

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

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR	397,584	406,000	449,430
NADR-SUP	24,600	-	-

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) account supports a broad range of U.S. national interests by funding critical, security-related programs. NADR programs serve as an important tool for working with foreign nations to reduce transnational threats to America's security, as well as to mitigate local threats that cause regional instabilities and humanitarian tragedies. The FY 2007 request reflects the funding needed to support U.S. efforts to reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities, landmines, and stockpiles of excess weapons, as well as by nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, missiles, and their associated technologies.

The NADR account supports U.S. efforts in four areas: nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, regional stability, and humanitarian assistance. The success or failure of the United States in dealing with problems in each of these areas will have implications for maintaining U.S. security and military superiority; efforts to promote reconciliation and stability in the Middle East, Asia, and the Pacific Rim; and access to critical resources and markets.

### Nonproliferation Efforts

One of the most direct and serious security threats facing the United States is the possibility of conflict involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear origin, and missiles that could deliver such weapons. First and foremost is the immediate challenge of halting the clandestine spread of WMD materials and technology to rogue states, terrorist groups, and other non-state actors. Synonymous with this challenge is the need to reinvigorate the international community's commitment to support nonproliferation efforts and responsible nonproliferation behavior. The FY 2007 NADR request will fund bilateral and multilateral assistance programs that directly support U.S. nonproliferation objectives:

- to deny proliferators the supplies of materials and technology they need for their programs;
- to prevent and contain WMD and missile capabilities as well as advanced conventional weapons in key countries and regions;
- to secure and guard against leakage of WMD and missile-related materials and expertise, primarily in Russia and other Eurasian countries;
- to promote the strengthening of international agreements that formalize and help verify nonproliferation constraints; and
- to ensure that peaceful nuclear cooperation serves nuclear safety, environmental, and nonproliferation goals.

NADR supports three nonproliferation programs on a bilateral basis: the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF), a contingency fund for unanticipated requirements or opportunities; the Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Expertise programs, which currently has global authority for programs to

engage scientists with WMD expertise, including the Former Soviet Union, Iraq, and other opportunities as they arise, and plans in FY 2007 to expand to engage personnel with dual-use WMD-applicable expertise in a targeted way; and Export Control and Related Border Security assistance programs, which are designed to strengthen national export control systems in key countries. NADR funds also leverage other international donors in two multilateral fora. Under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the U.S. voluntary contribution supplements the IAEA's operating budget to implement strengthened nuclear safeguards measures, allow expansion in nuclear safety cooperation with key countries, and combat nuclear and radiological terrorism. Funding for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) helps strengthen the current international testing moratorium by supporting the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS) to detect nuclear explosions.

### Anti-terrorism Efforts

The NADR account plays a key role in implementing a comprehensive approach to preventing and countering terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens and interests, at home and abroad, and helping to mitigate the impact of any attacks that may occur. The Department develops and leads a worldwide effort to combat terrorism using all the instruments of statecraft: diplomacy, economic power, intelligence, law enforcement, and military. Provide policy oversight and guidance of all USG international counterterrorism activities. NADR funds the Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP), Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies, and Counterterrorism Financing. ATA provides technical training and equipment to assist foreign countries in protecting facilities, individuals, and infrastructure. It also provides in-depth training of counterterrorism investigators with the aim of stopping terrorists before they can strike, thus forming part of America's first line of defense. The TIP improves countries' capabilities to implement a watch/stop list at immigration control points with the aim of preventing or impeding terrorist travel, a key counterterrorism objective. CT Engagement programs build international political will leading to concrete steps in the war on terrorism and then helps to enable such steps through multilateral counterterrorism projects, thus leveraging U.S. funds to obtain additional monies from other donors. Counterterrorism Financing assists foreign countries' efforts to identify, freeze, and prevent the use of financial institutions, businesses, and charitable organizations as conduits for money to terrorist organizations, including giving countries an investigative ability to follow the money trail and arrest terrorists preemptively. The FY 2007 request will support ongoing core ATA programs and the development of new courses and activities to meet the evolving terrorist threat, new TIP countries' efforts to interdict terrorists, and U.S. efforts to sustain and further the counterterrorism agenda in defending the homeland and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

### Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

Finally, the NADR account funds programs that promote peace and regional stability, as well as meet humanitarian needs in post-conflict situations. The Humanitarian Demining Program (HDP) supports efforts to eliminate the threat to civilians resulting from the indiscriminate use of landmines and unexploded ordnance, which destabilize and damage efforts to restore peace and prosperity for years after conflict has ceased. Humanitarian mine action allows mine-affected nations to protect innocent civilians, return displaced persons to their homes, rebuild shattered economic infrastructure, return agricultural land to productivity, and allow the safe delivery of other humanitarian services. The Department is also requesting funds to continue the matching contribution program with the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance, which conducts and monitors mine action activities primarily in the Balkan region.

In FY 2007, NADR will also fund the Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW) destruction program, which is designed to eliminate excess, loosely secured or other at-risk small arms and light weapons worldwide.

Destruction of these weapons contributes to U.S. force protection and regional security efforts by helping prevent the spread of illicit weapons to insurgent groups and terrorist organizations. The FY 2007 program will focus on destruction of shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles, or MANPADS, that increasingly have been sought after and used by terrorist groups in Kenya, Iraq, and elsewhere.

**Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Nonproliferation Programs</b>			
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	31,744	37,125	38,000
Nonproliferation Disarmament Fund - SUP	7,500	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	36,496	42,966	45,050
Nonproliferation of WMD Expertise	50,096	52,074	56,200
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	52,576	49,500	50,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	18,848	14,207	19,800
<b>Subtotal - Nonproliferation Programs</b>	<b>197,260</b>	<b>195,872</b>	<b>209,050</b>
<b>Anti-Terrorism Programs</b>			
Anti-terrorism Assistance	117,800	122,265	135,600
Anti-terrorism Assistance - SUP	17,100	-	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	4,960	5,445	11,800
CT Engagement with Allies	1,984	990	1,000
Counterterrorism Financing	7,192	7,425	9,080
<b>Subtotal - Anti-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>149,036</b>	<b>136,125</b>	<b>157,480</b>
<b>Regional Stability &amp; Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
Humanitarian Demining Program	59,024	55,440	64,300
International Trust Fund	9,920	9,900	10,000
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	6,944	8,663	8,600
<b>Subtotal - Regional Stability &amp; Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>75,888</b>	<b>74,003</b>	<b>82,900</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,184</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>449,430</b>

## Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-NDF	31,744	37,125	38,000

### Overview

The mission and purpose of the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) is to develop, negotiate, finance, and implement carefully vetted proposals to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapon systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. In so doing, NDF destroys existing weapons and their means of production, and establishes programs for safeguarding nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological and other weapons from proliferation risk.

NDF projects are designed to take advantage of unanticipated and often fast-paced opportunities and circumstances that arise during the course of a fiscal year. As a USG counter-proliferation alert force, NDF's job is to maintain readiness for rapid, agile and flexible responses to a wide variety of situations and conditions -- from WMD in Libya, to SA-3s in Southeast Asia, to fissile material in Kazakhstan. For this reason, NDF resources are not set aside or committed to any project, region, or country in advance. Faced with sudden political events, innovative technology, or unforeseen circumstances that offer a chance to halt the spread of WMD, any USG agency and Department of State office can submit a proposal to use NDF funds towards an activity that fulfills U.S. national security objectives. Proposals span the globe, and frequently lie outside the scope of established USG programs for a region or country. Funding is approved by the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security (T) based on detailed recommendations from the T Assistant Secretaries and ISN Deputy Assistant Secretaries.

Once the approved proposals complete the notification process in Congress, the NDF office implements the project. In some instances, the NDF office may transfer funds to a program or office it deems best suited to carry out the activity (e.g. MANPADS elimination). In other cases, the technical complexity of many projects requires the project management experience of NDF staff. Because many proposals are approved without a formal international agreement, MOU or implementing agreement, the NDF office must first negotiate agreement from foreign governments to support the activity. NDF staff then implements the project, putting contracts in place, personnel on the ground, and equipment on location to accomplish the project goals within the budget approved.

### Justification

Following are brief examples of recently approved NDF projects helping us wage the global war on terrorism. These can be roughly divided into three areas: weapons destruction, security of WMD-related materials, and capability/institution building.

- In the area of weapons destruction, NDF recently oversaw the destruction of SA-3 surface-to-air missiles left over from the Southeast Asia wars that were inadequately secured. In the wrong hands, these missiles would have posed a threat to civil aviation. NDF also funded the elimination of MANPADS in four countries, stemming a shortfall in overall USG funding in addressing the global MANPADS problem, thus helping to reduce the threat. Currently, NDF is engaged in eliminating heavy munitions that could be used to make Improvised Explosive Devices, and the destruction of fermenters that could be used to make large amounts of pathogens for biological weapons.

- In the area of securing WMD materials, NDF is aggressively working to secure Biological Weapon (BW)-capable pathogens, both in individual countries and globally through the World Health Organization (WHO). Work includes ensuring that laboratories that work with and store dangerous pathogens are safe and secure, and that key countries draft legislation to promote pathogen security, training in handling that is consistent with U.S. objectives and WHO guidelines, pathogen consolidation at a limited number of sites, and enhancement of security practices. NDF continues to pursue projects involving removing fissile materials from insecure circumstance to ensure they do not fall into the hands of terrorists. NDF is also maintaining the security of a chemical weapons storage facility while the bulk agent is being safely eliminated in accordance with Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) requirements.
- NDF is also engaged in projects to build capabilities and institutions to help countries keep WMD away from terrorists. As an example, one project facilitates the establishment and implementation of national legislation to criminalize and restrict biological weapons-related activities as required by the Biological Weapons Convention and UNSCR 1540. Among other objectives, this project (a joint State, Justice, Interpol effort) will provide a template for national legislation that may be updated and implemented throughout the world. NDF is also helping finance the development of export control and border security institutions that meet international standards in areas our traditional programs are unable to operate.

The United States has launched numerous diplomatic initiatives that depended upon NDF funding and the negotiating and programmatic execution skills of its staff. For FY 2007, the NDF is expected to continue its support for several classified efforts to secure or remove dangerous materials in sensitive locations, eliminate weapons delivery systems, support emergency interdiction efforts, and help launch new nonproliferation initiatives.

The Administration is requesting \$38 million for the NDF in FY 2007 to support our nonproliferation efforts. To ensure that the NDF can continue to respond quickly to difficult challenges, the Administration requests that NDF funding, as in previous years, be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, that funds be appropriated until expended, and that their use be authorized for countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union and international organizations. The NDF requests five percent of its funds for administrative and operational costs.

#### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/ Performance Evaluation**

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund continued to assess its program using the measures set forth in the PART.

Key Indicators: (1) Ratio of total administrative cost to program cost; (2) number of active projects.

## Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-EXBS	36,496	42,966	45,050

### Overview

Preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), their missile delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons are among our top priorities. Strong export and border control systems are the frontline of these efforts and a key component of the war on terror. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, drawing on expertise from a number of U.S. agencies and the private sector, assists foreign governments in strengthening their export controls by improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, border control and other enforcement capabilities, outreach to industry, and interagency coordination. By doing so, the EXBS program contributes to “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the global community's capacity to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation and instability.

The EXBS program is truly global in nature, with activities in potential proliferation source and transit states in Europe and Eurasia, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. With the passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, which criminalizes proliferation and requires all nations to develop and enforce strategic trade and border controls, the EXBS program has engaged other nations that have expressed willingness to share the burden of helping other countries develop strategic trade and border controls that meet international standards so that assistance can be coordinated at the international level.

### Justification

A key tool in stemming the proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, and other weapons and destabilizing technologies is having effective export and border control infrastructure and capabilities. To meet this objective, the EXBS program works to ensure that potential suppliers have effective controls on exports of arms, dual-use goods, and related technologies, and that transit/transshipment countries have the tools to interdict illicit shipments crossing their territories and implement controls to prevent diversions and poor decisions on transfer authorizations. For FY 2007, the EXBS Program proposes to spend about \$16.831 million on training and \$10.6 million on equipment.

#### Europe and Eurasia - \$17.495 million

We project that by FY 2007, Slovenia will join Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Bulgaria in the limited sustainment phase of the EXBS program, having made steady progress over the last several years in establishing comprehensive strategic trade control systems, including related enforcement capabilities. Funding for the countries of Southeast Europe will continue to build on the dramatic strides over the last three years in developing legal/regulatory and licensing infrastructures as well as increasing interdiction and investigation capabilities. In Turkey, EXBS will concentrate on providing more sophisticated WMD interdiction equipment and on fostering greater government outreach to industry to enhance corporate compliance. EXBS efforts in potential WMD technology proliferation sources states Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan will continue to receive high priority; EXBS will focus on improving customs and border-guards enforcement by providing commodity identification and investigative training, communication and inspection equipment, and government

outreach to industry to enhance corporate compliance in key sectors. EXBS will provide radiation detection equipment for the Trans-Dniestrian border in Moldova. FY 2007 will mark the first year for an EXBS program in Georgia, which will focus on enhancing border security, effective strategic trade enforcement, and outreach to dual-use industries to assist them in establishing internal compliance. EXBS will be equipping key smuggling routes in Central Asia and the Caucasus with inspection and radiation detection equipment and supporting efforts on the Caspian Sea to detect and interdict WMD-related technology proliferation.

#### East Asia and Pacific - \$2.775 million

With a multitude of major transshipment hubs handling containers bound for all parts of the world, this region is a major concern for the potential diversion of WMD-related goods and technology. FY 2007 EXBS funds will support continued efforts to develop strategic trade control systems in the region, with an emphasis on establishing legal and licensing frameworks to control strategic goods and enhancing enforcement capabilities.

#### Near East - \$2.916 million

The proliferation of strategic items poses a significant nonproliferation concern in the Middle East; of special concern are the major transshipment hubs and transit points due to weak legal frameworks for strategic trade controls and inadequate enforcement capabilities. FY 2007 EXBS funds will support multilateral regional training opportunities to strengthen institutions and policies relevant to strategic trade control laws, and enhance enforcement capabilities, including by equipping relevant enforcement agencies.

#### South Asia - \$1.8 million

Countries in this region possess sensitive materials and technologies, as well as major points that serve as points of origin and transshipment of goods destined for Asia, the Middle East and the United States. Borders are porous and border security is inadequate. Strategic trade control systems range from non-existent to insufficient. Resources provided for this region to date have allowed a tenuous foothold to be established. Continued and expanded engagement is necessary to translate that foothold into a program that can begin to seriously address the multiple threats that currently exist. FY 2007 funds would support developing adequate legal/regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement/interdiction capacity.

#### Africa - \$1.58 million

East African states are of proliferation concern due to their porous borders, which facilitate the transfer of weapons and other strategic items, potentially to terrorist organizations. In FY 2007, the EXBS program will continue to support the Administration's East Africa Counterterrorism Initiative by providing assistance to Kenya and Tanzania in developing the legal framework and regulatory infrastructure to establish effective controls over weapons and other strategic trade, in particular transit and transshipment goods. Assistance will also be provided to bolster customs enforcement and provide front-line inspection and radiation detection equipment to enforcement officials with an emphasis on direct field-level dissemination and training.

#### Western Hemisphere - \$.865 million

Given the growing trade between the United States and Latin America, including containerized cargo transiting the Panama Canal, the development of robust strategic trade controls and their effective enforcement remains a key domestic security concern. In FY 2007, the EXBS program will continue to

support the Administration's Western Hemisphere Arms Trafficking Initiative by providing assistance to key partners to develop a comprehensive legal framework to control weapons and other strategic items. Some countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, remain potential sources of WMD precursors, nuclear-related materials, delivery system components, and related production technology. While these countries possess strategic trade control authorities that broadly satisfy international requirements, EXBS program assistance will be targeted to improve their enforcement and interdiction capabilities, including through the provision of training and front-line inspection and radiation detection equipment.

### **Improving Program Management**

\$5.488 million: Global outreach activities include support for the Eighth Annual International Conference on Export Controls and an International Transshipment Controls Conference, as well as other products EXBS provides to nearly all countries in the program, as well as development, maintenance, marketing and deployment of the TRACKER automated licensing system.

\$ 8.006 million: EXBS Advisors will be in 25 countries, including new deployments in Afghanistan, Asia, and Africa; a part-time Advisor in Malaysia; and a Maritime Advisor in Albania. EXBS Advisors oversee and coordinate implementation of assistance projects in the field, assess foreign export control and border security capabilities and practices, recommend projects, promote improvements to controls and procedures, provide expertise, and help ensure proper use of U.S.-provided equipment.

\$3.125 million: Program administration costs include contract support; accounting; strategic planning and performance measurement; database management; overhead for implementing agency staffing; and costs associated with team visits, such as translators and transportation to border points.

\$1 million: Repair and maintenance of equipment provided by the U.S. Government.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

For preparation of the FY 2007 budget, the Administration re-evaluated the Department's Export Controls Program using PART. The PART findings were one factor used in the overall decision-making process for resource allocations.

Key Measure: Number of countries that have developed and instituted valid export control systems meeting international standards.

**Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005</b> Actual	<b>FY 2006</b> Estimate	<b>FY 2007</b> Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Africa Regional	100	50	100
Kenya	75	100	500
Tanzania	25	200	300
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
East Asia and the Pacific Regional	125	600	200
Indonesia	275	450	450
Korea	290	400	-
Malaysia	120	420	400
Philippines	305	400	150
Singapore	350	140	400
Taiwan	320	450	575
Thailand	500	160	400
Vietnam	280	390	200
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>2,775</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Europe Regional Export Controls	-	935	300
Albania	400	505	325
Armenia	300	700	1,040
Azerbaijan	1,545	1,650	1,405
Belarus	-	250	200
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	875	650
Bulgaria	500	-	-
Croatia	790	1,320	875
Cyprus	580	350	365
Estonia	1,000	50	-
Georgia	-	-	2,000
Latvia	1,000	50	-
Lithuania	1,000	538	-
Macedonia	400	700	650
Malta	100	660	375
Moldova	495	320	300
Romania	750	-	-
Russia	2,620	700	1,600
Serbia and Montenegro	880	1,460	900
Slovakia	575	230	100
Slovenia	250	50	-
Turkey	600	350	550

**Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
Ukraine	1,850	1,600	1,360
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>16,135</b>	<b>13,293</b>	<b>12,995</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>			
UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	500	-	-
<b>Subtotal - International Organizations</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Middle East Regional	-	200	200
Algeria	-	65	300
Egypt	-	310	250
Iraq	-	-	1,150
Jordan	860	1,000	506
Morocco	-	65	300
Oman	400	300	325
Tunisia	-	60	80
United Arab Emirates	250	-	230
Yemen	525	200	255
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>3,596</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	350	400	500
India	585	175	500
Kazakhstan	750	1,050	1,750
Kyrgyz Republic	500	810	1,000
Pakistan	1,000	700	600
Sri Lanka	-	300	200
Tajikistan	300	600	800
Turkmenistan	-	400	300
Uzbekistan	-	-	650
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>6,300</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	450	200
Argentina	50	550	200
Brazil	50	75	200
Chile	-	470	200
Mexico	-	550	-
Panama	25	50	65
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>865</b>

**Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Export Control Program Administration	2,362	2,845	3,125
Export Control Regional Advisors	6,639	7,538	8,006
Global Regional Export Controls	1,450	5,850	5,488
Program Equipment	1,000	900	1,000
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>17,133</b>	<b>17,619</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,496</b>	<b>42,966</b>	<b>45,050</b>

## Nonproliferation of WMD Expertise

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-WMD	50,096	52,074	56,200

### Overview

Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Expertise (NWMDE) is a global mission to confront the growing threat of terrorist or rogue state acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and delivery systems. Side by side with control of materials and technologies and destruction of weapon stocks, NWMDE -- redirecting WMD know-how -- is a third essential form of USG efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD and delivery systems. The United States, often in cooperation with allies, has transparent programs to develop alternatives to proliferation through which we have engaged tens of thousands of former WMD research and development experts, mainly in the former Soviet Union (FSU). Scientists in Iraq and Libya are accessible for the first time. While still others remain beyond our reach, we look toward applying and adapting best practices and lessons learned to South Asia, the Middle East, and North Korea when those opportunities arise. Best practices for those programs are now being applied to engage former WMD scientists in Iraq and Libya, and we are ready to engage additional WMD scientists as future opportunities arise.

