by the legislature, civil society, press and judiciary.

The 2009 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Togo

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging progress towards democratization, good governance, and economic reform, while continuing to closely monitor the Government of Togo's (GOT) willingness to work towards these same goals. The successful October 2007 parliamentary election signaled the GOT's desire for democratic reform, and the challenge now is to build upon that momentum for further reforms.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	81	96	220
Development Assistance	-	-	120
International Military Education and Training	81	96	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	81	96	220
Peace and Security	81	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	120
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	120

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	220	100	120	-	-	-
Development Assistance	120	-	120	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Togo's success at democratization rests on the military's non-involvement in politics during this process and the reformulation of the military's role in the country. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to professionalize the military, which includes

programs to educate civilian and military officials about respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy. As democratic reforms are consolidated, traditional forms of military training will be reintroduced.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development programs will focus on the Togolese democratic process, specifically in preparation for the 2010 Presidential elections. This election will be another key measure of Togo's commitment to long lasting democratic change, and willingness and ability to foster national reconciliation. This funding will complement the efforts of other donors to do public outreach to encourage free, fair, and transparent elections, and to train observers.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Togo includes a slight increase in Peace and Security funding and a new governance program.

Uganda

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Uganda focuses on the following key goals: strengthening the conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict northern Uganda and regional stability; promoting the institutionalization of multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and addressing key development issues such as promoting sound agribusiness practices as well as protecting biodiversity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Child Survival and Health	33,960	-	39,851	-	31,778
Development Assistance	28,445	-	27,600	-	35,150
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	210,660	-	255,000	-	255,000
International Military Education and Training	283	-	477	-	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	27	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	58,770	-	22,839	-	23,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Peace and Security	2,110	2,000	477	-	4,750
Counter-Terrorism	27	-	-	-	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	283	-	477	-	2,900
Transnational Crime	500	-	-	-	200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,300	2,000	-	-	1,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,419	-	2,100	-	7,500
Good Governance	559	-	500	-	2,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	969	-	1,000	-	3,500
Civil Society	891	-	600	-	2,000
Investing in People	259,430	-	318,851	-	305,778

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Health	253,430	-	307,351	-	299,278
Education	6,000	-	11,500	-	6,500
Economic Growth	23,772	-	24,339	-	27,750
Trade and Investment	1,626	-	1,000	-	1,000
Agriculture	15,896	-	15,839	-	19,250
Private Sector Competitiveness	750	-	2,000	-	2,000
Environment	5,500	-	5,500	-	5,500
Humanitarian Assistance	44,414	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,414	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IP	EG	HA
TOTAL	345,778	4,750	7,500	305,778	27,750	-
Child Survival and Health	31,778	-	-	31,778	-	-
Development Assistance	35,150	3,900	7,500	8,500	15,250	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	255,000	-	-	255,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	23,000	-	-	10,500	12,500	-

Peace and Security: As northern Uganda transitions from a conflict emergency, increasing support will be necessary to reintegrate ex-combatants and internally displaced people into communities, advance the national reconciliation process, and promote livelihoods. To foster lasting stability and peace in northern Uganda, the United States, through the Department of State, will support local and regional peace-building and reconciliation mechanisms, enhanced economic security and social inclusion at the community level, and access to justice. In cooperation with the Ugandan police, U.S. assistance will develop forensic laboratory capabilities to enhance criminal investigations and prosecutions, support community policing programs in the north, and assist in the destruction of mines and small arms. Funds will also be used to continue to restore professionalism in Uganda's military. The United States will support the Government's ongoing efforts to stem trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling which will include a comprehensive police training program. Due to Uganda's strategic location and porous borders, additional funds will be provided to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In the new multi-party system, the United States will support programs to strengthen issue-based caucuses and accountability committees in Parliament as well as promote consensus-building activities among elected representatives, political parties, and civil

society. Through USAID, assistance will strengthen political parties and improve the capacity of civil society to advocate on behalf of their constituents, strengthen the Electoral Commission, and support a national civic education program in preparation for the 2011 elections.

Investing in People: USAID assistance programs will work to strengthen maternal health services, including birth preparedness, safe delivery, antenatal care visits, and treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities with a focus on awareness and prevention of obstetric fistula. Programs will promote vaccination against the eight immunizable childhood diseases; facilitate treatment of childhood illness through promotion of integrated management of childhood ailments such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections; strengthen maternal and child nutrition through promotion of growth monitoring; and support reduction in micronutrient deficiencies through vitamin supplementation, food distribution and food fortification programs. Family planning programs will improve skills of providers at the facility and community level in both the public and private sectors; improve the accuracy of information available; ensure a functional contraceptive supply system; and increase the range of voluntary family planning methods available to couples, bringing these services closer to where they live. U.S. assistance also will support avian influenza, tuberculosis, and water/sanitation programs. Across the Investing in People portfolio, programs will work to increase system strengthening, service delivery, and family and community involvement.