In FY 2007, in keeping with the global intent of NWMDE, we plan to expand its programs to engage scientists, engineers, and technicians in key regional areas who have dual-use expertise that could be easily applied to WMD, including dangerous pathogen expertise.

Given the different structures, magnitudes and capabilities of national WMD and WMD-applicable sectors in these various regions and the speed with which opportunities to engage scientists can occur, we have developed a strategic framework for NWMDE that is relevant to maturing programs in Eurasia as well as to nascent programs elsewhere. Recognizing best practices (and inadequacies) in the intergovernmental model developed over the early years of cooperative threat reduction in Eurasia, we now augment that flagship program Science Centers program with targeted engagement for the biological weapons (BW) and chemical weapons (CW) sectors, using a mix of other-agency and consultant experts to accelerate the transition of former weapon institutes, while paying special attention to dual-use issues. Each program innovation is linked to an exit strategy for leaving the scientists engaged and the institutions that employ them better prepared to sustain themselves in peaceful work.

Our strategic approach centers on threat analysis, characterization of the target population, identification of other interested parties (governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations), budget analysis, and developing an approach that will best accomplish our nonproliferation task in the most efficient and effective way. To this end, our FY 2007 budget request will support five programs. Three programs, Science Centers, Bio-Chem Redirect, and the Bio-Industry Initiative, address the threat of WMD expertise proliferation from Eurasia. An overwhelming amount of expertise in all WMD areas and delivery systems in that region remains vulnerable, particularly to terrorist exploitation. These programs are the largest USG efforts to redirect former WMD scientists, and for some high priority BW and CW institutes, they are the only USG programs that engage these scientists and give us access to their institutes. We also expect to continue support for separate programs in Iraq and Libya to employ WMD scientists peacefully and sustainably. Finally, we will retain the flexibility to allocate funds as necessary to new initiatives not yet foreseen or to take advantage of new opportunities in existing programs.

For example, in FY 2003/2004 we were assigned unanticipated activities in Iraq and Libya. The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) mechanism made it possible for us to attach skilled people to the negotiations, concepts and plans we advanced for engaging idled WMD/missile personnel in those countries. As NDF is the only USG source for funds to exploit unanticipated opportunities globally in nonproliferation, we cannot rely on it for foreseeable program requirements. In Iraq, we have already begun to transition to using primarily NWMDE funds.

In brief, in FY 2007, NWMDE funds will be used to:

- Continue to engage former WMD scientists, engineers, and technicians in the FSU while concentrating the majority of funds on graduation from USG assistance to sustainable peaceful employment;
- Support smaller targeted efforts in Iraq and Libya to integrate former WMD experts into the international peaceful scientific community, providing a meaningful message to other countries that may be considering relinquishing WMD programs; and
- Develop a new targeted strategic engagement program for scientists, engineers and technicians with WMD-applicable expertise (e.g., dangerous pathogen and infectious disease expertise) in key regions where terrorists and proliferating states may be able to access this WMD-applicable expertise. In FY 2007, funding will be targeted for such activities as assessments to develop strategies for engagement, workshops to begin to engage priority scientists, travel for bringing scientists to international conferences, and project development grants.

## **Justification**

### Eurasia

Since the inception of cooperative threat reduction programs involving the successor states of the USSR, redirecting former WMD researchers and institutes into peaceful work has provided a proven incentive against the diversion of WMD know-how to rogue states or terrorists. The United States and close allies developed a model for engagement of WMD scientists in collaboration originally with the Government of Russia, creating the mechanism of the first intergovernmental mechanism to screen research proposals, provide science management and financial oversight, and ensure cooperative policy-making by the founding governments. This now-mature model involves WMD scientists in eleven recipient countries and is evolving as directed by the United States and other funding parties towards greater reliance on commercial and other sustainable forms of scientific redirection. The Science and Technology Centers in Moscow and Kiev are now major nonproliferation program implementation platforms for the NWMDE programs detailed below, other USG programs, including the Department of Energy's (DOE) Russian Transition Initiative and the Department of Defense's (DoD) Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, and agencies of other governments. These coordinated programs engage WMD scientists in peaceful research and also design and fund services, training, and competency building to guide former Soviet WMD/missile experts toward economic self-reliance and permanent transition to stable civilian employment. Canada's decision to implement a large part of its G-8 Global Partnership commitment through the Moscow Science Center is a good example of this broader importance of WMD scientist redirection. In FY 2007, we expect to coordinate one or more FSU country and/or institute engagement strategies with Canada.

### Science Centers Program (estimated sub-allocation: \$22.7 million)

Through the intergovernmental Science Centers in Moscow (ISTC) and Kiev (STCU), the United States and other funding parties engage researchers in nuclear, missile, chemical, and biological institutes in collaboration with Western counterparts. We commit funding to qualified research proposals, selected on a

competitive basis, with emphasis given to projects and activities that achieve long-term nonproliferation impact and move priority institutes closer to self-sustainability and graduation from further NADR funding. Besides funding discreet projects, the Science Centers program in FY 2007 will seek to accelerate training of scientists in competitive grant-writing, patent filings and licensing of intellectual property, business methods, and matchmaking with U.S. commercial partners. Funding will also provide the U.S. contribution to the operating budgets of both Centers. Domestic program expenditures include reviewing the proliferation risk, technical merit, and market potential of hundreds of proposals annually, as well as annual financial audits of the Centers' operations and a sample of U.S.-funded projects.

It is crucial to our success that we not only fund scientists' projects but also guide institutes as they comprehensively transform their operations to prepare for regional and global competition. Funding at FY 2007 levels would permit us to contribute to sustainability programs launched in FY 2004 and delivered through the Science Centers that will enable us eventually to reduce project funding in Russia and ten other Eurasian states.

Our proposed funding level would also permit us to maintain access and influence at sensitive research institutions, particularly in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, while weighing and responding to risks in new member states Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Moldova. Maintaining relationships with former grantees through training, travel grants to Western conferences, and regional travel by NWMDE-funded technical experts is a growing element of our engagement and an important element of our program oversight.

Strong USG policy leadership in the Science Centers, such as emphasizing graduation from U.S. funding, is paying dividends. In 2005, the STCU parties and the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences allocated an unprecedented \$500,000 each for Ukraine's Targeted Research Initiatives in emerging technology areas. This is the first contribution from a recipient nation to Science Center funding and recognizes the emphasis on commercialization and sustainability of Ukrainian scientific institutes.

#### Bio-Chem Redirect Program (estimated sub-allocation: \$17 million)

The Bio-Chem Redirect (BCR) program deals with the highly dual-use areas of biotechnology and chemistry. It is a targeted initiative that engages former Soviet biological and chemical weapons scientists to combat biological and chemical terrorism and proliferation. The program was directed to expand by the White House following the 2001 review of security assistance and is the only USG program that focuses on redirecting former chemical weapons scientists. These areas are given special attention due to the high proliferation risk, dual-use nature of their science and technology, and the growing risk of use by terrorists.

Bio-Chem Redirect finances research that supports the transition of CBW scientists to transparent civilian work in global public health, crop and livestock health, and environmental monitoring and remediation. This engagement requires the specialized expertise of the DHHS, USDA, EPA, and other partners to oversee and collaborate. Bio-Chem Redirect is the only way to support the key role of these agencies in our WMD redirection effort, providing the technical expertise needed to ensure the appropriate degree of close and continuing oversight.

Funding at the requested FY 2007 level will enable BCR to provide continued support to the DHHS Biotechnology Engagement Program (BTEP) for human health-related biological research projects at top-priority biological and chemical institutes primarily in Russia, including the WHO-mandated smallpox repository at Vector and the massive Soviet-era bacterial disease repository at Obolensk. In FY 2007, BTEP will be critical to USG strategy for providing long-term sustainability at these two institutes as well as many other critical biological and chemical institutes in the FSU. Focus areas for FY 2007 include expanding engagement with priority Russian biological facilities on influenza and avian influenza; drug and vaccine

research and development to combat infectious diseases (e.g. HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis); scientist exchanges (a key element of U.S. strategy to ensure transparency in our research collaboration); and provision of Good Laboratory, Manufacturing, and Clinical Practices training, which are essential to the institutes' ability to attract commercial clients and long-term sustainable income from non-USG sources. Our proposed funding level will permit BTEP to expand its successes to include additional training in bio-safety, promote programs to provide sustainability for Vector and Obolensk, and expand training programs to former weapons scientists in Ukraine and in Central Asian countries of the FSU.

Our FY 2007 BCR request would allow continued funding of the USDA Agricultural Research Service Collaborative Research in Biotechnology Program, to redirect scientists from the former Soviet anti-crop and anti-livestock programs to civilian plant and animal disease detection, characterization, monitoring and prevention. Funding would also support USDA efforts, new in FY 2006, to engage FSU former BW and CW personnel in Ukraine and Central Asia. BCR engagement is especially important in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan where no other U.S. redirection programs are active and where financial difficulties for former weapons experts are keen and dangerous pathogen repositories remain. USDA remains the major BCR-funded activity in Uzbekistan, an increasingly critical country for USG nonproliferation engagement. FY 2007 funding at the requested level will also ensure that USDA can continue to provide training to develop sustainability skills in intellectual property and international grant-writing, critical components of USG strategy to provide self-sustainability for former weapons personnel.

In FY 2007 BCR plans to maintain its support to EPA, which is the pillar USG engagement with former chemical weapons scientists. In FY 2007, it will be critical to ensure successful graduation from USG assistance for former BW experts at Stepnogorsk through the established and accredited environmental monitoring laboratory (EML), which has been implemented through EPA involvement in BCR. This will include continued effort to develop business opportunities for the EML and State Department coordination with the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure its ultimate success. FY 2007 will also be used to implement activities developed in 2006 in conjunction with EPA experts for coordinating joint U.S.-Russian activities to engage chemical facilities, and to ensure continued EPA expert involvement in ongoing key BCR engagement activities, including engagement at important chemical facilities in Kazakhstan and Ukraine, including the Pavlodar chemical plant.

#### Bio-Industry Initiative (estimated sub-allocation: \$13 million)

The Bio Industry Initiative (BII) was mandated by Congress to reconfigure large-scale former BW production plants in the former Soviet Union for non-weapons uses and to engage former weapons scientists in accelerated drugs and vaccines development, particularly for highly infectious diseases. BII specifically combats the threat of bioterrorism through reduced access to BW production and research capacities, as well as the generation of BW attack countermeasures. BII works to integrate U.S. industry partnerships for both the redirection of former BW production facilities and the development of novel drugs and vaccines for highly infectious diseases to commercial use. BII works in concert with other programs such as the DoD Defense Threat Reduction Agency to ensure the scientists, equipment, pathogenic strains, and all BW-related capacities are reconfigured toward sustainable, controlled, commercial use.

FY 2007 is a critical year for BII, as several large-scale projects currently under development will be coming online, projects that are crucial to meeting the BII Congressional mandate. These projects include large-scale reconfiguration projects at institutes specifically mentioned in the FY 2002 BII Congressional intent that we continue to support today, such as the Berdsk Production Plant. BII is the only government nonproliferation effort devoted to the sustainable reconfiguration of large-scale biological production facilities. Specific reconfiguration projects for which FY 2007 funds at the requested level will be critical include a reconfiguration plan for Berdsk, to be launched in FY 2007, to include dismantlement of the dedicated BW production zone and upgrades to the commercial production zone for peaceful use, and

reconfiguration of Biokombinant, a dual-use production facility in Georgia, to become an animal feed mill. BII also plans to capitalize on previous work at the Kirov-200 production facility by developing and funding workshops, training opportunities, research grants, and upgrades to the formerly dedicated military facility.

Additional BII activities that will require FY 2007 funds include:

- BII will continue to redirect former biological weapons scientists toward peaceful research on infectious diseases such as TB, HIV, and influenza. Working through the ISTC, BII has a series of ongoing projects to meet the FY 2002 Congressional intent of accelerating drugs and vaccines for highly infectious diseases. BII will continue this nonproliferation effort this year, building upon its previous successes, in particular, avian influenza surveillance and vaccine development.
- Continuation of the successful Russian-American BioIndustry Toxicology Testing (RABITT) Program which engages five former BW institutes. BII will begin to provide renovations to bring the institutes up to international testing standards and assist in developing business plans so they can contract pre-clinical services and become self-sustainable. The RABITT institutes will provide a much needed scientific testing resource in Russia for the global community while providing employment to a large number of former BW scientists.
- Acceleration of drug and vaccine development, including discovering innovative therapies in Russia for the treatment of cancer using oncoytic viruses and, together with U.S. companies, help to redirect the research of former BW scientists to creating safe microbes capable of treating cancer.
- In FY 2006, BII was launched in the STCU, and in FY 2007, BII will continue to expand beyond Russia to the Caucasus and Central Asia, particularly in Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. BII's experience will also be applied to new programs in Iraq, Libya and elsewhere as opportunities arise.

Iraq (estimated sub-allocation: \$2.5 million)

Since its inception in early 2004, the WMD scientist redirection program for Iraq has engaged approximately 200 key scientists, engineers and skilled technicians previously employed in WMD programs. Their initial participation in the program was encouraged through the use of stipends to supplant suddenly meager or non-existent incomes. In the past year, many have additionally benefited from the provision of grants enabling individual travel to seminars, conferences or training opportunities in their field of interest; from professional workshops aimed at enhancing prospects of employment in the private sector; and from program coordination with Iraqi government ministries aimed at matching scientists' expertise with the needs of the reemerging Iraqi government. As the security situation continues to improve, the program will offer financial and organizational support for specific science-based projects proposed by program participants, especially those focusing on areas of importance to the reconstruction of Iraq (e.g., environmental issues, water quality, public health, and agriculture).

The program office (the Iraqi International Center for Science and Industry, or IICSI), established in 2004 and presently staffed solely by Iraqis, continues to be the focal point for program activities in Baghdad. A Science Advisory Council comprised of Iraqi scientists from various WMD-related fields meets regularly at the IICSI to set priorities for future work. Two American directors, an Executive Director and a Business Director, will work as USG employees until the IICSI has achieved status as an international organization, at which time they would work as international staff at the IICSI (the security situation permitting). These two directors are presently employed at the Embassy by the Iraq Reconstruction Management Organization.

However, upon the termination of that Organization, expenses for these two directors, including salaries, housing, and travel, will have to be provided from program funds.

An enabling intergovernmental agreement with Iraq has been drafted by the U.S. and UK governments, and will be negotiated with appropriate Iraqi officials to provide the legal framework for an ongoing program under the IICSI. It is anticipated that other countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations will join as contributors.

#### Libya (estimated sub-allocation: \$1 million)

In conjunction with its decision to dismantle its WMD programs, the Government of Libya explicitly and emphatically requested Western assistance in engaging its involved scientists. There are likely 250 key personnel and 1,500 support personnel who will need some degree of help. Approval was received to use Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund money for FY 2004 (\$500,000) and FY 2005/2006 (\$2 million) activities, as Libya remains designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism and NWMDE funds cannot be used.

We are working with the UK, DOE, and the Civilian Research and Development Foundation to engage Libya's nuclear, chemical, and missile experts toward civilian careers that can enhance Libya's economic development. A key strategy is our focus on four Libyan-identified priorities: nuclear medicine, water management, oil/gas technologies and services, and environmental monitoring. We are also pushing rapid integration of the former weapons scientists into existing research and development organizations and project sustainability through partnership with nonprofit organizations and private sector companies.

In FY 2005, we sponsored workshops in each of these areas, developed a discreet number of collaborative research proposals, and initiated project implementation. In FY 2006/2007, we will continue to:

- Offer technical and financial support for collaborative research and development, such as helping establish a Nuclear Medicine Center of Excellence, a Desalination Demonstration Center, an Oil-Field Produced Water Pilot Treatment Facility, a Manufacturing Center of Excellence, and a National Environmental Monitoring System;
- Facilitate Libyan scientist participation in select international science and technology conferences, workshops and symposia;
- Provide training to develop international management and business skills; and
- Upgrade information technology systems to improve communication between Libyan and U.S.-UK scientists.

#### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

In FY 2007, NWMDE continues to be assessed using PART.

Key PART measures for NWMDE currently are: (1) Total program investment to assist a WMD institute to reach financial self-sufficiency; (2) Number of Russian and other Eurasian proliferation-relevant institutes engaged in U.S.-funded civilian research projects; (3) Number of institutes and scientists graduated into commercially sustainable ventures; (4) U.S. private sector funding of collaborative research as a percentage of USG regular project funding; (5) The reconfiguration of former BW production facilities for peaceful uses and engagement of former BW scientists in drug and vaccine development; and (6) Acceleration of scientists redirection programs begun in FY 2003 in Iraq and in FY 2004 in Libya.

## International Atomic Energy Agency - Voluntary Contribution

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-IAEA	52,576	49,500	50,000

### Overview

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the bedrock of our nuclear nonproliferation strategy. To preserve and strengthen the NPT in the face of real challenges, we will work to strengthen its verification organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The United States has strongly supported the IAEA since its creation in 1957.

The IAEA is a critical and effective instrument for verifying compliance with international nuclear nonproliferation agreements. Its program of international safeguards monitors nuclear material worldwide and provides assurance that it is not diverted to make nuclear weapons. Efforts to strengthen safeguards over the last dozen years have provided critical new tools to detect and respond to clandestine nuclear programs. IAEA safeguards serve both as an essential barrier against the spread of nuclear weapons and as a first line of defense against nuclear terrorism.

The IAEA's expanding nuclear security programs will help states around the world improve their ability to protect nuclear materials and facilities, prevent nuclear smuggling, and apply better controls on radioactive materials to reduce the risk of radiological dispersal devices (AKA "dirty bombs").

### Justification

As in FY 2006, our voluntary contribution for FY 2007 will focus less on filling gaps in funding for safeguards and more on maintaining key programs that complement the activities funded by the regular budget. Over the past 20 years, demands on safeguards have risen steadily, both in the number of nuclear facilities subject to safeguards as well as the volume of nuclear material under safeguards. A historic increase in the IAEA's regular budget, to be phased in by 2007, will provide added staff to implement safeguards and added funds to buy safeguards equipment and replace the safeguards database.

The majority of this year's \$50 million request will continue to support safeguard programs (e.g., equipment development, training, country issues, and environmental sample analysis), the nuclear security fund (physical protection of nuclear material, control of radioactive materials, illicit trafficking of materials) and other nuclear safety programs.

The IAEA will continue to rely on U.S. voluntary contributions for many key requirements, including technical experts and the development of the advanced technologies that will be critical to maintaining a strong safeguards system in the face of ever changing technologies and ever growing nuclear programs worldwide. As technology evolves, safeguards equipment becomes obsolete and must be replaced by new, often more effective technologies. We will continue efforts to improve the IAEA's safeguards system, whose current rigorous standards are due in large measure to U.S. leadership. The bulk of this funding goes to U.S. laboratories, companies and individual experts who provide in-kind technical assistance and services to the IAEA.

In September 2001, as part of the war on terrorism, the IAEA initiated a review of its programs with a view to enhancing those that will help states protect against acts of nuclear and radiological terrorism. In September 2005, the IAEA General Conference agreed to update and extend through 2009 the Nuclear

Security Plan originally adopted in 2002 to help states around the world address this critical problem. The IAEA established an extra-budgetary fund, the Nuclear Security Fund, to support its expanded nuclear security program. As of September 2005, pledges totaled nearly \$41 million. The bulk of these funds have come from the United States, but other contributors are providing a growing share. These funds support IAEA efforts to combat nuclear terrorism, including developing and enhancing international standards and providing training and assistance on all aspects of the problem. This also includes training in physical protection techniques, assessment of security measures at specific nuclear facilities, and combating nuclear smuggling.

Since the Chernobyl accident in 1986, the IAEA has greatly expanded its nuclear safety activities, and it continues to rely heavily on voluntary contributions to fund technical assistance needed by member states and to provide the expertise to administer those programs effectively. In most cases the requirements for nuclear safety and security assistance are mutually reinforcing.

To summarize, this FY 2007 request will address critical nuclear non-proliferation needs, including activities designed to counter nuclear terrorism, implement strengthened safeguards, develop advanced safeguards technology and procedures, confront unique safeguards challenges, and strengthen nuclear safety measures globally. Efforts to thwart nuclear smuggling are also expanding. Finally, the U.S. voluntary contribution will support the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Program and support projects, training, fellowships, and equipment in countries that are parties to the NPT, with a preference for states that have an Additional Protocol in force.

Specific projects planned for FY 2007 include:

- Increasing development of use of integrated nuclear security support plans, which specifically tailor and schedule assistance to the needs of particular states;
- Providing expert assistance and other support to expand international missions to assess the adequacy of physical protection measures at nuclear installations worldwide (known as International Physical Protection Advisory Services) to help counter the threat of nuclear terrorism;
- Providing additional cost free expert assistance to the IAEA's Office of Nuclear Security to bolster the speed and effectiveness of the IAEA's nuclear security activities;
- Working with states to assist in implementation of the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;
- Developing improved techniques for safeguarding spent fuel in wet or dry storage, including relatively inaccessible forms, particularly techniques that would reduce the demands on inspectors.
- Installing unattended monitoring equipment for nuclear facilities such as the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant in Japan;
- Taking a long-term approach to meeting equipment needs, emphasizing reliability, sustainability, and standardization as ways to manage life cycle costs;
- Developing a next generation of safeguards equipment, including the next generation surveillance system, and a possible next generation of tamper-indicating seals;
- Training inspectors and other safeguards staff in all areas of safeguards implementation;

- Strengthening capabilities for implementation of strengthened safeguards and the Additional Protocol, including information analysis, use of satellite imagery, and inspection tools for detecting undeclared nuclear material and activities;
- Improving safeguards techniques for verifying the flow of materials at the front end of the fuel cycle, particularly at enrichment facilities;
- Strengthening quality control and sensitivity of analyses by the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory (SAL) and the Network of Analytical Laboratories, and reviewing needs for possible refurbishment or replacement of SAL;
- Analyzing environmental samples from safeguards inspections to detect signatures of possible undeclared nuclear activities and materials;
- Supporting the Department of Safeguards' development of a Quality Management System to improve reliability and quality of safeguards equipment and to ensure that safeguards conclusions are based on credible evidence and sound procedures; and

Supporting the IAEA's Technical Cooperation program, which provides assistance to developing countries in areas such as radiotherapy, insect eradication, and water resource management.

## CTBT International Monitoring System

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-CTBT	18,848	14,207	19,800

As a key element of our global efforts against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States has a strong security interest in enhancing its ability, as well as that of its friends and allies, to detect and deter nuclear explosive testing anywhere in the world. Although the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is not in force, the International Monitoring System (IMS), on which work began following CTBT signing in 1996, provides important security benefits to the United States and its allies. While there can be no substitute for robust national efforts, the IMS offers an important supplement. It will collect worldwide data from 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide stations. A number of these stations will provide the United States with new or improved data from regions not otherwise available and will strengthen U.S. verification capability.

In 2000, the first eleven IMS stations were certified as meeting agreed specifications for performance and reliability. In 2001, another twelve stations were certified, including seismic stations in France, Iran, Norway, Spain, and the United States, and a second hydrophone station in the Indian Ocean. In 2002, another twenty-three stations were certified, including seismic stations in Kazakhstan, Kenya, and Ukraine. In 2003, an additional twenty-one stations were certified bringing the total of certified stations to sixty-seven, or 21% of the full IMS network. In 2004, another twenty-five stations were certified, bringing the total number of certified stations to 92, or 29% of the full network. During 2005, an additional 50 stations were certified, bringing the IMS network to 44% completion, with a total of 142 stations certified. IMS is the largest program in the CTBT Preparatory Commission (Prepcom) budget. Other substantial programs include the International Data Centre (IDC) and data links between IMS stations and the IDC and between the IDC and member states. A more modest effort is devoted to development of a capability to conduct on-site inspections.

The FY 2007 request in NADR will fund the U.S. contribution to the ongoing work of the Prepcom. This level reflects a U.S. funding share (22 percent), consistent with the current UN scale of assessments upon which the Prepcom's budget is apportioned among CTBT signatories. Moreover, under U.S. policy, the United States intends to fund its share of only IMS and IMS-related activities, which constitute the largest part of the Prepcom Budget. The United States will not fund other activities, including those related to establishing the on-site inspection system. By maintaining significant support for the Prepcom budget and leadership in work on technical and other issues, the United States will continue to be able to influence and guide the Prepcom's efforts to devise the best possible multilateral regime for monitoring nuclear explosions.

## Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program

(\$ in thousands)

### RESOURCE SUMMARY

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)	\$88,312	\$122,265	\$135,600

Terrorism remains the top threat to U.S. national security. Al-Qaida, is global, opportunistic, and remains a strategic threat, both as a terrorist organization capable of launching devastating attacks and as an inspiration to emerging extremists groups to engage in violence against our citizens and interests around the globe. The group's battle against Western society is both a war and an evolving propaganda campaign. Terrorism is a world threat from which no nation is immune.

Even as the U.S. and partner countries have cooperated to degrade al-Qaida's leadership and resources, its extremist ideology continues to inspire new adherents. As the al-Qaida ideology spreads, international cooperation will continue to play the key role in defeating terrorism at home and abroad.

International cooperation continues to be an integral part of the overall U.S. strategy for combating terrorism and will only grow in importance. It has produced virtually all of our success fighting terrorism overseas since 9/11 outside Afghanistan and Iraq. S/CT is charged with coordinating the U.S. Government's international counterterrorism policy to build the political will of foreign partners to combat terrorism and to assist our partners to develop the practical capacities – in law enforcement, border control, and banking regulation, among others – to identify, interdict, and defeat terrorists.

S/CT administered programs are designed to enhance the ability of our foreign partners, acting in our common interest, to defeat terrorists that threaten fundamental democratic values.

Strategic Goal: Counterterrorism

Performance Goal	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
<b>CT.01 Coalition Partners Identify, Deter, Apprehend and Prosecute Terrorists</b>	\$88,312	\$122,265	\$135,600

### **Anti -Terrorism Programs**

- \$135.6 million for the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program to support the global campaign against terrorism by providing strategic, operational, and technical training and enabling equipment to coalition partners to assist them in detecting and eliminating terrorists threats and in protecting facilities, individuals and infrastructure. Funds will support maintaining the scope and volume of existing training capabilities and also provides for development of new courses to respond to shifting requirements emanating from the evolving terrorist threat. In addition, the FY 2007 request supports: new in-country programs in Iraq and the Philippines, participating countries critical to the U.S. counterterrorism effort; and, follow on funding for special programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Kenya, and Colombia. The request funds the Mobile Anti-terrorism Training Team component to continue facilitating in-country ATA training for priority, short-notice requirements. Lastly, the request continues to fund activities at the regional counterterrorism policy and training center established by the Government of Malaysia.

- \$9.08 million for Counterterrorism Financing Programs to assist foreign countries' efforts to detect, investigate, and root out terrorist networks proactively by "following the money," as well as to freeze assets, and to prevent the abuse of financial institutions, businesses, cash couriers, and charitable organizations as conduits for money to terrorist organizations.
- \$11.8M for the Terrorist Interdiction Program which strives to derail terrorist international travel by providing select countries with a computer network enabling immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave the country. Funds requested for FY 2007 will support significant enhancements to the existing watch listing system software in order to provide a fraudulent document detection capability, a biometrics search capability, and greatly improved name-searching effectiveness. Funds will also support program expansion and strengthening specifically within the highest priority countries, namely Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and Kenya. Funds are also required to sustain existing system capabilities in the twenty other countries expected to be participating in the program in 2007.
- \$1.0 million for the Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies Program. The diplomatic, military, law enforcement, intelligence, and judicial cooperation of partner nations are *the* primary elements of a successful international counterterrorism effort with key partners. Programs funded with these monies include conferences to foster regional (U.S. embassy and host country) cooperation on issues such as maritime security/terrorist interdiction, mainstream Muslims' engagement against extremism, border security, and interdiction of weapons of mass destruction and their components. In FY 2007, funds will sponsor conferences on maritime security/terrorist safe haven issues in South East Asia and with Middle East posts to address the issue of foreign fighters in Iraq. Additional programs will: 1) foster cooperation between partner nations' intelligence officials, police and prosecutors to enhance their ability to bring terrorist to justice; 2) fund resident legal advisors to provide sustained assistance in development of CT laws and Joint CT Task Forces; and 3) sponsor training to enable weak but willing partners to meet international standards for travel document security. We are working closely with donors such as the UK and Australia to coordinate and leverage assistance in these areas.

## Key Countries

- *Afghanistan (\$6,050,000)* - The United States intends to continuing providing assistance via the embed program the Afghan Presidential Protection Service in FY2006. Assuming that the embed advisor program is completed in FY 2006, in FY 2007 DS/ATA will launch a country wide CT needs assessment followed by delivery of tactical, operational and CT training in areas such as crisis management, hostage negotiations and post blast investigations. Other programs that may be offered include Explosive Incident Countermeasures, Crisis Response Team (CRT, providing SWAT training), and Explosive Incident Countermeasures (EIC, training bomb squads). This training is critical to the Afghan government's ability to contain terrorist elements.
- *Colombia (\$3,090,000)* - The process of training and equipping remaining anti-kidnapping units can be accomplished with only one American instructor assigned to the training camp to monitor the quality and content of training by Colombian instructors and to oversee the issuance of extensive tactical equipment. The Colombian Government will be asked to shoulder the expense of maintaining the camp as well as feeding and housing instructors and students. Depending on camp and base capacity, the Colombians will conduct additional CRT courses.

- Indonesia (\$6,141,000)* - The FY 2007 counterterrorism training program activity for Indonesia will shift from two years of Task Force operational training, equipping, formation and deployment to program transition, sustainment, oversight and liaison. Six operational elements, consisting of 279 police officers trained in Crisis Response Team (CRT), Explosives Incidents Countermeasures (EIC), and Counterterrorism Investigation will have been formed and deployed by the end of FY 2006. In FY 2007, ATA will deliver advanced training in CRT and EIC train-the-trainer courses to assist the police in transitioning to self-training and Task Force expansion. Force integration and operational planning training will be offered to those in key command and control positions, while senior leaders and operational-level tactical commanders will participate in crisis management seminars and scenario-driven exercises. Force projection and operational capabilities assessments and advice and assistance consultations will be undertaken with police planners and logisticians. Finally, an ATA Liaison Office will be established at Task Force headquarters to manage an in-country advisor/observer program and provide sustaining technical assistance as the police train themselves and the Task Force grows. ATA training in Indonesia has been extremely productive; FY 2007 funding will enable the United States to capitalize fully on the investment it has made in Indonesian counterterrorism capabilities.
- Iraq (\$5,000,000)* - It is reasonable to assume that ATA will play a significant role in the development of effective civilian antiterrorism organizations in Iraq. We are currently supporting the training and equipping of a counterterrorism emergency response unit with Iraq supplemental funds. The program will build upon prior investment with a more comprehensive country assistance plan. Experience has shown (Pakistan and Afghanistan) that \$5.0 million is a viable figure with which to sustain an in-country program.
- Kenya (\$2,937,500)* - We have learned from experience that the fourth year of an In-Country program is critical for sustainment and institutionalization of the training and facilities upgrades that occurred in the developmental first three years. Protecting the investment of FY's 2004, 2005 and 2006, this funding will assure that a thorough follow-up assessment of CT capabilities will be conducted, afford the necessary targeted consultations that will address specific issues and gaps identified in the first two years, guarantee that equipment and facilities are being properly maintained by Kenyan technicians with the needed skills sets and that replacement parts are available, support the cooperative relationship with Government of Kenya officials by signaling the USG's continuing commitment, provide refresher courses for Kenyan trainers and instructors, and expand training opportunities for new, state-of-the-art CT specializations.
- Malaysia (\$3,065,000)* – in FY 2007, \$ 2,615,000 will be used to sustain and expand current CT training and assistance programs in areas such as crisis management, hostage negotiations and post blast investigations. Other programs that may be offered include Explosive Incident Countermeasures, Crisis Response Team (CRT, providing SWAT training), and Explosive Incident Countermeasures (EIC, training bomb squads). And, in FY 2007, \$ 450,000 will be used to sustain the Malaysia CT Center: To add efficiency and promote regional cooperation in CT policy with Malaysia's neighbors, we will continue to utilize Malaysia's Southeast Asia Regional Center for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCTT).
- Pakistan (\$8,590,000)* - The FY 2007 program continues an expanded effort to upgrade local and national CT law enforcement institutions. DS/ATA will continue to support and use facilities that were either built or extensively refurbished in Pakistan. The program will focus on building the CT capability and capacity principally in three areas: investigative, tactical operations, and establishing and maintaining interagency cooperation among the federal and provincial police institutions. There will be a strong emphasis on continuing efforts to strengthen the federal government's Federal Investigation Agency's CT unit, the Special Investigation Group (SIG). This, in turn, will promote stronger

interaction with the various provinces' Criminal Investigative Divisions (CID) with emphasis on joint training. CRT, EIC and possibly VIP protection tactical training are scheduled for candidates from both the SIG and CID units. Additional courses, to include CT investigations, Intelligence Analysis, and other investigations training, are also anticipated. ATA will continue to assist the GOP with Information Technology interconnectivity among the four Provincial CT units and with the SIG, and will conduct Cyber Terrorism training.

- *Philippines (\$4,457,500)* – A sustained “Intensive Training” program is planned for the Philippines that will maximize sustainment while minimizing costs by using available in-country training facilities. Training will include: CRT, EIC, Investigative training, shipping and receiving costs and maintaining an in-country ATA Program Manager and Assistant, based on the Indonesian model.
- *Other Worldwide Bi-lateral Training and Regional Training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) (\$49,254,003)* - Training provided to the other 46 nations and ILEA countries participating in the ATA program but not identified on separate line items as large scale in-country programs.
- *ATA Program Administration (including On-staff Contractors) (\$23,446.5)* - Program administration requirements (\$8,653,000, excluding On-staff Contractors) include varied support costs, including direct hire travel, general supplies, telephone service, fleet vehicles and fuel, training center fixed costs, translations costs, instructional services contracts fixed costs, representational items, and warehouse lease and operations. With limited direct hire staffing in the ATA program, On-staff Contractors (\$14,643,500) serve as subject matter experts, regional program managers, in country program managers, consultations coordinators, long-term in country program coordinators, education specialists, information technology specialists, management assistants, and administrative and clerical staff.
- *Curriculum Development (\$8,042,690)* -- Operating costs for quality assurance oversight, materials updating, printing, shipping, independent training evaluations, and training equipment as well as new course development, piloting, and initial iterations.
- *Trans-Sahara CT Initiative (\$7,240,550)* – ATA training will be a key supporting element in the TSCTI program, and will complement training conducted by the Department of Defense and other U.S. agencies to maximize CT capacity and coordination in the key vulnerable states of the Maghreb and Sahel, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, and Nigeria.
- *Resident Advisors (\$ 1,500,000)* – The Resident CT Investigative Advisor program will be expanded to additional key countries to mentor partnered nation personnel and facilitate implementation of practices taught in the Interdicting Organizations training program.
- *CT Senior Policy Workshops (\$1,000,000)* - The CT Senior Policy Workshops aim to assist high level partner nation officials in improving interagency coordination and effectiveness in the CT arena. They will also be designed to improve coordination between the USG and participants. They will offer the United States an opportunity to engage senior officials of partner nations on issues of a strategic nature. Each workshop would have specifically tailored objectives jointly developed by the United States and the participant nation. Although this is a minor budget item, it represents a crucial element in realizing long-term CT objectives.
- *Enabling Equipment (\$5,741,847)* – Enabling equipment grants ensure the successful transfer of knowledge and skills gained in the classroom to the operational environment. These grants support the entire ATA program and include the same equipment on which the student delegations receive their

training. With associated equipment grants, students can immediately begin operating in their own jurisdictions with the techniques and capabilities their training provides.