U.S. assistance under the Africa Education Initiative will support teacher training, curriculum reform at the primary level, and community involvement. The United States also plans to continue supporting and enhancing Universal Primary Education.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

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

Economic Growth: USAID programs will focus on transforming rural productivity and competitiveness in Uganda through the value chain approach to agricultural development. The aim is poverty reduction and increased livelihoods development through improved agribusiness and producer organization productivity; dissemination of improved production technologies; rural financial sector development and expanded access to credit; dairy market chain development; greater food security through greater access to agricultural technology inputs; and strengthened rural infrastructure. The geographic focus of program activities will be expanded to include northern Uganda. The program will protect biodiversity in the environmentally threatened Albertine Rift and endangered areas of northern Uganda through training in biodiversity monitoring; land use planning; environmental laws; increased capacity to manage buffer zones and support for the establishment of key wildlife regulations; and community revenue-sharing policies for sustainable use of natural resources.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On February 14, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation Board approved Uganda's Threshold country plan, to be implemented over a 30-month period ending on December 31, 2009. The program focuses on decreasing public sector corruption, particularly in public procurement, audit, and financial management practices.

Overview of Major Changes

While the overall FY 2009 funding for Uganda reflects no significant change from the FY 2008 estimate, significant reallocations will be made. The reallocations will include increases in resources for Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth. Peace and Security increases will concentrate on stabilization operations and security sector reform, with other additional funding going also to conflict mitigation and reconciliation, transnational crime, and counter-terrorism. Governing Justly and Democratically increases will concentrate on the areas of good governance, political competition and consensus-building, civil society, and promoting pluralism in Uganda's Parliament, elections, and governance. U.S. assistance will help support crucial presidential and legislative elections to ensure long-term political competition and consensus-building. Economic Growth increases will be in the area of agriculture, which will be critical to creating opportunities for employment and livelihoods and for stimulating economic growth in the post-conflict situation of the north part of the country.

The 2009 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Zambia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zambia supports the goals of reducing widespread poverty and building and sustaining a democratic, well-governed Zambia that conducts itself responsibly in the international system. U.S. assistance to Zambia seeks to promote economic growth through trade and investment; create health and educational opportunities; reverse the tide of HIV/AIDS; strengthen democratic systems, rule of law, and respect for human rights; and build capacity to promote regional and sub-regional peace, security, and stability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Child Survival and Health	20,678	31,995	17,955
Development Assistance	16,783	17,917	28,023
Economic Support Fund	4,257	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	181,897	232,000	232,000
International Military Education and Training	254	382	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	127	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,650	17,874	18,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Peace and Security	381	382	350
Counter-Terrorism	127	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	254	382	350
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	3,614
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,255
Good Governance	-	-	1,359
Investing in People	213,932	274,995	266,705
Health	202,575	264,995	259,955
Education	11,357	10,000	6,750
Economic Growth	12,242	9,711	18,453
Trade and Investment	1,713	1,126	4,217

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Financial Sector	1,356	2,909	2,411
Agriculture	7,058	4,925	9,541
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,512	246	1,515
Economic Opportunity	603	505	769
Humanitarian Assistance	8,091	15,080	7,206
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,091	15,080	-
Disaster Readiness	-	-	7,206

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	296,328	350	3,614	266,705	18,453	7,206
Child Survival and Health	17,955	-	-	17,955	-	-
Development Assistance	28,023	-	3,614	8,750	15,659	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	232,000	-	-	232,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	8,000	2,794	7,206

Peace and Security: Zambia's long history of stability in a volatile region, as well as its strong record of bilateral cooperation, validate U.S. engagement focused on building capacity in the peace and security sector. U.S.-supported military training and education programs, through the Department of State, strengthen the U.S. partnership with Zambia across the security spectrum and will include training for military officers in counter-terrorism and border control in support of the war on terror. The Zambian military is being groomed to play an important role in sub-regional peacekeeping efforts. Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) funding will support the Zambian Government's commitment to address human smuggling by increasing awareness and ensuring proper implementation of new anti-trafficking legislation. Anti-TIP training will help police, prosecutors, judges, and immigration officials enforce the new law and enable the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to monitor and collect data on trafficking cases. Funding will support non-governmental organizations that care for victims, especially those who may be called upon to testify in the trials of traffickers prosecuted under the new law.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance seeks to address the imbalance in political power, stemming from inadequate checks and balances on a strong executive, which has resulted in a poor record on civil liberties and significantly impeded Zambia's development. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs to strengthen the rule of law and increase respect for human rights. USAID assistance will strengthen capacity for good governance at the national and local level while also addressing critical anti-corruption reforms, continuing the progress made under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program.

Investing in People: Limited education and poor health status contribute to high poverty levels and Zambia's weak macroeconomic situation. The high level of poverty, in turn, exacerbates poor health and limits public funding for services. In response, USAID assistance will focus on improving maternal and child health, combating tuberculosis and malaria, expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, and increasing access to safe water supplies and sanitation. USAID assistance will improve the quality of education for children by providing teacher training, supporting critically underserved community schools, and expanding the Ministry of Education's management capacity. USAID support for education initiatives includes specific HIV/AIDS interventions designed to protect both school children and teachers.

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

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will promote agriculture, private sector competitiveness, financial services, trade and investment, and economic opportunity by addressing agricultural and private sector productivity, advancing trade and investment capacity, promoting inclusive economic law and property rights, improving financial services, and strengthening the agricultural, business, financial, and trade and investment enabling environments. USAID assistance will support efforts to remove regulatory and institutional constraints on businesses, reform financial and capital markets, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those in the agricultural sector.

Humanitarian Assistance: Sustainable economic and social progress in Zambia is hindered by recurrent droughts and floods. Innovative U.S. assistance, through USAID, will merge food security with income generation activities, agricultural projects, and private sector-oriented programs in areas that are chronically devastated by drought or flood, thereby enabling households to manage shocks and maintain livelihoods.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Zambia's Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program, which began in 2006 and will end in June 2008, is a two-year effort to reduce administrative corruption and improve the effectiveness of selected GRZ institutions with the active involvement of key civil society organizations. U.S. assistance through the Threshold program is working to reduce opportunities for corruption through administrative reforms, formation of integrity committees, and implementation of citizen feedback monitoring systems. Threshold program support contributes to economic development through

increased trade by supporting improvements in the business environment, including reducing business start-up times and increasing border efficiency. In December 2007, Zambia was invited to apply for Phase II Threshold program funding.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Zambia reflects a shift in funding towards anti-TIP activities, which will enable the United States to engage with the GRZ on this increasingly important regional issue. Funding for Governing Justly and Democratically activities will allow the United States to assert its leadership in this critical area and will support the continuation of progress in the fight against corruption achieved under the MCC Threshold program. Additional resources will support efforts to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The Economic Growth sector will benefit from additional resources to accelerate export trade through increased investments in trade finance and trade and investment capacity building.

The 2009 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Zimbabwe

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Zimbabwe focuses on laying the groundwork for a return to democracy and prosperity by supporting democratic forces and civil society and by continuing humanitarian assistance, including HIV/AIDS programs, for those left vulnerable by the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) poor governance and mismanagement. The 2008 presidential and parliamentary elections present the next major opportunity to advance democracy. In FY 2009, if political change ensues and legislative restrictions are lifted, Zimbabwe will need significant support from the United States, in coordination with other donors, to reform, rebuild, and recover.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Child Survival and Health	14,001	-	18,161	-	19,433
Development Assistance	2,900	-	4,729	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,250	-	-	-	26,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	4,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,006	75,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,150	-	2,929	-	14,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	-	-	-	4,000
Good Governance	400	-	400	-	4,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	600	-	2,000
Civil Society	2,950	-	1,929	-	4,000
Investing in People	18,001	-	19,961	-	21,433
Health	18,001	-	18,161	-	19,433
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	-	1,800	-	2,000
Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	10,000
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	5,000
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	18,006	75,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,006	75,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,433	-	14,000	21,433	10,000	-
Child Survival and Health	19,433	-	-	19,433	-	-
Economic Support Fund	26,000	-	14,000	2,000	10,000	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: Current programs are designed to lay the groundwork for future democratic reforms, including by encouraging a competitive and fair presidential election. To augment resources provided through the bilateral budget, additional resources also have been allocated from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Elections and Political Process fund (EPP). In FY 2007, \$1.4 million of FY 2006 EPP funds were provided and in FY 2008 \$1 million has thus far been provided in FY 2007 EPP funds. Funds supported party work, voter registration and training of monitors for upcoming presidential elections. Additional funds also may be made available using FY 2008 resources as needs and opportunities arise. In anticipation of a more moderate government arising in 2008, FY 2009 funding through USAID will be targeted at programs to re-establish and strengthen democratic institutions, processes and systems, and to build peaceful consensus on democratic reform. Institutional reform programs will include the legislative, judicial, and executive branches at the national level as well as provincial and local governments with assistance aimed at enhancing efficiency within each branch while improving interaction between them. Illustrative activities include assistance to repeal and/or revise unjust laws, promote national dialogue and referenda on key issues, advocate for the protection of human rights, institutionalize a credible electoral system, strengthen civil society's ability to advocate on its own behalf, and create the environment and journalistic skills for free media to operate.