**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

For preparation of the FY 2007 budget, the Administration reevaluated the Department’s Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). While the FY 2007 reassessment score has not been determined as of this report, the program’s second PART review in FY 2006 showed a rating of effective. The program achieved outstanding scores in the area of program purpose and design, recognizing that the program fills a specific need to build capacity of key countries abroad to fight terrorism. The PART evaluation is one of the factors in the overall decision-making process for resources allocations.

The FY 2006 PART assessment recommended managers fully implement the country rating system, develop efficiency measures and incorporate both into the PART for the FY 2007 budget. Both of these recommendations were implemented in the FY 2007 submission.

Key Indicators: (1) Average length of time a participating country spends in basic CT training; and (2) Number of participating countries that achieve a capability to effectively deter, detect and counter terrorist organizations and threats and sustain those capabilities.

**Performance Ratings**

<b>PART Long-Term Goal - 1</b>	
Antiterrorism capabilities of participant countries are sufficient to deter, detect, and counter terrorist organizations and threats in support of the Global War on Terrorism.	
<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Number of Participant Countries That Achieve and Sustain a Capability to Effectively Deter, Detect, and Counter Terrorist Organizations and Threats	
<b>FY 2003 Baseline</b>	New Measure
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	Egypt and Morocco ascend from basic through advanced training or order to sustain competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	Turkey and Kazakhstan ascend from basic through advanced training in order to sustain competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	4 Countries
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	4 Countries
<b>Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATA has developed a “Sustainment Plan” to facilitate the progress of participant countries’ through ascending levels of assistance beginning with basic training, moving to advanced training, establishing sustainment, and graduating to programs designed to maintain enhanced engagement.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Performance Information</b>	
<b>Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating</b>	
Israel and South Africa ascended from basic through advanced training and have attained competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.	

<b>Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating</b>
<b>Explanation of Changed Targets</b> Long-term target established in conjunction with the PART during the FY 2005 Budget review process.
<b>Verification</b> ATA conducts bi-annual country program reviews in which a quantifiable performance measurement system is used. A baseline will be established during the initial assessment, and impact will be measured using the same quantifiable system during reviews.
<b>Validation</b> Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) not only provides quality training to priority counterterrorism countries but enables each country to achieve sustainment by providing them with the capability to incorporate anti-terrorism curriculum into their own training methods over a set course of time.

<b>PART Long-Term Goal - 2</b>
Strengthening the bilateral ties of the U.S. with friendly foreign governments by offering concrete assistance in areas of mutual concern.

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Level of response by participant countries to requests by the U.S. Government for security and investigative assistance and participate in bi-lateral policy initiatives.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	To be established during individual country assessments.
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	New Measure
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	New Measure
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	10% increase in level of responsiveness to post's law enforcement related requests
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	15% increase in level of responsiveness to post's law enforcement related requests
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	15% increase in level of responsiveness to post's law enforcement related requests
<b>Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaging foreign law enforcement officers in training and assistance activities develops personal and profession relationships key to improving the bilateral relationship between countries. Officers who travel to the U.S. have the opportunity to learn first hand about Americans and their culture.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Performance Information</b>	
<b>Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating</b>	
<b>Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating</b>	
<b>Explanation of Changed Targets</b> ATA has implemented a new quantifiable measurement system using a 1 to 5 Likert scale. A country's level of responsiveness will be rated under this system and increases measured.	

<p><b>Verification</b> ATA conducts bi-annual country program reviews in which quantifiable performance measurements system is used. A baseline will be established during the initial assessment, and impact will be measured using the same quantifiable system during reviews.</p>
<p><b>Validation</b> Each country in the ATA program will have specific and attainable goals identified in their Country Assistance Plan including improvement in bilateral relationship in terms of level of responsiveness to post's law enforcement requests.</p>

<b>PART Long-Term Goal - 3</b>
Increasing respect for human rights by sharing with civilian authorities modern, humane, and effective antiterrorism techniques.

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Reduction in number of human rights violations by law enforcement that occur within participant countries without judicial action.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	Individual country data from DRL Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	New Measure.
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	5% reduction.
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	10% reduction.
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	15% reduction.
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	15% reduction.
<b>Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of ATA training courses contain specific modules on Human Rights topics. In addition, all modules taught are consistent with basic internationally recognized standards of human rights.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Performance Information</b>	
<b>Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating</b>	
<b>Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating</b>	
<b>Explanation of Changed Targets</b> n/a	
<p><b>Verification</b> DRL tracks and reports annually on the Human Rights records of all countries including those who participate in ATA training. ATA will use this reporting as well as reporting from post.</p>	
<p><b>Validation</b> ATA actively promotes respect for Human Rights in all training. Students are vetted to ensure that they have not been charged or convicted of a Human Rights Violations. DRL tracks each country's record for Human Rights violations.</p>	

<b>PART Key/Annual Goal - A</b>
Provide sufficient ATA courses to meet demand and conduct full quantifiable performance measurements for participant countries bi-annually.

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Number of countries in which a quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system for measuring CT capacity is implemented, which includes the number of Country Assistance Plans (CAP) developed and ATA courses conducted and number of quantifiable country assessments are achieved.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	A quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system for measuring CT capacity including the use of CAPs did not exist.
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	Quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system is applied to 12 countries.  CAPs are developed with 12 countries.  CAP objectives are achieved as scheduled in 12 countries.
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	Quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system is applied to 12 countries.  CAPs are developed with 12 countries.  CAP objectives are achieved as scheduled in 12 countries.  Progress is measured in 12 countries.
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	Quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system is applied to 12 countries.  CAPs are developed with 12 countries.  CAP objectives are achieved as scheduled in 12 countries.  Progress is measured in 12 countries.
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	Quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system is applied to 20 countries.  CAPs are updated on findings from each assessment visit.
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	Quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system is applied to 20 countries.  CAPs are updated on findings from each assessment visit.
<b>Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and deploy a quantifiable needs assessment and program review rating system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Performance Information</b>	
<b>Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating</b> Progress measured successfully in 12 countries is underway.	
<b>Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating</b> Progress measured successfully in 12 countries is underway.	
<b>Explanation of Changed Targets</b> The targets were changed to respond to recommendations made by OMB in its PART review of ATA.	

<p><b>Verification</b> S/CT and ATA will conduct bi-annual program reviews to measure progress in the areas for which the participating unit was trained and assess additional assistance needs to sustain the country's developing antiterrorism capacity. Program reviews will assess quality of partner CT capabilities.</p>
<p><b>Validation</b> ATA provides the law enforcement community of foreign countries with the antiterrorism skills needed to protect U.S. citizens and interests overseas and prevent terrorists from reaching the U.S. homeland.</p>

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Number of MATT courses provided in countries experiencing a terrorism-related crisis.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	ATA had not yet developed MATT.
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	MATT is established and 3 courses piloted.
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	MATT responds to address identified needs in countries experiencing a terrorism-related crisis.
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	MATT responds to address identified needs in countries experiencing a terrorism-related crisis.
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	MATT responds to address identified needs in countries experiencing a terrorism-related crisis.
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	MATT responds to address identified needs in countries experiencing a terrorism-related crisis.
<b>Means/Actions to Achieve FY 2007 Target</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy MATT “fly-away” training teams as needed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Performance Information</b>	
<b>Actual Results for FY 2004 and Basis for Performance Rating</b>	
The MATT course lesson plan has been developed. Progress is on target.	
<b>Basis of FY 2005 To-Date Performance Rating</b>	
The MATT course lesson plan has been developed. Progress is on target.	
<b>Explanation of Changed Targets</b>	
N/A	
<b>Verification</b>	
ATA tracks on a monthly and quarterly basis training courses completed. S/CT and DS conduct quarterly joint program reviews in which it assesses the status of training courses. ATA publishes an annual report to Congress detailing the number of courses provided.	
<b>Validation</b>	
Participant countries with limited security personnel were increasingly compelled to not send, or quickly withdraw, their students from training to respond to operational crisis in their home country. ATA developed the MATT as a means to rapidly deliver in-country training.	

<b>VIII. Association Between Long Term Goals and Key/Annual Goals</b>			
<b>Long Term Goals</b>		<b>Key/Annual Goals</b>	
3	Increasing respect for human rights by sharing with civilian authorities modern, humane, and effective antiterrorism techniques.	A	Provide sufficient ATA courses to meet demand and conduct full quantifiable performance measurements for participant countries bi-annually.

**IX. PART Funding Sources**

NADR-ATA,D&amp;CP

**X. OMB Findings and Recommendations**

<b>OMB Finding/Recommendation</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Department Actions</b>
Seek to improve long-term outcome measure to capture qualitative improvements to host country capabilities.	On Track	Work with OMB, S/CT has improved long-term outcome measures to better capture improvements in host country capabilities.
Demonstrate progress on newly developed efficiency measure and incorporate refined measure into the FY 2006 budget.	On Track	A revised efficiency measure has been developed and submitted with the PART input for this year's reassessment. The measure has been approved by OMB.
Fully implement the country rating system and use in development of FY2006 budget.	On Track	Recommendation Completed

**Anti-terrorism Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Chad	988	1,350	693
Comoros	-	56	-
Djibouti	-	170	400
Ethiopia	301	335	425
Kenya	3,484	3,168	2,938
Madagascar	-	56	-
Malawi	-	118	-
Mali	1,249	1,505	954
Mauritania	1,483	500	345
Mauritius	479	1,324	345
Namibia	37	-	-
Niger	1,400	955	576
Nigeria	-	435	-
Senegal	339	168	-
Seychelles	-	56	-
South Africa	-	14	50
Swaziland	-	119	-
Tanzania	731	685	1,042
Africa Regional	578	750	1,595
Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Initiative (TSCTI)	-	-	7,240
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>11,764</b>	<b>16,603</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Brunei	40	42	-
Indonesia	5,987	5,542	6,141
Malaysia	2,181	1,112	3,065
Philippines	1,952	4,077	4,457
Singapore	234	402	525
Thailand	1,232	2,346	1,334
East Asia and the Pacific Regional	591	850	-
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>12,217</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>15,522</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Albania	856	375	589
Armenia	332	165	1,000
Azerbaijan	808	400	948
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,212	650	580
Estonia	-	75	-
Georgia	941	1,804	1,014
Greece	137	-	-

**Anti-terrorism Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
Hungary	-	75	-
Latvia	-	75	-
Lithuania	-	75	-
Macedonia	1,718	1,225	1,009
Poland	-	83	-
Romania	-	75	-
Turkey	618	870	791
Ukraine	-	433	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,157	350	705
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>7,779</b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>6,636</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Algeria	482	-	575
Bahrain	1,489	3,098	955
Egypt	76	1,425	1,510
Iraq	-	-	5,000
Israel	210	526	320
Jordan	849	880	935
Kuwait	814	840	1,070
Morocco	1,874	509	895
Oman	254	1,300	1,045
Qatar	1,379	1,274	1,493
Saudi Arabia	760	-	400
Tunisia	-	1,183	525
United Arab Emirates	284	810	1,105
Yemen	1,823	550	1,596
Near East Asia Regional	205	2,165	445
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>17,869</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	6,064	12,073	6,050
Afghanistan SUP	17,100	-	-
Bangladesh	493	100	3,413
India	3,596	2,270	978
Kazakhstan	306	450	975
Kyrgyz Republic	450	3,293	425
Nepal	2,771	991	1,036
Pakistan	6,051	6,100	8,590
Sri Lanka	-	275	-
Tajikistan	989	1,190	2,114
Uzbekistan	2,408	-	500

**Anti-terrorism Assistance**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
South Asia Regional	-	350	95
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>40,228</b>	<b>27,092</b>	<b>24,176</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Argentina	125	216	50
Bahamas	734	1,532	-
Barbados	96	878	654
Brazil	150	975	790
Colombia	5,118	5,318	3,090
Dominican Republic	111	239	979
El Salvador	267	119	-
Jamaica	65	56	1,355
Mexico	285	-	225
Panama	-	-	50
Paraguay	146	410	540
Peru	-	119	-
Trinidad and Tobago	49	979	2,849
Tri-Border Initiative	500	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	274	1,400	1,285
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>11,867</b>
<b>Global</b>			
ATA Alumni Network	590	710	-
ATA Program Management	27,058	22,666	23,544
ATA Senior Policy Engagement Conferences	-	500	1,000
ILEA Regional Training	-	-	3,100
New Course Development	13,540	8,119	8,042
Program Equipment	4,000	3,512	7,241
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>45,188</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>42,927</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,900</b>	<b>122,265</b>	<b>135,600</b>

## Counterterrorism Financing

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-CTF	7,192	7,425	9,080

The CTF program is working bilaterally, regionally, and multilaterally with countries whose financial systems are deemed most vulnerable to terrorist financing. U.S. counterterrorism finance assistance programs are aimed at reinforcing the legal, judicial, financial regulatory, financial intelligence, and law enforcement capabilities of foreign governments to detect, dismantle, and deter terrorist financing networks and thwart terrorist acts. These training programs will be conducted on a bilateral and multilateral basis, in the United States or in the host country, depending on the needs of each country. The focus areas of this program are as described below:

- To detect, investigate and root out terrorist networks proactively by “following the money,” as well as to freeze assets, and to prevent the abuse of financial institutions, businesses, cash couriers and charitable organizations as conduits for money to terrorist organizations.
- To establish the legal framework, the United States will assist host governments to draft, amend and enact the legal measures necessary to criminalize terrorist financing and money laundering and provide the necessary authorities to develop strong cases in order to prosecute financial crimes.
- On the financial regulatory front, the United States will continue to train bank examiners and financial regulators on methods to detect money laundering and terrorist financing and share “best practices” with financial regulators and private financial institutions, considered the frontline of the war against terrorist financing.
- To reinforce Financial Intelligent Units (FIU) capabilities, the United States will provide advanced training courses for FIU personnel to collect, analyze and disseminate suspicious transaction reports and identify appropriate Information Technology solutions to make FIU’s more efficient.
- For financial crime investigations, the United States will continue to train law enforcement authorities on the most effective methods to investigate terrorist financing and money laundering crimes.

The program is intensifying its focus on combating the abuse of charities, alternative remittance systems, and cash couriers by terrorist financiers. Multilaterally, we will work with regional and international organizations such as the United Nation Counter Terrorism Committee, Financial Action Task Force, the European Union, and G-8, as well as other foreign government experts such as the U.K. Charities Commission, to enhance the coordination of CT-finance capacity-building efforts. We have assessed the financial systems of 19 of the 24 CT finance priority countries and have provided training to the majority of them. Afghanistan and Iraq will be added to our list of priority countries as they need to build sound financial institutions and establish government oversight mechanisms to combat terrorist financing and money laundering.

In FY 2007, \$9.08 million in NADR funds will further develop the CT finance regimes in countries already assessed through these programs and establish CT finance regimes for the newly added priority countries.

**Counterterrorism Financing**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Africa Regional	200	800	325
Cote d'Ivoire	-	300	-
Kenya	700	100	600
Nigeria	100	200	600
Tanzania	-	100	600
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,125</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
East Asia and the Pacific Regional	1,150	800	-
Indonesia	-	100	1,180
Malaysia	70	100	-
Philippines	-	200	680
Thailand	50	100	-
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,860</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Europe and Eurasia Regional	50	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	-	100
Turkey	-	-	100
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Near East Asia Regional	100	600	800
Egypt	385	200	100
Iraq	-	-	1,980
Jordan	350	100	200
Kuwait	-	300	-
Morocco	200	200	100
Qatar	-	300	-
Saudi Arabia	200	100	-
United Arab Emirates	-	300	-
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>3,180</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
South Asia Regional	650	300	925
Afghanistan	1,170	700	400
Bangladesh	100	100	100
Pakistan	-	-	100
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,525</b>

**Counterterrorism Financing**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Western Hemisphere Regional	350	800	-
Paraguay	665	100	-
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Admin/Assessments	200	200	-
Program Equipment	352	25	190
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>9,080</b>

## CT Engagement with Allies

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-CTE	1,984	990	1,000

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) works to ensure uses diplomatic, military, law enforcement, intelligence, and judicial cooperation of partner nations as *the* key element of a successful international counterterrorism effort with partners. Programs funded with these monies include conferences to foster regional (U.S. embassy and host country) cooperation on issues such as maritime security/terrorist interdiction, mainstream Muslims' engagement against extremism, border security, and interdiction of weapons of mass destruction and their components. In the past, such conferences provided the impetus for the \$500 million Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative.

For FY 2007, we propose to sponsor conferences on maritime security/terrorist safe haven issues in South East Asia and with Middle East posts to address the issue of Foreign Fighters in Iraq. Additional programs will 1) foster cooperation between partner nations' intelligence officials, police and prosecutors to enhance their ability to bring terrorist to justice; 2) fund resident legal advisors to provide sustained assistance in development of CT laws and Joint CT Task Forces; and 3) sponsor training to enable weak but willing partners to meet international standards for travel document security. We are working closely with donors such as the UK and Australia to coordinate and leverage assistance in these areas.

- Support counterterrorism goals in Latin America through the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) Executive Secretariat.
- Strengthening legal regimes in partner countries.
- Support implementation of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) travel document security initiative, as proposed by the United States and adopted at a recent OSCE Ministerial level meeting.
- Support training and assistance conferences and provide donor assistance to the Asia Development Bank to support counterterrorism proposals, consistent with a recent APEC Summit commitment.

Provide support to the African Union, which has recently opened a counterterrorism center in Algiers. Continued U.S. assistance will help to shape this organization to support U.S. counterterrorism goals in Africa.

## Terrorist Interdiction Program

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-TIP	4,960	5,445	11,800

The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) serves to enhance the security of Americans both at home and abroad by strengthening international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and assisting participating nations with securing their borders. TIP strives to significantly impact terrorists' freedom of movement between countries by providing participating nations with a computer network enabling immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave the country. TIP also provides participating nations with increased capability to collect, compare, and analyze traveler data and contribute to the global effort to understand terrorist methods and track their movements.

Terrorists are known to take advantage of nations with little or no effective capability to identify or track their passage, and which therefore pose little risk of apprehension. By providing a fast, secure and reliable means to gather information on every person entering or leaving through national ports of entry, and the means to check each person's identity against a current terrorist watch list, on the spot, TIP provides the potential to dramatically complicate and/or disrupt terrorist planning and execution.

TIP installs and maintains the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) at selected air, land and sea points of entry in participating nations. PISCES workstations installed throughout a country are linked by wide area network to the participating nation's immigration, police or intelligence headquarters. The headquarters is provided with the automated capability to monitor activities at immigration points, evaluate traveler information and conduct real time data analysis.