If elections do not occur in 2008, or if elections continue the status quo, FY 2009 programming under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will be reassessed to determine the most promising course to assist the democratic opposition to survive and to deepen its voice, thereby maintaining pressure on the GOZ to reform. Additionally, under a no-change scenario, the United States will promote a continuing dialogue with domestic and regional audiences on economic mismanagement, political manipulation, and human rights abuses.

Investing in People: Social assistance, primarily safety net support, will be provided to protect the Zimbabwean population made vulnerable by poor GOZ economic policies. In addition, funding will help address multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and the general decline of the health sector.

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

Economic Growth: Political change will open the way for International Financial Institutions to undertake a large-scale macro-economic recovery program. USAID will provide funding in support of monetary and fiscal policy reform and economic revitalization, specifically agricultural and private sector productivity and improvement of the business enabling environment.

Overview of Major Changes

The request for FY 2009 is double the FY 2008 estimate. Should a more moderate government come to power in FY 2008, U.S. assistance will change focus to consensus-building to generate national dialogue and agreement on issues critical to reversing the country's current state of disarray and dysfunction. FY 2009 assistance, as outlined above, will evolve further. It will represent the U.S.'s initial response to positive steps by the newly-installed government to address the country's ailments and to bring about more democratic political processes. As such, assistance will focus on economic growth and recovery, capacity building of government institutions and strengthening of government processes and systems, and an expanded social assistance program, largely comprised of HIV/AIDS support, safety net initiatives, and measures to rebuild the general health sector.

Africa Regional

Program Overview

Regional resources are key tools the Africa Bureau uses to implement the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy vision in Africa. The Bureau programs regional funds to help Africans better their own lives, build their own nations, and transform their own future. The principal goal of the Africa Regional Program is to support U.S. efforts to promote Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically in sub-Saharan Africa. Projects programmed with Africa Regional resources also demonstrate the strong U.S. commitment to key national priorities, including combating terrorism and promoting the empowerment of women.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Economic Support Fund	23,688	7,936	16,520
Foreign Military Financing	5,600	992	1,600
International Military Education and Training	-	127	80
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	-	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	7,141	14,925
Peacekeeping Operations	650	-	7,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Peace and Security	17,800	8,260	34,825
Counter-Terrorism	7,075	7,141	8,900
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,650	1,119	25,205
Transnational Crime	-	-	720
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,188	-	300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	-	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,188	-	200
Civil Society	-	-	100
Investing in People	8,850	4,960	7,860

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Health	1,600	-	-
Education	-	-	550
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	7,250	4,960	7,310
Economic Growth	4,250	2,976	140
Trade and Investment	1,500	-	60
Agriculture	-	-	80
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	1,488	-
Economic Opportunity	750	-	-
Environment	1,000	1,488	-
Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	43,125	34,825	300	7,860	140	-
Economic Support Fund	16,520	8,220	300	7,860	140	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	80	80	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,925	14,925	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The promotion of Peace and Security is one of the Africa Bureau's highest programming priorities. Africa Regional funds will continue to be used to support a range of activities, including training and equipping programs to enhance border and coastal security; and efforts to prevent transnational crimes associated with migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. Funding will also be provided for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, an integrated multi-year program that seeks to increase individual-country and regional capacity in West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. The launch of a counterpart approach in East Africa – the East Africa Regional Security Initiative – is also crucial to U.S. efforts and will be supported.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Governing Justly and Democratically, particularly political competition and consensus-building through strengthening elections and political processes, is also an important programming priority for Africa Regional resources. Supporting and sustaining democratic transitions are priorities for U.S. foreign assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. Democracy is a stabilizing

force that can help to avoid or mitigate the humanitarian crises that have resulted from armed political power struggles and have cost the United States billions of dollars annually. Resources requested in FY 2009 will be used primarily for programming in Chad, to strengthen civil society organizations as well as elections and political processes.

Investing in People: Regional resources will continue to be used in FY 2009 to support two broad areas of programming under the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI): (1) strengthening the awareness of violence against women and children, and changing related attitudes and behavior; and (2) providing support and assistance to victims. WJEI is a three-year Presidential Initiative that is supported jointly by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the Bureau of African Affairs. It helps the governments of Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia: (1) improve their ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate gender-based violence (GBV); (2) raise awareness of GBV; and (3) provide GBV victims with support. WJEI programs complement existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Economic Growth: A limited amount of regional resources will be used to support trade and investment and agriculture activities in one or more non-presence countries in Central Africa.

Overview of Major Changes

Changes from FY 2008 to FY 2009 include increases in the Peace and Security, Investing in People, and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives. These support more robust Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership programming in West Africa, the launch of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, and ongoing border and coastal security programs throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Military health affairs programs will be expanded, and countries such as Chad, Comoros, and the Central African Republic may benefit from additional Investing in People and Governing Justly and Democratically resources. In addition, WJEI programming will increase in the Initiative's four target countries. Funding to support Kimberley Process programming, aimed at ensuring that the trade in diamonds does not fund violence, is not included in the FY 2009 request.