TIP provides all necessary hardware and software, full installation, operator training, and system sustainment. Additionally, TIP assists with immigration business process improvement at ports of entry chosen for PISCES installation.

TIP provides the structure and methodology for meaningful counterterrorism cooperation between the United States and the participating nation. Host nation and USG elements can identify trends and patterns, track suspicious individuals, collect evidentiary data, and link information in post-event analysis.

For FY 2007, funds requested will support significant enhancements to the existing watch listing system software in order to provide a fraudulent document detection capability, a biometrics search capability, and greatly improved name-searching effectiveness. Funds will also support program expansion and strengthening specifically within the highest priority countries, namely Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Kenya. Funds are also required to sustain existing system capabilities in the twenty other countries expected to be participating in the program in 2007.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)/Performance Evaluation**

TIP was assessed as "effective" in its re-evaluation under the PART process for the FY 2005 budget cycle. As a result, the TIP program will no longer be evaluated, thus no evaluation will be done for FY 2006 or FY 2007.

For FY 2005 and FY 2006, key Indicators for the program included: (1) Number of TIP PISCES phased installations completed per yearly appropriation; (2) Percentage of the highest priority countries capable of screening for terrorists through implementation of the Terrorist Interdiction Program; and (3) Percentage of

foreign government usage of the Terrorist Interdiction Program's watch list system across all sites at which the system is installed.

**Terrorist Interdiction Program**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	50
Djibouti	25	-	75
Ethiopia	-	-	200
Ghana	-	-	50
Kenya	285	-	300
Senegal	-	-	50
Tanzania	-	-	175
Uganda	-	-	150
Zambia	-	-	125
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,175</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	-	-	50
Philippines	-	-	200
Thailand	1,000	1,695	400
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Georgia	-	-	150
Kosovo	-	-	150
Macedonia	-	-	150
Malta	-	-	50
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Algeria	-	-	200
Iraq	750	-	1,000
Morocco	-	-	175
Tunisia	-	-	150
Yemen	100	-	400
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,925</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	100	500	400
Bangladesh	300	-	200
Nepal	-	-	150
Pakistan	900	1,000	1,000
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,750</b>

**Terrorist Interdiction Program**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Program Equipment	1,500	2,250	5,800
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>5,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>11,800</b>

**Humanitarian Demining Program**  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Account</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>NADR-HD</b>	<b>68,944</b>	<b>65,340</b>	<b>74,300</b>
Humanitarian Demining Program	59,024	55,440	64,300
International Trust Fund	9,920	9,990	10,000

**Strategic Goal: Humanitarian Response**

<b>Performance Goal</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>HT.01 Assistance for Refugees and other Victims</b>	68,944	65,340	74,300

The U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program seeks to relieve human suffering caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) while promoting U.S. foreign policy interests. Program objectives are designed to protect victims of conflict and promote regional stability by reducing civilian casualties, creating conditions for the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes, and restoring access to land and infrastructure. The U.S. furthers these objectives by supporting mine action projects and by helping to develop indigenous mine action capabilities in mine-affected nations.

The FY 2007 request for \$64,300,000 in humanitarian demining and \$10,000,000 in International Trust Fund (ITF) demonstrates a continued U.S. commitment to foster a world that is safe from the impacts of landmines. The U.S. has contributed more than \$1 billion from Department of State, Department of Defense and U.S. Agency for International Development sources to support mine action efforts in over forty countries. Besides contributing to a global reduction in landmine casualties from over 26,000 in 2000 to under 10,000 this year, programs supported by these funds have returned thousands of hectares of land to productive use, rehabilitated vital infrastructure such as roads, wells and schools, as well as facilitated the safe return of millions of refugees. NADR Humanitarian Demining Program funding is being requested for 15 country programs and a variety of multi-national and crosscutting mine action initiatives. Funds will be provided to commercial firms, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to support mine clearance operations, purchase detection, clearance equipment, facilitate training and/or provide mine risk education. An additional \$10,000,000 in funds for mine action is being requested and justified under the NADR ITF section. All of these activities will be closely coordinated with NADR small arms light weapons (SA/LW) and conventional weapons destruction efforts to ensure the greatest possible synergy between the programs.

<b>Initiative/Program</b>	<b>Humanitarian Mine Action and Post-Conflict Security</b>	
<b>Description</b>	PM's humanitarian mine action program advances sustainable development and global interests by providing a humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects generated by landmines, unexploded ordnance and abandoned ordnance	
<b>Indicator</b>	Countries Reaching Sustainment or End State/Cumulative Budget Authority	
<b>Targets</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	19 countries/\$599 million measure: 3.2
	<b>FY 2005</b>	18 countries/\$519 million measure: 3.5

Performance Outcomes: The humanitarian demining program has achieved a number of performance results, including:

- Afghanistan: In 2005 State funded demining and clearance teams have cleared approximately 14,000,000 sq. meters of land and destroyed 200,000 explosive devices. Of special interest our EOD teams have additionally destroyed 82 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and 36,402 rockets.
- Azerbaijan: The robust USG assistance provided since FY 2000 has added much needed stability to the program and increased Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action ability to synchronize operations, expand capacity and ensure quality training and oversight. Between 2001 and 2004, 13.8 million square meters of land has been cleared. A national plan has been developed to eliminate the threat of landmines and UXO from all accessible areas of the country by 2008.
- Laos: With substantive U.S. assistance, Laos established the National Regulatory Agency in September 2004 to manage HMA. UXO Laos is actively expanding HMA operations and has developed a comprehensive strategic plan. U.S. assistance is focused on the development of a responsive and accountable mine action program and increased capacity. Laos cleared 8.8 million square meters (m<sup>2</sup>) of mines and UXO in 2003, 11.31 million square meters in 2004 and 9.16 million in the first half of 2005.
- Lebanon: The highly successful integration of mine detection dog teams, mechanical flails, and manual deminers have produced a greatly increased rate of mine and UXO clearance and a significant expansion in the amount of cleared land returned to productive use (2002: 145,600 m<sup>2</sup>; 2003; 331,845 m<sup>2</sup>). Beirut became mine-safe in June 2005. Lebanon is well on the way to achieving an indigenous HMA capacity by the end of FY 2009.
- Mozambique: By the end of 2005 there has been substantial progress towards fulfilling the Mozambican five years Mine Action Plan (2002-2006), which supports the Government's National Poverty Reduction Action Plan. Clearance of approximately 6.9 million m<sup>2</sup> of land by government, commercial and NGO operators led to safe working and living environments for 136 villages. U.S. assistance to HALO Trust operations supports reaching impact-free in the four Northern provinces by 2007. Continued assistance to the U.S. military trained Armed Defense Force humanitarian demining cadre will sustain quality of skills and logistical resources.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) / Performance Evaluation**

For preparation of the FY 2006 budget, the Administration reevaluated the Department's Humanitarian Demining Program (HDP) using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program was again rated as effective. The program makes a unique contribution in providing mine risk education and mine clearance training and assistance with the goal of helping foreign mine-affected nations develop indigenous mine action capabilities. The PART findings were one factor used in the overall decision-making process for resources allocations.

In response to recommendations in the FY 2005 PART review, the HDP revised existing annual performance measures and developed an additional performance measure toward better indications of progress toward the long-term target that measures the number of countries achieving an indigenous mine action capacity with little external funding support. HDP also demonstrated progress on its efficiency measure and incorporated the measure into the PART for the FY 2006 budget.

Key Indicators: (1) Countries reaching sustainment or end state/cumulative budget authority; (2) Square meters of land cleared in U.S. program countries (3) Number of U.S. program countries able to sustain future operations with indigenous capacity with little to no external funding.

### **Performance Ratings**

<b>Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Amount of funds mobilized by outside agencies/organizations for mine action through their participation in the public-private partnership program.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	\$3 million generated for mine action by private sector with help of PM/WRA.
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	Help partners generate \$5 million for mine action.
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANTLY ABOVE TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	Help partners generate \$7 million for mine action.
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANTLY ABOVE TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	Help partners generate \$8 million for mine action.
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	Help partners generate \$10 million for mine action.
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	Help partners generate \$12 million for mine action and Small Arms / Light Weapons destruction

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Number of countries receiving U.S. humanitarian mine action assistance that eliminated the most pressing humanitarian impacts and are now able to sustain future operations with indigenous capacity with little to no external funding.	
<b>FY 2002 Baseline</b>	9
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	17
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY BELOW TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	15
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	<b>ABOVE TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	17
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	19
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	21

<b>Part Measure/Performance Indicator and Rating</b>	
Percentage of countries targeted for end state in 2009 that are meeting all capacity-building targets as defined in their respective country plans.	
<b>FY 2003 Baseline</b>	N/A - new indicator in FY 2004
<b>FY 2004 Target</b>	75%
<b>FY 2004 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	80%
<b>FY 2005 Rating</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	85%
<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	90%
<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	90%

**Humanitarian Demining Program**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Sudan	2,500	2,400	3,500
Angola	6,172	6,000	6,000
Chad	1,000	2,200	3,000
Eritrea	2,800	350	400
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	500
Mozambique	2,336	1,900	1,000
Senegal	-	300	600
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>14,808</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	3,920	4,900	5,000
Laos	2,500	3,300	3,400
Vietnam	3,051	3,300	3,500
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>9,471</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,900</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Azerbaijan	3,500	2,800	2,500
Georgia	3,000	950	1,500
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Iraq	2,840	-	5,000
Lebanon	2,300	1,000	2,000
Yemen	750	700	500
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	13,700	13,500	13,700
Sri Lanka	2,700	3,500	1,000
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>14,700</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
OAS Demining	1,766	1,740	1,800
Colombia	-	300	750
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,550</b>

**Humanitarian Demining Program**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Demining Administrative Expenses	690	705	700
Demining Crosscutting Initiatives	999	5,595	2,500
Demining Emergency Response	2,500	-	2,500
Demining New Country Programs	-	-	1,500
Demining Post-Graduation Support	-	-	1,450
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>8,650</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,024</b>	<b>55,440</b>	<b>64,300</b>

## International Trust Fund

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-ITF	9,920	9,900	10,000

The program supporting the International Trust Fund (ITF) for Demining and Mine Victims' Assistance is a special component of the U.S. humanitarian demining program, which supports our nation's strategic objective to "Advance sustainable development and global interests" by providing a "humanitarian response" to the harmful social and economic effects generated by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned ordnance (AO). In addition, U.S. contributions to the ITF foster regional stability through mine action projects funded by more than 20 countries, the European Union and more than 30 international non-governmental organizations, commercial firms, philanthropic foundations and other donors.

The ITF was established by the Republic of Slovenia, yet operates as an independent international organization. It commenced financial operations in September 1998, initially focusing on Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ITF has been a success both operationally and financially and has become the demining instrument of choice for the international community in the Balkans. Currently, the ITF provides financial support for over two-thirds of all demining operations being conducted in the region. Among ITF's successes are:

- Facilitated the clearance of over 56 million square meters of land in the Balkans and nearly 1 million square meters in the Caucasus region from 1999 to September 2005.
- Advances regional cooperation through its work as a founding member of the South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMAC).
- Fostered mine victims assistance programs through the Slovenian Rehabilitation Institute and rehabilitation centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, which among other services, treated over 860 mine victims and trained over 320 health care specialists.

In May 1998, Congress appropriated \$28 million for the ITF to assist mine-affected countries in the Balkan region. Since then, the United States has contributed more than \$82 million in matching and unilateral contributions to support mine action in the Balkans and the Caucasus. These funds have been provided to the ITF to match other donor contributions, thus effectively doubling funding available for humanitarian mine action projects executed by the international donor community through the ITF. Without the United States matching funds as a draw for other international donors humanitarian mine action in the Balkans would be drastically reduced with significant negative consequences for mine and unexploded ordnance casualty rates, economic development and regional security.

The FY 2007 request for \$10 million will continue matching dollar-for-dollar the contributions of other international donors. In 2005, the ITF operated in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, coordinating a broad range of mine action activities. The bulk of the FY 2007 contribution will fund humanitarian mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, which despite the assistance provided through the ITF remain the most heavily mine impacted of the Balkan states, as well as continuing assistance to Albania and Serbia and Montenegro. Some sustainment assistance such as equipment and training will also be provided to indigenous demining capabilities in Macedonia and Kosovo established with past U.S. assistance.

## Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
NADR-SALW	6,944	8,663	8,600

The Global War on Terrorism demands a robust U.S. Government program that aggressively combats the risk of the conventional arms threat. The proliferation of conventional weapons, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and other small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and associated munitions, poses a direct threat to the national security of the United States. The NADR-SA/LW program addresses the threat from these and other conventional weapons.

Post Cold War-era surpluses of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) worldwide—often poorly secured and susceptible to theft or illicit transfer—have become a major source of arms on the global black market. The SA/LW program encourages nations to reduce MANPADS inventories and offers assistance in securing remaining stocks. The Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program seeks to destroy surplus and illicit stocks of military SA/LW and associated ammunition, as well as to assist states to properly secure remaining SA/LW stocks required for legitimate defense needs so that they will not leak into the black market. The program supports U.S. national interests in promoting regional stability, minimizing threats to civilian populations, combating terrorism and crime, rebuilding post-conflict societies, and protecting U.S. and allied forces deployed overseas. SA/LW generally refers to military-style automatic rifles, machine guns, man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and light mortars.

If not expeditiously destroyed or secured, stocks of arms and ammunition left over after the cessation of hostilities frequently recirculate into neighboring regions, exacerbating conflict and crime. The SA/LW program often encounters weapons storage facilities and procedures that could be significantly improved and made more secure with modest improvements. Assisting states to properly secure SA/LW stocks required for defense needs help prevent many weapons from leaking into the black market. This includes not only SA/LW stocks but also larger caliber munitions that the Department will be able to address to counter the threat that poses immediate dangers to civilians and state infrastructures. The program offers large dividends in threat reduction for a modest investment and complements other efforts in the war on terrorism.

The small arms/light weapons program has had a number of successes, including:

- The destruction/disabling of over 16,000 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) since 2003.
- The destruction of over 800,000 SA/LW and over 80 million rounds of ammunition in 20 countries since the program's inception in FY 2001.

The FY 2007 request will sustain existing SA/LW and MANPADS reduction programs in countries with significant excess weapons stocks (e.g., Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Ukraine and Yemen). It also will support continued destruction of weapons collected in post-conflict countries such as Afghanistan and Sudan.

In addition to anticipated requirements for the established SA/LW destruction programs, the additional funds will continue to support unforeseen MANPADS elimination and SA/LW destruction needs. As the

program has matured since its inception in 2001, a requirement for a rapid response capability to meet urgent/unforeseen SA/LW destruction needs has emerged.

**Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Sudan	560	600	600
Angola	115	-	-
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	29	200	-
Philippines	-	600	-
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Albania	-	300	300
Azerbaijan	400	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	400	700
Bulgaria	-	400	700
Georgia	405	650	-
Russia	-	-	500
Serbia and Montenegro	408	800	2,000
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	-
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Yemen	-	800	1,000
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	3,000	1,000	1,500
Kazakhstan	295	200	-
Tajikistan	200	-	-
<b>Subtotal - South and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Colombia	-	200	-
Ecuador	-	200	-
Nicaragua	32	-	-
Peru	-	200	-
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

**Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Admin/Assessments	-	-	250
Global Response/New Country Programs	-	613	1,050
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	-	<b>613</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>8,663</b>	<b>8,600</b>

## Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
GHAI	1,373,920	1,975,050	2,894,000

The Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is the principle source of new funding for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (the Emergency Plan). The Emergency Plan’s vision is to help turn the tide of this global pandemic. The FY 2007 request for the GHAI account is \$2.894 billion, a significant increase that will be used to sharply ramp up treatment, care, and prevention activities in the 15 focus countries by building on the demonstrated success of the programs on the ground and the capacity that has been built in the Focus Countries during the first three years of the Emergency Plan. The Emergency Plan’s commitment to holding programs accountable for achieving results has ensured that funds are used effectively and has allowed us to measure the outcomes achieved with U.S. funding. The request includes funding for country-based activities, centrally-funded programs, international partners, technical oversight and management, and strategic information and evaluation activities.

**Country Activities** – \$2.136 billion is requested to expand integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs in 15 focus countries, consisting of Botswana, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia. An additional \$50 million will be used to fund HIV/AIDS activities in other countries, complementing funds provided from the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH), the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA), and from accounts of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

**Central Programs** – \$480 million is requested to support centrally-funded technical leadership and technical assistance activities and specific programs in the following areas: anti-retroviral therapy, safe medical injections, safe blood supply, orphans and vulnerable children, abstinence and faithfulness, human capacity development, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and supply chain management.

**International Partners** - \$127 million will supplement funding from the CSH and Health and Human Services accounts to support international partners. \$100 million is requested for a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria from this account in addition to \$200 million proposed under the CSH and HHS accounts. In addition, \$27 million is requested in this account for a contribution to UNAIDS.

**Technical Oversight and Management** - \$65 million is requested to fund technical oversight and management costs. This request includes funding for the salaries and travel costs of the technical and management experts that oversee implementation and monitor and backstop the program from the headquarters of the various agencies that implement the Emergency Plan, including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, and the Peace Corps, as well as \$13 million to fund the administrative expenses of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

**Strategic Information** - \$36 million is requested for Strategic Information activities that monitor program performance; track progress toward goals; evaluate the efficacy of interventions; and provide descriptive information about Emergency Plan activities.

### Use of FY 2007 Funding In the Focus Countries:

Please note: Information on implementing partners is available on the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator website and in the PEPFAR operational plans. The FY 2007 funding levels for Focus Countries are preliminary and will be reviewed and updated based on country performance data.

**Botswana (\$58 million).** Botswana is experiencing one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world, with the second-highest HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa. About 37.4% of pregnant women 15 to 49 years of age are infected with HIV (2003). Data from the Government of Botswana (GOB) reveals that HIV prevalence in the general population (18 months to 64 years) is 17.1%. There is a growing problem of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC): the 2004 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS II) estimates that 16.7% (close to 110,000) of all children aged 0-18 years in Botswana are orphans (i.e. lost at least one parent to death most likely due to AIDS). This number could increase to 159,000-214,000 by 2010.

In FY 2007, the Emergency Plan will focus prevention activities by continuing to support the national prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) program and abstinence, behavior change and other prevention activities including a comprehensive community intervention targeting youth and men. Areas for potential expansion include workplace activities, prevention activities targeted specially to HIV positive individuals and discordant couples, and addressing the alcohol-HIV interface.

The Emergency Plan will support basic palliative care by completing its integration in public health facilities and community based activities. The USG will also increase support to ensure full integration of TB/HIV into the ARV program including testing TB patients in all public facilities for HIV infection and screening of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) for TB infection. The Emergency Plan will support the scale-up of OVC interventions implemented in FY 2006 that resulted in increased coverage, scope and number of OVC served by 20% and will assist the GOB and the large non-governmental organization (NGO), Tebelopele, to strengthen and expand HIV counseling and testing (CT) in all clinical and community settings.

The Emergency Plan will support completion of the rollout of adult and pediatric antiretroviral (ARV) therapies to community clinics. Emphasis will be given to the decentralization of treatment monitoring tests by strengthening laboratory capacities of district hospitals and the community clinic infrastructures. The USG will increase the capacity at the Central Medical Store to improve the supply chain management of ARV drugs and related products and will assist the GOB in strengthening public private partnerships by training private sector doctors on adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART).

The Emergency Plan will continue to build capacity and strengthen systems by assisting the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the implementation of revised national strategies for human resources and integrated service delivery; strengthening the district-level, community-level, civil society and workplace response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through targeted programs and training; and providing training for HIV/AIDS program managers.

**Cote d'Ivoire (\$47 million).** Cote d'Ivoire has the highest HIV prevalence in West Africa with an estimated 570,000 HIV-infected people and an urban antenatal prevalence rate of 9.5%. A 19% decrease in life expectancy is estimated in 2005, along with an increase of 53% in the adult mortality rate due to HIV/AIDS, while an estimated 310,000 children have lost one or both parents to the disease. TB continues to be the leading cause of AIDS deaths, with 47% of the annual 18,000 patients newly diagnosed with TB co-infected with HIV and in need of both HIV and TB treatment.

Although chronic political and military crisis continues to divide the country, the interagency Emergency Plan team, in collaboration with the government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) and other partners, is confident that scale-up of service delivery with effective implementation is feasible during FY 2007. HIV prevention activities will be expanded through promotion of targeted behavior change to reduce sexual risks among youth, couples, and HIV-positive persons and their partners while targeting high-risk populations such as uniformed services, ex-combatants, truckers and transactional sex workers to achieve national coverage. The ongoing integration of PMTCT services with linkages to other family-based care and treatment services will be increased with a doubling of sites to more than 200.

In the area of care, the Emergency Plan will continue to help the GOCI expand quality CT services through two complementary strategies: integrated routine provider initiated CT at health services, and sustainable youth- and couple-friendly CT services in community settings. National and local government and the private sector will provide matching funds and/or contributions to promote sustainability and Emergency Plan resources will also complement the work of the Global Fund and other donors. OVC living in HIV-affected families will be identified through the array of HIV and social services and will be linked to a comprehensive care network of services. Linking home and community based palliative care to clinic-based care will provide a continuum of care for PLWHA.

At current funding levels, an estimated 35,000 persons will receive ARV at the end of 2007. As the leading donor, the Emergency Plan will play a critical role in determining the pace of national scale-up; continue to support the national treatment access program; and help strengthen key systems that are critical for scale-up of quality and sustainable treatment services.

Building on 2006 achievements, the Emergency Plan will continue to support human and organizational capacity building; public-private sector partnerships; and improved planning, coordination and advocacy efforts. Programs will address HIV- and gender-related stigma and discrimination and sub-grants to national partners, including community-based organizations (CBO)/faith-based organizations (FBO), will continue to expand the civil-society response to HIV/AIDS. Strategic information activities will continue to promote improved planning and coordination. In 2007, roll-out is planned for the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system at three pilot regions.

**Ethiopia (\$225 million).** Ethiopia is the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa with a national adult HIV seroprevalence for 2003 estimated at 4.4%. Approximately 100,000 eligible PLWHA will be on antiretroviral treatment by September 2007 and 262,000 Ethiopians living with HIV/AIDS will be provided a range of medical and non-medical care and support. Approximately 215,000 orphans and other vulnerable children affected by AIDS and 262,000 Ethiopians living with HIV/AIDS will be provided a range of medical and non-medical care and support. PEPFAR assistance will enable approximately 1,000,000 Ethiopians to know their HIV status through CT.

The prevention program, following the abstinence, be faithful and condom (ABC) model, will be operational in all urban and peri-urban hotspots reaching up to 85% of Ethiopia's population with mass media prevention programs and through targeted behavior change programs in communities within the health networks. Prevention activities will focus on youth, the uniformed services, men with mobility/money, commercial sex workers, domestic workers, refugees, and prevention among positives. Prevention efforts in rural areas will include faith- and youth-focused activities. Home births will be targeted to improve PMTCT uptake using health extension workers and traditional birth attendants. The nation's blood supply will be safer with 32 blood banks operational and the proportion of blood donated from volunteers increased.

In the area of care, assistance will support comprehensive service delivery following the ART Health Network model. Each of the network facilities will deliver CT, PMTCT, sexually transmitted infections

(STI), TB, opportunistic infections (OI), and ART services supported by strong strategic information and laboratories. The health network will encompass 126 public (including military and private sector) hospitals and 560 health centers networks in the 11 regions of the country, reaching approximately 75% of the population, or about 55 million people. PLWHA will be provided basic preventive care packages consisting of physical, psychological, social, spiritual, and material care and support. Ethiopian professionals, para-professionals, and community based individuals will be trained to provide appropriate and quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care interventions using standardized protocols at each point in the system. Training will be decentralized to the regional and site levels, and major centers (local and US universities) will be linked with each other through tele-health technologies. Emphasis will also be placed on pre-service training to ensure that health workers become equipped with the knowledge they need for HIV practice. The Global Fund and PEPFAR Ethiopia will be fully integrated and extended to areas beyond treatment and World Bank MAP 2 assistance will be leveraged.

**Guyana (\$25 million).** The most recent UNAIDS estimates suggest that Guyana currently has one of the highest incidence rates of HIV infection in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, second only to Haiti. Adult prevalence is estimated to be about 2.5% and, consistent with trends in other Caribbean countries, the epidemic is generalized. Approximately 1500 adults and children with HIV/AIDS will receive ART and 10,000 individuals will receive care and support by September 2007.

Prevention activities will be implemented through major activities targeting youth and other at-risk populations, such as men-who-have-sex-with-men (MSM), commercial sex workers (CSW), miners and other mobile populations (e.g., loggers, sugar cane workers, transport industry workers, and migrants crossing the Guyana-Brazil border), to encourage primary and secondary abstinence, fidelity messages in sexually active adults, reduce stigma and discrimination, and, where applicable, promote consistent and correct condom use. The Emergency Plan will also continue to support the expansion of high quality PMTCT services by continuing to provide support for 45 PMTCT site facilities by 2007.

In the area of care, the primary focus (outside of facility-based clinical care) will be home-based care and support (HBC). Emergency Plan funds will enable the expansion of services to PLWHA within a HBC model. Services that address the psychological, spiritual, and social support needed by PLWHA and their households will be strengthened. In order to reach the 2007 treatment goal of 1500 patients, approximately 300 ARV-eligible persons will be identified by focusing largely on increasing use and access to prevention services. Work with OVC will be expanded in strong partnership with UNICEF and NGOs. Emergency Plan funds will support care and support services to OVC through the strengthening of referral networks between government, NGO social services and care and support services, and will enhance national capacity to track and support individual OVC cases over time to ensure ongoing provision of quality care and support.

Treatment and support will be expanded in the areas of training, technical assistance, supportive supervision, and provision of drugs and commodities to five hospitals and eight PMTCT supported sites offering care and treatment. In Guyana, the Emergency Plan has funded drug procurements in adult first and second line ARV, OI, and STI medications, as well as pediatric ARV. Forecasting in FY 2006 will determine the treatment levels for second-line therapies, over 1550 OI/STI episodes will be supported, and there will be capacity to handle 600 additional HIV cases through Emergency Plan-supported medications. Additionally, a national HIV reference laboratory which is critical for quality assurance, training, and reference testing will be established with support from the Emergency Plan funds, which in turn will support a network of six laboratories in regional public hospitals where ARV therapy will be provided in 2007. USG will continue to work in close partnership with the GOG to ensure that the coordination of strategic information in Guyana's HIV/AIDS sector is carefully and transparently monitored and assessed on a routine basis, and in full collaboration with all stakeholders.

**Haiti (\$63 million).** Haiti is the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere and has the lowest gross domestic product per capita in the Caribbean resulting in 77% of its estimated 8,500,000 people living at or below the absolute poverty level according to the UNDP. Haiti also has the highest HIV prevalence of any nation in the Latin American and Caribbean region with the latest estimate for the general population ranging from 2.9% in rural areas to 3.4% in urban areas. Haiti is second only to Brazil in the absolute numbers of HIV positive persons in the Western Hemisphere with an estimated number between 157,710 and 275,742.

The Emergency Plan will continue to support prevention activities, including PMTCT, ARV delivery sites, high risk clinics for commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, and the police force through strategies such as education regarding early symptoms of STI, AB messages, partner reduction, safe sex practices, and delaying the start of sexual activities messages for the youth. Given the statistic that nearly 80% of pregnant women deliver at home, additional effort will be placed on community based or home based strategies to bring PMTCT to this population.

Care efforts will focus on aggressive and expanded counseling and testing, with a special focus on the most at risk populations (such as CSW/prostitutes, MSM, police force, truck drivers, and migratory workers along the border). Palliative care strategies will encompass the scale up of treatment for opportunistic infections for PLWHA, psychosocial support, and social services that promote adherence to treatment regimens. By FY 2007, major strides in the integration of TB/HIV testing and treatment should be well underway; thus, maintaining this success and ensuring that all TB/HIV patients receive TB/HIV testing with appropriate referral and treatment will be a priority. OVC activities will be guided by the national strategy developed in 2006.

In FY 2007, the Haiti treatment plan will build on the 31 sites anticipated to be operational by the end of FY 2006. All 10 departments will have clinical services available for ARV treatment and the strategy for FY 2007 will continue to promote national geographical coverage for ARV services in all 10 departments. Emphasis will continue to be placed on developing public sites and promoting public/private partnerships to deliver ARV services. ARV drug procurement will continue to be managed by the contracted partner through the Supply Chain Management System. Following the completion of the National Reference Laboratory in 2006, collaboration will continue to develop the technical capacity of this new institution in the areas of TB culture, HIV resistance testing, and quality assurance (QA)/quality control (QC) capacity.

The final component of the FY 2007 PEPFAR plan will focus on extending the electronic medical record system to the remaining sites, and linking this system with the national surveillance system in order to report aggregated data. A national policy regarding one monitoring and evaluation system for HIV/AIDS activities and a well defined coordinating structure for all HIV/AIDS activities will be developed in collaboration with the Global Fund, other donors and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (or MSPP).

**Kenya (\$285 million).** Kenya has achieved remarkable results in the first two years of the Emergency Plan, particularly in treatment with the number of Kenyan's on ARVs increasing more than five-fold. With an estimated 1.3 million HIV-positive men, women and children, Kenya ranks among the top five nations globally in numbers of infected citizens. Meeting treatment and care needs for this large population will require significantly increased resources over and above FY 2006 funding levels. Failure to adequately support prevention will mean larger numbers in need of care.

It will be vitally important to continue to place a priority on efforts to prevent new infections so that achievements made to date will not be undermined. Given the large number of HIV-positive women of child-bearing age, effective prevention interventions that complement existing PMTCT and treatment programs targeting women will need to be developed. Prevention programs will continue to emphasize

AB; will work to make the Kenyan blood supply safe and adequate; and will promote the adoption of safer injection practices in public and private health care facilities nationwide.

By 2007, the essential infrastructure for stable HIV treatment capacity of nearly 200,000 Kenyans will be largely in place. Maintaining the gains that have been achieved will be a major challenge. 2007 may be the year in which the percentage of HIV-positive Kenyans in need of second or third line regimens will move from the low single to double digits, which will necessitate development of increased capacity for viral resistance monitoring. The Emergency Plan will continue to work closely with the host government to ensure that public sector/parastatal procurement, warehousing, and distribution systems work as effectively as possible.

By 2007, partners supporting OVC will have fully met the Department of Children's Services (DCS) expectation that all six of a child's essential needs will be met before that child is counted as "supported." In addition to the community based programs supported by the Emergency Plan to curb the explosive growth and inconsistent quality of care in orphanages, the Emergency Plan will work with DCS in 2007 to implement its priority program to inspect, license, and monitor all institutional facilities caring for OVC. The program to integrate TB and HIV services and programs should be fully operational and national in scope by 2007 and the Emergency Plan will continue to support the over 500 VCT sites across Kenya that provide a vital prevention intervention as well as a link to treatment where necessary.

The Emergency Plan will invest in health-maintaining activities, such as adequate nutrition, which can delay the progress of the disease; provide home-based care services to help prevent opportunistic infections; support hospice programs that provide quality services at the end of life; and continue to work in the policy arena to insure that those who are widowed or orphaned by AIDS are neither stigmatized nor exploited.

The Strategic Information team will continue to monitor and report on results being achieved and will build on the strengthened national monitoring and evaluation system that is managed by the Government of Kenya (GOK) so that the combined results of all groups contributing to the response to AIDS can be more adequately assessed.

**Mozambique (\$124 million).** With HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years at 16% in 2004, Mozambique is experiencing a severe, generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic. By the end of FY 2007 in Mozambique, approximately 60,000 adults and children will receive ART for HIV/AIDS, and 430,000 individuals will receive care and support as a result of programs funded by the Emergency Plan.

Emergency Plan activities in Mozambique that prevent the spread of HIV will continue to include PMTCT; promote abstinence, faithfulness, and delay of sexual debut; specifically target high-risk groups (e.g. uniformed services, mobile populations, and migrant workers); and ensure blood, biomedical, and injection safety. In the area of care, the Emergency Plan will enable partner organizations to ensure access to a full complement of six essential services to more than 10% of OVC. The Emergency Plan will continue to provide training and financial support to expand palliative care to people living with HIV/AIDS at both the facility and community levels, where home-based care will be delivered through faith-based, community-based and non-governmental organizations. FY 2007 funds will support service delivery at HIV counseling and testing sites in the Ministry of Health, military hospitals serving civilians as well as military personnel and at the community level. The Emergency Plan will support procurement of HIV test kits, training of counselors, and oversight by the MOH and National AIDS Council. Community based counseling and testing programs will be piloted in FY 2007, and the most effective models will be identified and expanded to additional provinces in FY 2007. The MOH will continue to develop HIV care within TB services and integrate TB/HIV programs at all ARV treatment sites.

During FY 2007, the Emergency Plan will expand access to ARV therapy in Mozambique. Technical assistance and training will strengthen pharmaceutical logistics information and control systems to ensure a reliable supply of ARVs for all sites delivering ARV treatment services. There will be up to 60,000 patients on ART by the end of 2007, including 700 on second-line and 3,000 on pediatric ARVs. The USG will improve and expand laboratory capacity to support implementation of ARV treatment programs in FY 2007 by providing training, equipment and reagents for national and provincial clinical laboratories. Finally, financial support, technical assistance and training will be provided to strengthen strategic information systems, institutional capacity and human resources needed to expand and sustain HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in Mozambique.

**Namibia (\$73 million).** Namibia has a severe, generalized HIV epidemic with an estimated 230,000 HIV-infected individuals and an HIV prevalence of 19.7%. HIV transmission is almost exclusively through heterosexual contact and mother-to-child transmission. The TB case rate of 813 cases per 100,000 is the highest in the world, and HIV co-infection is estimated at 60%. By the end of FY 2007, over 200,000 people will receive care and support and over 34,000 will receive treatment as a result of programs funded by the Emergency Plan.

Prevention activities include PMTCT, AB programs, condom promotion and distribution, targeting of most-at-risk populations, and blood and injection safety. By March 2007, the Emergency Plan goal is to increase coverage to 70% of women eligible for PMTCT services, reaching 37,500 women, and to provide 7,000 HIV-positive pregnant women with a full course of ARV prophylaxis. Abstinence and faithfulness programs will be further expanded in all regions, including the incorporation of alcohol and substance abuse into prevention messages.

Care activities include CT, clinical care, palliative care and support for OVC. Routine provider-initiated counseling and testing will be promoted for HIV/AIDS-related conditions to improve access of PLWHA to prevention, care, and treatment. TB/HIV services will also be supported. Programs to reach the most vulnerable OVC will be expanded, working with ministries, schools, communities and faith-based organizations.

Recruitment and training of additional health care professionals will address the lack of medical providers in Namibia and support will be increased to consolidate services at the existing sites and to explore expansion of treatment to selected high-burden health centers and clinics. Technical and financial support will expand and strengthen the USG-supported national health information systems. Funding will continue to focus on human resource development, organizational capacity building, community mobilization and advocacy and benefit education.

**Nigeria (\$272 million).** Because of its large population, Nigeria carries one of the heaviest HIV/AIDS burdens in Africa despite its relatively low prevalence rate. Estimates of the HIV-infected population range between 3.2 and 3.8 million and are projected to increase to 3.7-4.3 million by 2008. Nigeria also has one of the highest tuberculosis burdens in the world. Available data indicate that between 25-50% of Nigerian TB patients also have HIV, but no systematic survey of co-infection rates has been conducted since 2000 (FGON, 2001, WHO 2003).

With FY 2007 funding, prevention activities will be scaled-up through CBO staff trained in previous years. The prevention portfolio will focus on ABC activities targeted for different populations, PMTCT, reducing medical transmission of HIV, and blood safety. Established linkages with faith communities will allow for increased reach into rural areas through the support of religious leaders.

The Emergency Plan will support the dissemination and use of all established national and international guidelines related to HIV treatment, care and support. It is expected by 2007 that all national guidelines

will be established and revisions will continue as necessary due to changing policy and technology. Work will begin on integrating legislation (currently pending) that protects the rights of PLWHA. Counseling and testing services are also being scaled up and major efforts are under way to ensure that comprehensive prevention, care and treatment services are available at an increasing number of sites. Additionally, expansion of treatment will be possible due to significant progress in improving essential public health facilities to prepare them to deliver ART services.

TB/HIV integration that will continue at both service delivery and training centers and existing referral networks between the national TB program and ARV program will be reinforced. Network build-out and strengthened referral for both laboratory and ART services will continue to be a primary focus.

Donor coordination will be a high priority, especially as USG Nigeria leverages Emergency Plan investments in infrastructure and programming. The HIV/AIDS Donor Coordination group, currently under the chair of the USG, will be strengthened to support Government of Nigeria programming and to initiate inter-donor dialogue that will reduce duplication and maximize USG efforts.

**Rwanda (\$82 million).** Rwanda has a generalized, mature HIV/AIDS epidemic, with UNAIDS' estimate of 5.1% of the general population infected with HIV. Approximately 33,700 individuals including 4,000 children with HIV/AIDS will receive ART and 143,152 individuals will receive care and support by September 2007 under programs funded by the Emergency Plan.