Africa Regional - USAID

Program Overview

Transformational diplomacy faces tremendous challenges in sub-Saharan Africa, where Africa's leadership is committed to collaborating with the United States to achieve greater security, stability, and growth. The principal goal of the Africa Regional program is to strengthen selected African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms such as civil society strengthening, human rights advocacy, and anti-corruption training; reduce widespread poverty, illiteracy, hunger, environmental degradation, and disease; and expand trade-led agriculture-based growth. Specific programs that are being advanced are reflected in Presidential initiatives in education, trade, agriculture, HIV/AIDS, and malaria.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Child Survival and Health	20,416	18,197	56,355
Development Assistance	113,416	102,077	95,450
Economic Support Fund	3,700	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Peace and Security	2,512	750	1,380
Counter-Terrorism	475	300	672
Transnational Crime	62	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,975	450	708
Governing Justly and Democratically	8,986	1,958	2,025
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,608	-	-
Good Governance	1,285	1,100	2,025
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,828	-	-
Civil Society	3,265	858	-
Investing in People	84,410	76,222	118,675
Health	34,416	23,262	62,115
Education	44,644	52,960	56,560
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	5,350	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Economic Growth	34,799	25,344	29,725
Trade and Investment	3,050	2,500	3,640
Financial Sector	3,483	3,000	4,000
Infrastructure	8,715	7,050	9,000
Agriculture	12,882	8,900	9,572
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	-	-
Economic Opportunity	100	481	100
Environment	5,069	3,413	3,413
Humanitarian Assistance	3,700	-	-
Disaster Readiness	3,700	-	-
Program Support	3,125	16,000	-
Program Support	3,125	16,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	151,805	1,380	2,025	118,675	29,725	-	-
Child Survival and Health	56,355	-	-	56,355	-	-	-
Development Assistance	95,450	1,380	2,025	62,320	29,725	-	-

Peace and Security: The Peace and Security activities seek to promote conflict mitigation and response, peace and reconciliation processes, and preventive diplomacy as well as the efforts of African regional institutions to address conflict and respond swiftly to unforeseen circumstances with African-based organizations. Technical advice and guidance are also provided for developmentally focused counter-terrorism efforts in the Sahel and East Africa. Department of State will fund assessments and technical assistance to be carried out in concert with key interagency partners.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The purpose of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance is to improve the effectiveness and legitimacy of governance institutions in sub-Saharan Africa. The major part of good governance work must be done at the country level, but some transboundary interventions and partnerships with regional organizations make an important contribution to strengthening institutions of good governance on the continent. USAID assistance and training will be directed at civil society strengthening so that civil society can serve as public policy advocates and monitors of government performance; on human rights advocacy, and on anti-corruption training. Support will also be provided to strengthen the African Union's capacities with respect to elections and political processes, among other key themes.

Investing in People: The disease burden in Africa is the highest in the world. Life expectancy is lower than other regions and continues to decline. The health of Africans has deteriorated over the past decade because of the devastating interactions among poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of

HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Funds will be used to support the President's Malaria Initiative as it seeks to reduce malaria deaths by half in 15 target countries. In addition, USAID assistance will strengthen the capacity of African institutions to scale up and improve the quality of maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious disease programs in 26 countries. Specifically, programs will aim at increasing immunization coverage, scaling up services for the integrated management of childhood illnesses (including diarrhea diseases and acute respiratory infections) with an emphasis on community-based approaches, expanding access to high quality voluntary family planning services, expanding and improving the quality of pediatric AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children's activities linked to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in Africa, supporting the timely identification and response to epidemic diseases, as well as providing technical assistance and training to improve the control of other critical communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and polio.

Although overall enrollment and girls' enrollment have risen in sub-Saharan Africa over the past 10 years, the region remains home to 33 million (45%) of the world's out-of-school children. The purpose of U.S. assistance for the Education for All (EFA) initiative is to help African institutions provide equitable access to quality basic education. The approach, fully aligned with the EFA Fast Track Initiative, emphasizes host country ownership of reform efforts, institutional capacity building, and donor coordination to improve learning opportunities for African children and adults. Funds will be used to implement the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI) to train teachers, improve education administration, provide scholarships and produce textbooks and learning materials for underserved populations in Africa. In addition, under the new Presidential International Education Initiative in Africa, assistance will be provided to Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, and Mali.

In response to the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities in Africa will increase sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation services across the region by building the capacity of water and sanitation utilities to provide clean water in rural areas in partnership with the private sector and non-government organizations; and improve water resources management.

Economic Growth: Economic growth funds will continue to be dedicated to creating economic growth and jobs, and reducing poverty that will in turn allow African families to purchase needed health services and education. Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID assistance will support African-based institutions and organizations, such as the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. This assistance will focus on agricultural production and enabling environment; seed research; and the development of biotechnology tools.

Funds also will be used to support expanding trade and promote export competitiveness under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), allowing African businesses to take advantage of

duty-free access to the U.S. market under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. AGCI funds will support: leveraging investment in infrastructure, including modern energy and information and communications technology; private sector competitiveness, including modernizing the business enabling environment and private sector productivity; and expanding access to financial services, including modernizing the financial sector enabling environment.

Assistance also will be directed at the environment, including transboundary natural resource and biodiversity conservation programs designed to leverage public-private partnerships for water and sanitation development.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for the USAID Africa Regional program represents an increase over the FY 2008 level. Among the changes, additional basic education resources are requested in response to President Bush's announcement on May 31, 2007 to increase funding over the next five years for Fast Track Initiative countries in support of the Education for All initiative. The regional program also continues to hold substantial malaria funds in support of the President's Malaria Initiative and biodiversity funds that will be allocated to bilateral programs once final distributions are confirmed. Finally, AGCI funding is increasing to meet the President's pledge at the African Growth and Opportunity Act Forum of 2005.

Central Africa Regional

Program Overview

Through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), the United States aims to improve local, national, and regional natural resource management and governance in the Congo Basin in order to protect its unique biodiversity and enhance the livelihoods of the region's 100 million inhabitants.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,000	15,500	12,300
Development Assistance	16,000	15,500	12,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,000	15,500	12,300
Economic Growth	16,000	15,500	12,300
Environment	16,000	15,500	12,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,300	-	-	-	12,300	-
Development Assistance	12,300	-	-	-	12,300	-

Economic Growth: Assistance to the Central Africa region, through the U.S. Agency for International Development's program CARPE, will improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin while promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. CARPE activities take place in 12 key biodiversity landscapes in seven countries, including: Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gabon. Many of these landscapes are transboundary in nature and require consultation and cooperation among different national governments. CARPE also supports cross-cutting activities that serve the entire Basin such as monitoring of forest trends, natural resource governance, and harmonization of policies. The cross-cutting issues include two additional countries – Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 requested funding for the CARPE is decreased from FY 2008 estimated levels. The decrease will affect the environment program area.

East Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance provided to the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region focuses on expanding trade and economic opportunities, mitigating cross-border conflicts, reducing opportunities for cross-border corruption, and improving the resiliency of agro-pastoralists who regularly cross international boundaries in search of water and pasture.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Child Survival and Health	7,621	8,550	6,425
Development Assistance	19,801	13,098	26,560

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Peace and Security	793	3,786	6,336
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	750	1,159
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	793	3,036	5,177
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,562	-	2,484
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	414
Good Governance	1,000	-	1,242
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	414
Civil Society	1,562	-	414
Investing in People	7,852	9,550	6,425
Health	7,852	9,550	6,425
Economic Growth	15,274	8,312	17,740
Trade and Investment	3,157	1,975	6,068
Financial Sector	390	-	-
Infrastructure	2,276	1,100	1,633
Agriculture	8,651	4,138	7,473
Environment	800	1,099	2,566
Program Support	941	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Program Support	941	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	32,985	6,336	2,484	6,425	17,740	-	-
Child Survival and Health	6,425	-	-	6,425	-	-	-
Development Assistance	26,560	6,336	2,484	-	17,740	-	-

Peace and Security: The focus of the East Africa program, which covers the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes, is to increase stability in the region, especially along Kenya's and Ethiopia's borders with Somalia, which remain unstable, insecure, and potential breeding grounds for international terrorism. Department of State funded assistance will implement key development aspects of the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, an inter-agency effort to deny safe haven for terrorists and diminish the underlying conditions that foster extremism. Resources will be allocated primarily to conflict mitigation and community security initiatives that provide economic incentives and alternatives to extremism as well as real-time analysis of conflict trends, impact assessments, and improved sustainable partnerships that build capacity for increased security in the region. A new program will support the Trade for Peace Initiative, in collaboration with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, to address cross-border governance issues related to the extraction and trade of forestry and mining products in the Great Lakes Region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will focus on collaborating with key public and private players to address the lack of transparency and accountability in East Africa's major transport corridors and a more effective civil society engagement in governance of the local security sector in targeted cross-border zones. A new program will support regional partnerships that effectively promote rule of law and strengthened political processes.