Prevention activities will be scaled up for a wide variety of target groups through greater numbers of local Rwandan FBO and CBO. These will be primarily new partners as indicated in the Rwanda Emergency Plan five-year strategy. Behavior-change interventions that combine interpersonal counseling and mass-media campaigns will address linkages between alcohol abuse, gender-based violence and HIV. The Emergency Plan AB programs will address risky behaviors and will increase the focus on discouraging transactional sex, trans-generational sex, violence, coercive sex and discordant couples.

In the area of care, the Emergency Plan will support an increasing number of local CBO to provide a standardized package of support for PLWHA and their families. This package will emphasize the continuity of care from the clinic to the community and include prevention and treatment of OI, positive living and prevention counseling for positives, nutrition counseling and support, support for treatment adherence, a significant emphasis on follow-up tracking and CD4 testing for positives, and general clinical staging and monitoring for both adults and children. The Emergency Plan will also link OVC and PLWHA services to clinical services to ensure the continuum of care. The Emergency Plan will also place significant emphasis on community support to ensure adherence to treatment for ART and TB-HIV patients.

The Emergency Plan will place increasing emphasis on the network model of care to improve availability and accessibility of services across the country by adding 25 new satellite sites at lower-level health facilities and will increase the number of VCT/PMTCT sites that will graduate to the performance-based financing mechanism and will begin to graduate ART sites to enhance long-term sustainability.

Financial and technical assistance will be provided to the Government of Rwanda to improve strategic information and communication systems in order to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programs; improve the quality and uniformity of the overall package of services delivered at the facility and community level; coordinate health delivery services in the network model; and improve decentralized service delivery and supervision for all health services.

**South Africa (\$330 million).** Adult HIV prevalence has risen from less than 3% to an estimated 21.5% in the past ten years. With 6.2 million citizens infected with HIV, South Africa has more infected adults and

children than any other country in the world. AIDS-associated mortality is high (370,000 AIDS deaths in 2003) with large increases in HIV mortality among young adults and children (40% of under-five mortality is associated with HIV in 2000). As mortality increases, so too will AIDS orphans, already numbering upwards of 1.1 million.

Global HIV/AIDS Initiative funds will be used to expand prevention, treatment and care activities building on the successful models and best practices developed in FY 2005 and FY 2006. In HIV prevention, the Emergency Plan will continue to assist the South African Government's efforts to fully integrate high quality PMTCT services into routine antenatal care; support public sector, NGO, and FBO efforts to delay the age of first sexual encounter and reduce the number of sexual partners; support evidence-based ABC communication programs at national and community levels; expand access to HIV prevention services through community-based FBO and NGO; and promote programs to reduce stigma and discrimination.

In the treatment area, the USG will aggressively support the expansion of quality antiretroviral therapy in public, private and NGO health facilities. The USG also will continue to strengthen the human resource and health system capacity to provide quality treatment services to HIV-positive individuals, and conduct targeted evaluations to document best treatment practices.

In the care area, the Emergency Plan will expand the number of communities and HIV-positive individuals receiving care through public and private sector organizations as well as NGOs and FBOs. The USG will sponsor OVC programs in the most HIV affected provinces and among disadvantaged populations and will expand the availability, access and quality of CT services through traditional and non-traditional sites.

The Emergency Plan will provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen strategic information systems; to conduct highly focused evaluations that improve program performance, effectiveness and efficiency; to document best practices in prevention, treatment and care; and to carefully monitor and evaluate program performance against established targets.

**Tanzania (\$155 million).** Tanzania's mainland faces a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic, with a 7% prevalence rate in the adult population (2004 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey). Close to 85% of HIV transmission in Tanzania occurs through heterosexual contact, less than 6% through mother-to-child transmission and less than 1% through blood transfusion. HIV is firmly established in Tanzania's urban and rural areas, particularly in high transmission trading centers, border towns, and along transport routes.

The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) ambitious National Care and Treatment Plan (NCTP) expects to have at least 100,000 PLWHA on ART by the end of calendar year 2006. The USG fully supports these objectives and will continue to work hand-in-hand with the GOT to achieve these goals through direct USG provision of antiretroviral treatment for adults and children, including the purchase of alternative first line, second line, and pediatric formulations to match GOT orders during this same time period.

In the area of prevention, the Emergency Plan will continue the development of national behavior change activities, weaving prevention messages and skill building throughout the prevention/care continuum. AB programming will target in and out of school youth, couples and men, and people practicing high risk behaviors, and the program will continue to expand national availability of PMTCT services, supporting the MOH goals of reaching 80% of all pregnant women with this service by 2008.

In the area of care, Emergency Plan funds will support the continued expansion of palliative care for PLWHA in providing community services with ART partners to improve facility-based care. Counseling and testing activities will be expanded both at stand-alone and mobile units to reach people practicing high risk behaviors and will provide linkages to treatment facilities. The Emergency Plan will continue to support GOT efforts to develop policy and implement provider initiated testing at hospitals and TB clinics,

ensuring identification of the highest number of treatment eligible patients are identified. Targeted support for OVC will be expanded as resources become available through the Global Fund and the USG. Focus will be placed on developing the Department of Social Welfare and village-level Most Vulnerable Children Committees to manage this support through national and local coordinating mechanisms.

In the area of treatment, the USG will continue its support of the NCTP by significantly expanding the number of sites receiving direct support, while continuing to provide alternative first line, second line, and pediatric anti-retroviral drugs nationally. USG support of sustainable capacity to quantify and track these drugs will be continued through funding to the Medical Stores Department and implementation of the Integrated Logistics System.

The USG efforts will also continue efforts to address the critical need for a skilled workforce to support all aspects of the prevention/care continuum. Financial and technical resources will be leveraged to strengthen national data collection and reporting systems, including a Health Management Information System and a facility-based monitoring capacity.

**Uganda (\$188 million).** Uganda has a maturing HIV/AIDS epidemic. This year the adult HIV prevalence is 7%, and approximately 800,000 Ugandans are HIV-positive. Women, urban dwellers and the conflict regions are the most severely affected, and 50% of married HIV-positive persons have an HIV-negative spouse.

Uganda's ABC model will be a major focus of Emergency Plan prevention activities. Programs will target youth with AB messages through a variety of methods. National communication initiatives promoting faithfulness, particularly those targeting men, will be increased. Prevention activities for high-risk groups such as internally displaced people, residents of conflict areas, and the military will be scaled up. Emergency Plan support to the national prevention program in 200 PMTCT facilities will continue, with the aim of reaching 150,000 women and their partners. Another major focus of Uganda's prevention strategy will be prevention with positives, with a focus on couples CT and individual counseling, partner testing, family planning and condoms. PMTCT programs will expand integration of CT for partners and family members of HIV positive women, as well as linking families into the care and treatment network.

Emergency Plan funds will continue to support a host of indigenous organizations, FBO, and other NGO networks and public sector facilities to deliver comprehensive HIV palliative care. Programs will supply key commodities for palliative and basic health care directly, as well as psychosocial support and nutrition services through direct or wrap around services. Support will be increased to ensure cross-testing of TB and HIV positive patients and to provide care and treatment when appropriate.

Treatment services will be expanded primarily in the conflict areas in northern Uganda and for children and families identified through PMTCT, with an emphasis on early diagnosis and subsequent treatment for infants. Increasingly, the focus will shift to improving quality and integrating prevention services. The national laboratory system will continue to be strengthened and technical assistance will be provided to strengthen the national quality assurance system for ART and to improve patient management and monitoring systems.

Financial and technical assistance will strengthen health management and logistics management information systems to improve tracking and monitoring of services and commodities. In addition, HIV laboratory supplies and reagents and test kits will be procured and distributed directly to health facilities. The Emergency Plan will also continue to work closely with the Government of Uganda and partners to ensure improved functioning of the Global Fund as activities come back on-line.

**Vietnam (\$54 million).** Vietnam has a population of 82 million people with an HIV prevalence rate of 0.4% and approximately 215,000 individuals are HIV positive. The epidemic in Vietnam is fueled primarily by injecting drug use as opposed to sexual transmission common in other Emergency Plan countries. Injecting drug users account for roughly 50% to 60% of all Vietnam HIV cases. Since the HIV/AIDS epidemic remains a concentrated epidemic, most prevention activities are currently focused on MARP and in the six provinces with the highest prevalence. It is estimated that Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Ho Chi Minh City, An Giang and Can Tho account for more than 80% of the HIV/AIDS infected persons in Vietnam. As a result, the Emergency Plan country team continues to focus its activities in these provinces while working closely with the MOH to develop HIV prevention, care and treatment capacity throughout the country.

Prevention will focus on high quality peer outreach and VCT services. Focusing on additional high-risk groups, PEPFAR activities will support VCT centers to reach individuals for testing; support the expansion of high quality PMTCT models into additional sites; support MOH and NGO-delivered AB messages, including media campaigns and counseling via VCT and peer outreach; expand access to HIV prevention services through CBO/FBO and NGO; and support programs to reduce stigma and discrimination.

Care will be provided to 18,780 people in Vietnam. Activities will focus on expanding access to and availability of free opportunistic infections and palliative care medications; and build upon successful models to develop comprehensive, quality services including provincial, district, and commune-level health care, home health care, counseling, and referral between prevention services, TB, STI, and HIV care services. Counseling and testing will be provided to 66,500 people and 150,000 people will receive treatment services. Treatment will focus on expanding high quality antiretroviral therapy to HIV infected individuals through MOH, MOD, NGO, and other donor-funded clinics; assisting the development of sustainable, government-centered antiretroviral procurement and distribution systems, including quality, individual training for health care workers who are administering treatment; and provision of appropriate monitoring for adherence, resistance and for adverse effects from therapy.

OVC programs will be developed and expanded based upon results of quality, USG-supported needs assessments. The Emergency Plan will conduct targeted evaluations to guide program development and implementation and to document best practices; provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen strategic information systems in order to closely monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of USG-supported programs; and assist in building a sustainable information management system for the country.

**Zambia (\$155 million).** Zambia is facing its most critical health, development and humanitarian crisis to date. An estimated 15.6% of the adult population is infected with HIV (18% of adult women and 13% of adult males) and 920,000 Zambian adults and 90,000 children are living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 89,000 persons die from AIDS every year, leaving behind an estimated 750,000 AIDS orphans. In Zambia, approximately 85,000 adults and children with HIV/AIDS will receive antiretroviral therapy (ART) and 505,000 individuals will receive care and support as a result of the Emergency Plan.

Prevention activities in Zambia will be scaled up through increased access to quality PMTCT services and the full integration of PMTCT with other maternal and child health services; promotion of healthy behavior for youth through abstinence and faithfulness programs and other prevention activities targeting high-risk populations; encouragement of fidelity among adults; improving blood and injection safety practices in health facilities; and by providing services, condoms, and behavior change interventions targeted at high risk populations to reduce HIV transmission. Strategic information systems will be strengthened to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of supported programs and to assist in building sustainable national information management.

The Emergency Plan will support increased access to and improved quality of counseling and testing services, including mobile CT to reach underserved and remote populations; continue to address the high proportion of TB and HIV co-infection by further enhancing the linkage between TB and HIV services; and provide 432,529 OVC with improved access to essential services including educational opportunities, provision of food and shelter, psychosocial support, health care, livelihood training, and access to microfinance.

The Emergency Plan will continue to provide technical assistance, training, supportive supervision, and commodities to over 80 ART sites located in the remotest areas of Zambia. Increasing demand for ART will be supported by procuring ARVs while increasing the number of children placed on ART and referred into the appropriate comprehensive HIV care programs.

**Global HIV/AIDS Initiative**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2007 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Botswana	35,544	41,000	58,000
Cote d'Ivoire	25,512	30,137	47,000
Ethiopia	69,945	109,500	225,000
Kenya	116,495	175,950	285,000
Mozambique	48,434	79,600	124,000
Namibia	37,461	51,500	73,000
Nigeria	85,928	138,100	272,000
Rwanda	43,800	60,000	82,000
South Africa	118,165	191,553	330,000
Tanzania	81,801	100,312	155,000
Uganda	122,741	145,000	188,000
Zambia	99,831	116,000	155,000
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>885,657</b>	<b>1,238,652</b>	<b>1,994,000</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Vietnam	24,044	31,214	54,000
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>24,044</b>	<b>31,214</b>	<b>54,000</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Guyana	14,753	18,000	25,000
Haiti	44,095	47,300	63,000
<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>58,848</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>88,000</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Central Programs	253,673	286,643	480,000
International Partnerships	29,000	227,700	127,000
Other Bilateral Programs	36,500	49,500	50,000
Strategic Information/Evaluation	30,500	31,185	36,000
Technical Oversight and Management	55,698	44,856	65,000
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>405,371</b>	<b>639,884</b>	<b>758,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,373,920</b>	<b>1,975,050</b>	<b>2,894,000</b>

## President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
Department of State and USAID	2,100,544	2,689,830	3,441,472
Child Survival & Health Programs Fund	674,560	673,200	505,121
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,373,920	1,975,050	2,894,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,984	1,980	1,976
Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	50,080	39,600	40,375
Department of Health and Human Services	608,746	592,694	589,958
Department of Labor	1,984	0	0
Department of Defense	7,495	5,247	0
<b>Total, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>	<b>2,718,769</b>	<b>3,287,771</b>	<b>4,031,430</b>

### Overview

The global HIV/AIDS pandemic is one of the greatest challenges of our time. Worldwide, over 40 million people are now infected. In 2005 alone, an estimated three million people died of AIDS and an estimated five million more became infected. Every day, approximately 8,000 people die. The World Health Organization reports that AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adults ages 15-59 around the world. With its severe social, economic, and political consequences, HIV/AIDS presents a security threat and violates a basic principle of development – that each generation be better off than the one before.

The United States has responded to the global challenge of HIV/AIDS with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (the Emergency Plan). The Emergency Plan was envisioned to target \$10 billion in funding to dramatically ramp up prevention, treatment, and care services in 15 of the most affected countries of the world, representing approximately 50 percent of HIV infections worldwide. The Emergency Plan also pledged to devote \$4 billion to ongoing bilateral support in 108 additional countries with existing programs, and \$1 billion over five years to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The U.S. Government remains the largest donor to the Global Fund, having contributed over \$1.4 billion from 2001 to 2005.

The vision of the Emergency Plan, laid out by the President in the five-year U.S. Global HIV/AIDS Strategy, is to turn the tide of this global pandemic. To achieve this vision, the Emergency Plan focuses significant new resources to bring to scale national HIV prevention, treatment and care programs in some of the most afflicted countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and South East Asia – the fifteen focus countries of the Emergency Plan. There are three specific goals for the focus countries:

- Support treatment for **two** million HIV-infected individuals;
- Support prevention of **seven** million new HIV infections; and
- Support care for **ten** million people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).

In addition, to amplify the global response, the Emergency Plan is:

- Encouraging bold leadership at every level to fight HIV/AIDS;
- Applying best practices to all USG bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, in concert with host governments' HIV/AIDS strategies; and
- Encouraging partners, including multilateral organizations and other governments, to coordinate at all levels for effective and efficient use of resources, and to adhere to principles of sound management and accountability.

The Emergency Plan is remaking government by implementing a new leadership model for coordinating those existing capabilities – a model that brings together, under the direction of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, all of the programs and personnel of all agencies and departments of the United States Government engaged in this effort. This leadership model has been translated to the field, where the U.S. Chief of Mission in each country is leading a coordinated interagency process on the ground. The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)'s program development and implementation model supports field-driven planning in the focus countries with guidance and technical assistance from interagency core teams led by the Coordinator's Office. Primary implementers of the Emergency Plan include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), State (DoS), Defense (DoD), Labor (DoL); and the Peace Corps. Coordination with the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce offers further opportunities to broaden service delivery and reach special populations.

Funding is being ramped up over five years, from FY 2004 to FY 2008, as recipient countries build the necessary human capacity and infrastructure needed for long-term success and accountability.

## **FY 2007**

In FY 2007, the fourth year of the five-year plan, the Administration requests \$4.031 billion to combat HIV/AIDS and TB under two separate appropriations, Foreign Operations and the Department of Health and Human Services. The chart below and the following narrative break down this request by program use.

<b>PROGRAM AREA</b>	<b>FY 2007 REQUEST (\$ in millions)</b>
<b>Fifteen Focus Countries</b>	<b>2,776</b>
<b>Other Bilateral Programs</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>International Partners</b>	<b>327</b>
<b>IAVI, Microbicides</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Research</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>TB</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Total Emergency Plan</b>	<b>4,031</b>

### **Fifteen Focus Countries**

For FY 2007, the Administration is requesting a total of \$2.776 billion (\$2.717 billion GHAI and \$59.295 million HHS) for the focus countries (Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia). These funds will finance individual focus country budgets and central programs that carry out activities in the

focus countries; strategic information and evaluation activities; and central technical oversight and management.

The Emergency Plan will rapidly increase the number of people receiving prevention, treatment, and care services in the focus countries using FY 2007 funds, building on accomplishments achieved during the first three years of the program in the areas of human capacity and infrastructure development. In addition, through collaborations with national and international partners, the Emergency Plan will strengthen host country public and private sector capacity to design and implement HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation systems and other essential systems such as laboratory systems. Surveillance and laboratory capacity activities impact prevention, treatment, and care services and are critical components of an integrated Emergency Plan response.

The Emergency Plan also continues to pursue management improvements that ensure the quality of data that we collect, remedy supply chain problems, extend our ability to track expenditures by country, enhance the adjustment of country and activity budgets based on performance, expand the Coordinator's oversight of bilateral programs outside of the focus countries, and reduce the amount of time that field staff dedicate to reporting.

The Emergency Plan focus country budgets are designed to comply with the congressionally mandated FY 2006-2008 funding allocation percentages contained in Section 403 of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-25), namely that:

- **55%** shall be expended for therapeutic medical care for people living with HIV;
- **10%** shall be expended for orphans and other vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS; and
- **33%** of all funds expended for prevention shall be for abstinence-until-marriage programs.

#### Treatment activities in FY 2007

Supporting antiretroviral treatment is a primary focus of the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. The Emergency Plan is implementing strategies to support sustainable high-quality, HIV/AIDS treatment services to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The Emergency Plan's strategy to support treatment for at least 1.3 million HIV-infected people including children with FY 2007 funding in the 15 focus countries includes the following:

- Rapidly scaling up treatment using a network of service delivery sites including all levels of care from the community to district hospitals; building on and scaling up established AIDS clinical programs; and strengthening supply chain management systems.
- Building capacity for long-term sustainability of quality HIV/AIDS treatment programs by strengthening national human resource capacity for HIV/AIDS services (health care worker recruitment and retention, curriculum development, training and technical assistance), developing and implementing effective treatment protocols, and strengthening HIV/AIDS related health infrastructure, including laboratories, surveillance systems, facilities, data and financial management systems, and research capacity. FY 2007 funding will be integral for increasing the number of treatment sites at which enrollment would expand in FY 2008.
- Advancing policy initiatives that support treatment, including addressing issues around product registration, antiretroviral drug procurement (especially supporting procurement of generic products

approved or tentatively approved by HHS/FDA) and financing, import and taxation regulations, and human resource policies.