Investing in People: The Regional Health and HIV/AIDS program, managed by USAID, will support bilateral missions by providing regional training, funding new approaches in health services, initiating regional policy dialogue, and building the capacity of two regional African health institutions – The Central and Southern African Health Community based in Arusha, Tanzania and the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care based in Kampala, Uganda. These approaches are aimed at improving the health status of vulnerable populations in East and Central Africa. Efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality will encourage the active management of childbirth, improve maternal nutrition, and better manage the diagnosis and treatment of pediatric AIDS. Reproductive health services will deliver long and short-term family planning methods in health centers; address violence against women as a barrier to family planning use; provide family planning services along the trucking routes

in the region; and improve quality family planning services for people in crises situations. Family planning funds will also support the development of model policies for the region on provision of fistula care, especially in emergency situations.

The health program also will respond to gender-based violence by disseminating best practices in the prevention and response to violence, encouraging constructive male involvement, and leading inter-agency dialogue on monitoring current programs. Best practices in health financing, such as coordinated buying of pharmaceuticals and funding innovative financial protection mechanisms, will make health care more affordable in the region. Tuberculosis (TB) activities will focus on preventing multi-drug resistant and extensive drug resistant TB, providing technical assistance to priority countries and expanding TB/HIV interventions in the sub-region. The regional HIV/AIDS program will improve services for HIV/AIDS in communities along East Africa's trucking routes, a program that spans eight countries in the region. USAID also will strengthen regional programs to address pertinent health and HIV/AIDS issues by focusing on cross-border areas and vulnerable populations, especially those in conflict zones.

Economic Growth: USAID East Africa's Regional Economic Growth and Integration program will focus on expanding economic growth in the East and Central Africa region through key interventions in agriculture, trade and environment. Funding will improve regional cooperation, strengthen regional African institutions and work toward increased cross-border trade, resulting in more efficient service delivery (including financial services), increased agricultural productivity, strengthened value chains, improved regional coordination on energy, and more sustainable management of transboundary natural resources.

Activities will contribute to the Africa Global Competitiveness Initiative, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, with a specific concentration on trade and investment, agriculture, and private sector competitiveness. Trade will be increased by providing direct assistance to regional trade associations, producers, and exporters and by reducing key obstacles to moving goods across borders. Funds also will be used to promote an enabling environment for improved returns from small-holder agriculture and livelihoods, with the goal of establishing better market linkages, diversifying livelihoods and reducing chronic food insecurity by raising rural incomes. Programs will complement and support the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, an initiative that supports increased investment in agriculture and which has the support of African governments, regional organizations and donors.

USAID will support programs that continue to enhance and protect biodiversity in the transboundary Mara River Basin, home of the famous annual wildebeest migration, through improved regional cooperation. Programs will strengthen the provision of environmental goods and services, including water.

Integration of African economies will be increased through strengthening regional economic communities, particularly the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the East African Community, resulting in the creation of stronger regional markets and more harmonized policies.

Regional trade organizations and private sector federations and associations will be strengthened and private–public partnerships will be forged.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an increase over FY 2008 levels, focused largely in the Peace and Security and Economic Growth Objectives.

Southern Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Southern Africa promotes the overall stability and security of the region through investments that will foster increased trade and economic growth, bolster principles of good governance, including the governance of shared natural resources, and address the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	121,702	11,812	19,600
Child Survival and Health	2,611	1,984	2,000
Development Assistance	16,490	9,828	17,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	102,601	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	121,702	11,812	19,600
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,850	-	2,000
Good Governance	150	-	450
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	-	1,550
Investing in People	2,611	1,984	2,000
Health	2,611	1,984	2,000
Economic Growth	13,775	9,828	15,600
Trade and Investment	2,427	1,300	6,600
Infrastructure	2,109	-	2,300
Agriculture	5,100	3,088	4,200
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,399	-	-
Environment	2,740	5,440	2,500
Humanitarian Assistance	102,601	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	102,601	-	-
Program Support	865	-	-
Program Support	865	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	19,600	-	2,000	2,000	15,600	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,600	-	2,000	-	15,600	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support regional efforts to observe and monitor elections and political processes, promote compliance with regional election norms and standards, and encourage political competition and consensus-building. Programs will provide training to build the capacity of parliamentarians and institutions from various Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries to advance regional integration, promote citizen participation in legislative functions and processes, and develop citizen demand for effective and accountable governance.

Investing in People: USAID will continue to provide specialized technical and management support to programs in eight countries. USAID resources will also be used to facilitate the exchange of development information and experiences across countries and to support African regional institutions as technical assistance providers in Southern Africa. Southern Africa will continue to receive support to scale-up integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub). Resources will be directed at improving the trade and investment enabling environment; building regional trade and investment capacity; increasing the efficiency, reliability, and transparency of energy services; supporting and strengthening regional transport systems; facilitating regional and global market access; facilitating the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to promote, influence, and facilitate food, agricultural, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implementing harmonized regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improving the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services. USAID also will strengthen regional institutional capacity for transboundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while avoiding or mitigating potential conflicts over scarce water resources.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 support for Governing Justly and Democratically will increase to provide funding for good governance, and political competition and consensus-building. Support for Economic Growth also will increase above the FY 2008 level with significant increases for trade and investment and for agriculture, all of which will contribute substantially to achievement of the goals under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, and the African Growth and

Opportunity Act.

West Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance funds will support the goal of strengthening the capacities of regional West African institutions, both public and private, to address major development constraints.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	49,296	32,833	56,482
Child Survival and Health	11,192	11,868	10,482
Development Assistance	38,104	20,965	46,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	49,296	32,833	56,482
Peace and Security	10,279	6,000	25,100
Counter-Terrorism	8,500	6,000	22,700
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,779	-	2,400
Investing in People	11,192	14,368	10,482
Health	11,192	14,368	10,482
Economic Growth	27,825	12,465	20,900
Trade and Investment	4,200	2,700	5,100
Financial Sector	1,000	-	588
Infrastructure	4,825	2,800	4,900
Agriculture	16,700	4,965	8,312
Environment	1,100	2,000	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	56,482	25,100	-	10,482	20,900	-
Child Survival and Health	10,482	-	-	10,482	-	-
Development Assistance	46,000	25,100	-	-	20,900	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will focus on reinforcing

regional conflict mitigation and management capacity as well as reducing the root causes of extremism.

In an area of porous borders easily traversed by destabilizing groups, U.S. assistance will support the development aspects of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) in Niger, Chad, and Mauritania. Funds directed to TSCTP will be used to promote good governance, spread messages on alternatives to political violence, and mitigate the various risk factors that leave populations vulnerable to extremism.

U.S. assistance will also support conflict prevention and mitigation in the West Africa region through continued collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its Commission for Political Affairs, Peace, and Security. Similarly, linkages with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international organizations to support conflict prevention policy dialogue will also be continued.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In collaboration with ECOWAS, its member states, and with regional non-governmental organizations, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support regional efforts to strengthen the rule of law, including constitutions, laws, and legal systems; good governance, including local government and decentralization initiatives; political competition and consensus-building, including elections and other political processes; and civil society.

Investing in People: USAID programs will focus on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS. In partnership with the West African Health Organization and other regional organizations, U.S. assistance will be directed towards strengthening regional implementing capacity to replicate best practices for reproductive health and to improve cross-border collaboration. U.S. assistance also will promote best practices and strengthen regional capacity in developing coordinated regional responses to HIV/AIDS and other health problems for adoption by regional programs and donors.

U.S. regional assistance will provide technical and administrative support to the Cote d'Ivoire's President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program. Support will continue to be provided to other countries in the region to implement HIV/AIDS interventions. Targeted technical assistance and leadership will be provided to leverage results from the substantial resources of similar programs operating in the region.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will strengthen the ability of African institutions to implement the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and increase trade under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This support will be provided via trade hubs and networks of AGOA resource centers, and will involve building strong linkages to major U.S. firms through participation in trade shows as well as through training on U.S. customs regulations, product safety requirements, labeling, and marketing. The West Africa Trade Hub/Accra and West Africa Trade Hub/Dakar will provide assistance to West African businesses, governments, and other organizations in harnessing the

provisions of AGOA and improving capacity for global trade. The two trade hubs will support policy reform, export promotion, AGOA services and communication to 21 countries in the region. In close collaboration with ECOWAS and other regional organizations, USAID will facilitate investments and improvements in infrastructure, including support for the West Africa Power Pool.

Telecommunications investment and regulatory reform will be facilitated through the West African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority. Problematic transportation infrastructure (roads, ports, border posts, etc.) will be addressed through investments in information systems to speed the processing of containers. Constraints on access to finance will be addressed through partnerships with leading regional banks, for example, through training loan officers and improving technology to facilitate money transfers across borders.

USAID will improve agricultural sector productivity and policy environment primarily with funds under the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. West African institutions will be strengthened and better aligned with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) within the framework of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development. A regional program to develop agribusiness markets and trade will be supported as part of this CAADP framework. Funds will be used to support the efforts of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel to improve food security and monitor regional environmental trends. Support will likewise be provided to the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development for more effective coordination of the regional research agenda, and to the Sahel Club of the OECD in its efforts to promote studies on economic development and dialogue among African Heads of State. To improve benefits to communities from natural resources, USAID will continue to support activities that address environmental degradation, forest conservation, and water delivery through a series of natural resource initiatives that are strategically located in the region.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared to the FY 2008 estimate, funding for the West Africa Regional program will increase in FY 2009. The increase in funding will be used for activities to strengthen rule of law and good governance under Governing Justly and Democratically, and to support activities associated with implementation of the TSCTP program in Niger, Chad, and Mauritania under Peace and Security. Funding for Economic Growth activities will increase to support the efforts of African institutions to implement AGCI and increase trade through AGOA.