#### Care activities in FY 2007

The Emergency Plan's strategy to support care for nearly 6.7 million people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS with FY 2007 funding in the 15 focus countries includes the following:

- Rapidly scaling-up existing services for people living with HIV/AIDS including children and basic health care (such as diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections), symptom management, end-of life-care, and social and emotional support services.
- Supporting high-quality, sustainable interventions for OVC.
- Building capacity for long-term sustainability of palliative care and OVC services, through training and support for community-based responses for orphan care, including strengthening the organizational capacity of community and faith-based organizations to address the needs of PLWHA and OVC.
- Advancing policy initiatives that support and improve basic health care and support services for PLWHA and OVC.

#### Prevention activities in FY 2007

We estimate that the Emergency Plan will support the prevention of an estimated 2.8 million new HIV infections using FY 2007 funding. The Emergency Plan's strategy to accomplish these objectives consists of scaling up new and existing prevention efforts, including the following:

- Supporting the ABC (Abstain, Be faithful, correct and consistent use of Condoms where appropriate) approach through community outreach and mass media interventions; programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and programs to prevent medical transmission of HIV through safe blood and safe medical injections.
- Building capacity for effective long-term prevention programs, including supporting interventions for those at high risk of infection, reaching mobile populations, improving diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections for persons at risk of HIV infection, and strengthening the institutional capacity of implementing organizations.
- Advancing policy initiatives that support prevention of HIV infection, including fighting stigma and discrimination, promoting voluntary and confidential testing as a routine part of health care, promoting gender equity in programs, and supporting development and enforcement of laws to protect against sexual exploitation.
- Continuing to advance new areas including prevention amongst HIV positive people and discordant couples; and integration of prevention into treatment and care programs.

In addition to the treatment, care, and prevention goals for FY 2007, the Global AIDS Coordinator will work to increase public support for the fight against global HIV/AIDS in host countries and worldwide. The Coordinator will seek to ensure that focus country leadership and the general public understand and support Emergency Plan initiatives and policies. The Coordinator will continue to take maximum

advantage of synergies and leverage provided by international cooperation in the fight against HIV/AIDS in achieving U.S. goals in the focus countries, particularly with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. Finally, the Global AIDS Coordinator will continue to facilitate the involvement of faith-based organizations and other community-based organizations.

### **Other Bilateral Programs**

During FY 2007 the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator will continue to strengthen USG bilateral HIV/AIDS programs beyond the 15 focus countries by working across these programs to improve HIV/AIDS leadership, coordination, collaboration, and adherence to best practices worldwide. The President's Emergency Plan offers a fresh opportunity to develop and implement consistent HIV/AIDS policies and programs across bilateral prevention, care, and treatment initiatives and to harmonize and standardize reporting.

In the previous three years of the Emergency Plan, OGAC conducted interagency reviews to identify countries of special concern outside of the focus countries to receive additional funding. In addition, OGAC has gradually expanded accountability and reporting requirements for other bilateral programs based on the level of activities and funding in each country.

The Emergency Plan supports five country programs that received over \$10 million per year in FY 2005, including Cambodia, India, Malawi, Russia, and Zimbabwe. The USG teams in these countries have developed integrated five-year USG country strategies as well as submitting annual Modified Country Operational Plans, which outline key activities, targets, funding requests, and implementation partners for each technical area. Another 12 countries receive between \$5 and \$10 million. These countries will also submit an integrated five-year USG country strategy. All countries receiving over \$1 million will provide standardized results reporting, on either a full set or subset of Emergency Plan output, outcome, and impact indicators.

USG bilateral programs beyond the focus countries are tailored to the nature of the epidemic in each country. The entire range of prevention, care, and treatment activities are available, but often a smaller range of these activities is chosen for implementation as being more appropriate to the circumstances, particularly relative to leveraging other international partners.

USAID, DoS, HHS, DoD, DoL, and the Peace Corps are all active in these bilateral programs, but in varying numbers of countries. For example, USAID has programs in 85 countries outside of the focus countries. HHS works in ten countries and has four regional offices covering many more countries. DoD works in 57 countries and the Peace Corps has volunteers working on HIV/AIDS in some 60 countries. The budget request for Other Bilateral Programs in FY 2007 is \$437 million, including \$50 million GHAI funds. The remaining funds are requested within the HHS and USAID budgets.

### **International Partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria**

The contributions of multilateral institutions and international organizations to combating HIV/AIDS provide a vital opportunity for a comprehensive response. The diverse drivers and consequences of HIV/AIDS, and its complex interactions with a variety of other social, political, and economic circumstances, demand leadership from diverse international partners with varied expertise. The U.S. Government will strengthen its relationships with multilateral institutions and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank to amplify global action

against HIV/AIDS by encouraging coordination, and seeking to leverage comparative strengths to fill gaps in current activities and to ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

As part of the Emergency Plan, the Administration requests a total of \$300 million in FY 2007 to sustain the U.S. commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the “Global Fund”) and \$27 million for a contribution to UNAIDS. The USG support for the Global Fund is a multilateral complement to the bilateral efforts described above. Of the total request, \$100 million each is requested from GHAI, USAID’s Child Survival and Health account, and the HHS National Institutes of Health /National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) account. In addition to the President’s contribution request of \$300 million, budgets submitted by focus countries include resources for technical assistance to help address implementation bottlenecks faced by Global Fund grants.

The Global Fund’s mandate includes pursuing a balanced approach covering prevention, treatment, care and support in addressing HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. According to the Global Fund, resources are disbursed on the basis of proposals evaluated through an independent review process based on the most appropriate scientific and technical standards, taking into account local realities and priorities. The Geneva-based organization is a financial instrument, not an implementing agency. Thus it relies on its partners for providing on-the-ground technical assistance.

U.S. priorities for the Global Fund include ensuring that grants improve the health of the people receiving services, building strong monitoring and evaluation procedures for projects, and increasing the involvement of the private sector and civil society at all levels. Ensuring on-the-ground coordination of USG-funded activities and integration with Global Fund-supported programs (as well as those supported by other governments and organizations) is essential to ensure that activities are non-duplicative and additive. USG staff, contractors, and grantees in country will work closely with host country governments to ensure overarching coordination of varied activities and funding sources. USG staff often participate in the Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs), which develop grant proposals in-country, and USG staff often provide valuable technical assistance within the CCMs.

## **HIV/AIDS Research and Tuberculosis (TB) Activities**

The FY 2007 Emergency Plan budget request maintains support for biomedical and behavioral research to combat HIV/AIDS and continues the fight against tuberculosis, a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. This request includes \$89.4 million for USAID bilateral TB programs and \$368 million for HHS/NIH research funding. A detailed and specific budget request for all HHS HIV/AIDS research is included in the HHS/NIH Office of AIDS Research Congressional Budget Justification. In FY 2007, all Foreign Operations funding for international malaria-related activities is requested under the Child Survival and Health Program Fund and tracked separately from PEPFAR.

### International HIV/AIDS Research

HHS/NIH, the world’s leader in AIDS research, supports a comprehensive program of basic, clinical, and behavioral research on HIV infection, its associated co-infections, opportunistic infections, malignancies, and other complications. This represents a unique and complex multi-institute, multi-disciplinary, global research program with the ultimate goals to better understand the basic biology of HIV, develop effective therapies to treat and control HIV disease, and design interventions to prevent new infections from occurring. It is the unique role of the Office of AIDS Research (OAR), part of the Office of the Director, to: coordinate the scientific, budgetary, and policy elements of the NIH AIDS program; prepare an annual comprehensive trans-NIH strategic plan and budget for all NIH-sponsored AIDS research; evaluate the

AIDS research portfolio; identify and facilitate multi-institute participation in priority areas of research; and facilitate NIH involvement in international AIDS research activities.

HHS/NIH maintains a strong international AIDS research portfolio, active in approximately 90 countries around the world. Results of this research benefit not only the people in countries where the research is conducted, but people affected by HIV/AIDS worldwide. All NIH funds are awarded competitively based on a dual-level peer review process. The majority of NIH international AIDS research funds are awarded to investigators in U.S. medical or academic research institutions to conduct research studies in collaboration with foreign scientists. Some NIH research funds are competitively awarded directly to investigators in international research institutions. NIH-sponsored clinical trials networks include both U.S. and international sites that are fully integrated in the design, conduct, and analysis of clinical protocols

The NIH Office of AIDS Research annual comprehensive research plan and budget sets scientific priorities and objectives for all NIH AIDS research and research training conducted in both domestic and international settings. Through its comprehensive planning process, NIH has determined that its highest priority in FY 2007 will be on prevention research, including the discovery, development and evaluation of AIDS vaccine candidates, microbicides, and “next generation” prevention strategies. NIH-sponsored international research includes efforts to develop HIV vaccine candidates and chemical and physical barrier methods, such as microbicides, to prevent sexual transmission; behavioral strategies targeted to the individual, family, and community to alter risk behaviors associated with sexual activity and drug and alcohol use; drug and non-drug strategies to prevent mother-to-child transmission; therapeutics for HIV-related co-infections, including tuberculosis, malaria, and other conditions; and approaches to using antiretroviral therapy in resource-poor settings. Development of research infrastructure is essential to these research programs. NIH supports efforts to: (1) develop research sites through establishment of stable, targeted cohorts, development of recruitment strategies, and enhancement of laboratory, clinical, and data management capabilities; (2) increase the number of scientists, clinicians, and health care workers trained in basic, clinical, and behavioral research, data management, and ethical considerations; (3) develop research collaborations; and (4) transfer appropriate clinical and laboratory technologies

#### Tuberculosis Activities

There are nearly nine million new cases of tuberculosis (TB) and two million deaths due to TB each year. TB and HIV/AIDS are a lethal combination. WHO estimates that worldwide, one-third of all people living with HIV/AIDS are infected with TB and up to half of all deaths among AIDS patients are directly due to TB. Persons who are dually infected with HIV and TB are up to 50 times more likely to develop TB in any given year than those who are HIV negative. HIV/AIDS is fueling the increase in TB incidence in countries severely affected by AIDS, particularly those of sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, some countries, particularly Russia and republics of the former Soviet Union, have a serious problem with drug-resistant TB.

The USG is a leader in combating TB, and USAID is the leading bilateral donor in international TB control. USG tuberculosis control efforts focus on supporting the implementation of the Second Global Plan to Stop TB, and are carried out in concert with the STOP TB Partnership (which includes WHO, the World Bank, the Gates Foundation, national TB programs, and local and international NGOs such as the International Union Against TB and Lung Disease (IUATLD) and The Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Foundation (KNCV)). Both HHS, primarily through its Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and USAID play critical roles in the partnership.

USAID TB activities are active in 43 countries and aim to increase TB case detection and treatment success rates by providing support to expand and strengthen the WHO recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy. Assistance includes training, laboratory strengthening and quality control,

monitoring and supervision, technical assistance to improve TB drug management, grants for anti-TB drugs through the Global TB Drug Facility, education and communication, DOTS Plus to treat multi-drug resistant TB, and initiatives to involve all providers, including the private sector and NGOs in the provision of DOTS. USAID also supports research in areas such as new drugs and diagnostics, improved TB treatment regimens, and approaches to improve care and treatment of persons co-infected with TB and HIV/AIDS. USAID implements these programs in close collaboration with the STOP TB partnership, and all activities are undertaken in direct coordination with host country national TB programs. USAID recently awarded a five-year agreement to the Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance (TBCTA). The TBCTA brings together the leading organizations in global TB control and will assist USAID to implement numerous programs focusing on expansion and strengthening of country level DOTS programs.

### **Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)**

The Office of Management and Budget has evaluated the Emergency Plan using three PARTs: The Focus Countries, Other Bilateral Country Programs, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund). The programs were evaluated on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results and accountability. Results of the initial assessment were final in December 2005 and determined that each of the three programs are demonstrating results with the focus countries at a slightly higher level of performance.

Each PART assessment outlined specific areas of improvement for the programs and the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) will be taking the lead on ensuring these improvements are made during 2006. For example, OGAC will work to implement a system to capture expenditures by focus country and will continue to undertake an internal review of focus country budget allocations based on performance data and pipeline capacity. Areas of improvement noted for the other bilateral programs include completing the implementation of USAID's new financial management system and providing an aggressive target for the program's long-term measure. OGAC will also continue to work with the Global Fund to improve its financial management practices.

## Conflict Response Fund

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
CRF	-	-	75,000

The United States has a vital stake in stabilizing failed and failing states. When we help foreign societies make the transition out of conflict and civil strife onto the path of democratic governance and market-led growth, we deny a breeding ground to terrorists, traffickers, warlords and other threats to our national security interests. Recognizing these dangers, the U.S. Government has led or joined major interventions in states in crisis, averaging more than one a year since the end of the Cold War. Whatever the military involvement or international coalition, American civilian activities have been a significant part of these interventions. Organizing to launch civilian operations in a more focused, rapid and effective manner will not only save lives and funds; it will position the United States to lead our partners in improving the international capacity to deal with collapsing states.

With the establishment of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) whose mandate is to add value to existing civilian capabilities by ensuring unity of effort, increasing efficiency, incorporating best practices and engaging experts in practical exercises and plans, we will lead efforts to identify gaps in U.S. capabilities and develop solutions. S/CRS will coordinate interagency capacity and interoperability for Washington management of post-conflict operations; planning and launching new operations; managing personnel, funds, and information that can be tapped quickly and targeted precisely; ensuring coordinated and effective field responses; early warning and conflict prevention, and; distilling and applying lessons learned in a systematic way.

None of these benefits can be realized, however, absent a reliable and rapid source of financing. The Secretary of State needs the ability to commit resources in order to demonstrate our resolve and draw support from our partners and to launch the start-up of critical programs.

The Conflict Response Fund ensures the ability to engage quickly in an overseas post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization operation in the earliest days when the opportunity to influence the dynamic on the ground is greatest. While assisting a country to a sustainable path towards peace, democracy, and a free market economy takes 5-10 years of engagement, the initial engagement shapes the prospects for transformation. In order to be effective, there must be a capability to engage quickly. The fund provides flexible program funding to initiate assistance programs, to improve the network of program delivery to fill key gaps, and to develop and deploy a corps of civilians to complement USG responders. The conflict response fund's usage requires that the Secretary of State determine that response is in the national interest and that Congress is consulted. Individuals would be deployed under the fund through a Global Skills Network of contractual resources and, subject to appropriate authorization, through development of a Civilian Reserve Corps (CRC).

The fund provides program funds that can be transferred to agency accounts to initiate implementation through agency mechanisms – e.g. contracts and grants. Because the fund is centrally managed but flexibly applied, the Secretary of State can direct its use strategically in connection with an overall plan for engagement, both to maximize impact of USG agency instruments and to leverage international resources.

The fund is focused on start-up operations during the first four months of an intervention, not long-term funding, and will allow rapid deployment of teams to develop and refine estimates, establish operations, and initiate critical programs. A decision to use the Conflict Response Fund will take into account any existing appropriated funds for a country in crisis and will evaluate the feasibility of reprogramming funds toward

the immediate S/CRS response effort. The fund will allow the United States to act quickly when a field response can influence the dynamic of a post-conflict response while enabling time to develop longer-term funding strategies through the budget process or reprogramming of existing funds.

Getting programs deployed quickly makes a difference in the early days and sets the tone for future operations by engaging the local population early and demonstrating U.S. commitment. Having funds readily available would allow the United States to have influence in an international mission and to leverage matching international responses. This early engagement can influence the dynamic and viability of post-conflict operations. For example, such early engagement could finance the immediate deployment of a civilian constabulary to maintain order combined with a rule of law team to initiate training for local police and development of a framework for legal reforms. Pre-competed contracts would accelerate work on infrastructure rehabilitation and the start-up of key services, which foster civilian support and counter elements seeking to exploit post-conflict hardships. NGOs could be engaged to counsel victims of human rights abuses, supporting later prosecutions and a truth commission, as well as immediate reconciliation efforts.

### ***Civilian Reserves Development and Deployment***

In addition to the need for program funding to deliver immediate assistance programs, the USG must be able to put civilian expertise in the field quickly. To complement the direct hire employees who deploy to manage and implement assistance programs together with the network of implementing partners, significant numbers of additional personnel are needed to provide expertise and engage in key sectors in the immediate post-conflict period. For example security, rule of law, civil administration and public services demand high levels of skills and high numbers of people. To provide immediate deployment capability, a “reserve” model is being developed (and would be implemented pursuant to appropriate authorization) to ensure successful reconstruction and stabilization engagement.

Studies being conducted in FY 2006 will inform Administration efforts toward development of a Civilian Reserves Corps to enable the USG to call upon civilian experts in skill areas critical to establishing stability and the rule of law while creating the foundations for sustainable peace. The first phase of this effort is focused on a CRC that would mobilize police, police trainers and rule of law experts. These skill areas are essential to creating an environment that can eventually allow the withdrawal of peacekeeping and military forces. The concept envisions creation of a reservist corps that would be pre-trained and exercise together, thus allowing them to deploy rapidly and effectively. Following phases of CRC development could include engineering and other reconstruction skills as well as individuals essential to civil administration.

A portion of the CRF would be used to begin implementation of the CRC model that would include setting up a management structure to recruit, maintain, and activate the Corps to provide oversight and ensure standards of competence and availability. Although detailed plans will be prepared during FY 2006, the notional target is to launch the initial CRC phase in FY 2007. Decisions to expand the Reserves in subsequent years to other sectors would be made as part of the regular budget process. As currently envisioned, these individuals would participate in up to 12 days of interagency and military training and exercises. For planning purposes, it is estimated that management of the reserves and provision of retainer arrangements to ensure rapid response would require \$25 million in FY 2007.

### ***ACT Deployment***

The deployment of Advance Civilian Teams (ACT) is critical to making the Washington process of planning and preparation operational. With the development of the Active Response and Standby Response Corps within the State Department, we have identified a pilot group to form the basis of the ACTs. These ACTs are being incorporated into military exercises and are already playing a key role in military planning

as well as effecting civilian reach. If resources are not available to deploy ACTs, the gains from civilian planning, exercising, and training will not be realized on the ground. Within the Conflict Response Fund request, \$5 million would be available to support such deployments including security costs and in-country transport associated with deploying 50 personnel in a medium-threat environment for up to eleven months to support reconstruction and stabilization efforts.

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