



Strategic Goal 2: Counterterrorism

Prevent Attacks Against the United States, our Allies, and our Friends, and Strengthen Alliances and International Arrangements to Defeat Global Terrorism

I. Public Benefit

The tragic events of 9/11 demonstrated the gravity of the threat international terrorists pose to the United States and its citizens, at home and abroad. With a presence in some 60 countries, Al-Qaeda continues to be of great concern, although U.S. actions have significantly weakened the terrorist network. The Department is the lead on foreign policies and programs to combat global terrorism. The Global War on Terrorism remains the Department's top priority and is supported by important counterterrorism assistance from USAID. In every corner of the globe, the Secretary, the USAID Administrator, other senior officials, Ambassadors, and USAID mission directors have pressed their counterparts for expanded cooperation and intensified efforts against terrorists. This has included support for extending protection of the homeland beyond America's borders, through programs such as the Container Security Initiative, Immigration Security Initiative, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, inspections of foreign ports, sharing of terrorist watchlist information and related efforts. Through effective bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, the U.S. leads a worldwide coalition that acts to suppress terrorism on all fronts: military, intelligence, law enforcement, public diplomacy and financial. In collaboration with our partners in other agencies, international organizations, and in other countries, the Department remains committed to combating terrorist networks wherever they exist, until the mission is accomplished and Americans are secure from such threats. To date, the Department has mobilized some 180 countries and territories in the war on terrorism to identify, disrupt and destroy international terrorist organizations. Over 3,000 terrorist suspects have been arrested, and over \$138 million in terrorists' assets have been blocked by over forty foreign governments. In an effort to deny weapons to terrorists, more than 5,000 Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) have been destroyed. Key to the ability to mobilize effective action by our foreign partners is the provision of training to those who want to help but lack the means. Since 9/11, these programs, including anti-terrorist assistance, terrorist interdiction, anti-terrorist finance, and long-term USAID efforts to increase stability have significantly improved our partners' counterterrorism capabilities.

II. Resource Summary (\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request	Change from FY 2006	
				Amount	%
Staff ¹	906	892	899	8	0.9%
Funds ²	\$1,441,988	\$823,991	\$864,512	\$40,521	4.9%

Note (1): Department of State direct-funded positions.

Note (2): Funds include both Department of State Appropriations Act Resources and Foreign Operations Resources, where applicable.



III. Strategic Goal Context

Shown below are the performance goals, initiatives/programs, and the resources, bureaus and partners that contribute to accomplishment of the Counterterrorism strategic goal. Acronyms are defined in the glossary at the back of this publication.

Strategic Goal	Performance Goal (Short Title)	Initiative/Program	Major Resources	Lead Bureau(s)	Partners
Counterterrorism	Active Anti-terrorist Coalitions	Anti-Terrorism Assistance	D&CP, NADR	S/CT, DS	N/A
		Terrorist Interdiction Program	NADR	S/CT	N/A
		Meeting International Standards	CIO, D&CP	S/CT, IO	UN
	Frozen Terrorist Financing	Combating Terrorist Financing	D&CP	EB, S/CT, INL, INR	Treasury, DOJ
	Prevention and Response to Terrorism	Frontline States in the Global War on Terrorism	D&CP, NADR	SA, S/CT	NSC, DoD, FBI, CIA, Treasury, DOJ
		Bioterrorism Response	ESF	OES	DHS, HHS, WHO
		Reduction and Security of MANPADS	D&CP, NADR	PM	NSC, OSD, DTRA, JCS, Intelligence Community
		Secure Regional Government Support for Anti-Terror Efforts	D&CP	S/CT, Regional Bureaus	N/A
	Diminished Terrorism Conditions	Diminish Potential Underlying Conditions of Terrorism	DA, ESF, TI	SA, ANE, S/CT, PPC/P, Regional Bureaus	NSC, DoD, Treasury, Justice, Nongovernmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions
		Build Civilian Capacity and Manage Conflict Response	D&CP	S/CRS, DCHA/CMM, OFDA, PPC, OTI	INL, PRM, PM, DRL, IO, Regional Bureaus, USAID, DoD, Justice, Treasury, CIA



IV. Performance Summary

For each initiative/program that supports accomplishment of this strategic goal, the most critical FY 2007 performance indicators and targets are shown below.

Annual Performance Goal #1		
CT.01 COALITION PARTNERS IDENTIFY, DETER, APPREHEND AND PROSECUTE TERRORISTS.		
I/P #1: Anti-Terrorism Assistance		
Develop the capacity of priority Counterterrorism countries to combat terrorism.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Number of Participant Countries That Achieve and Sustain a Capability to Effectively Deter, Detect, and Counter Terrorist Organizations and Threats (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Two new countries (8 total) ascended from basic through advanced training and have attained competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
	FY 2006	Two new countries (6 total) ascended from basic through advanced training and have attained competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
RESULTS	2005	Two new countries (4 total) ascended from basic through advanced training and have attained competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
	2004	Two countries (Israel and South Africa) ascended from basic through advanced training and have attained competence in countering terrorist activities and threats.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	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.
	Data Source	Embassy reporting, intelligence/law enforcement reporting, after-action reports by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security/ATA program implementers and regional bureau area offices and individual country assessments.



I/P #2: Terrorist Interdiction Program		
Bolster the border security of countries at a high risk of terrorist transit.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Percentage of Highest Priority Countries Capable of Screening for Terrorists Through the Terrorist Interdiction Program (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	73% (44 countries)
	FY 2006	50% (30 countries)
RESULTS	2005	37% (22 out of 60 countries)
	2004	33% (20 out of 60 countries)
	2003	20% (12 out of 60 countries)
	2002	<u>Baseline</u> : 5% (3 out of 60 countries)
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator provides a key annual measurement of progress toward the program's long-term goal of establishing terrorist screening capabilities in all countries where terrorists who pose a threat to the United States exist or are likely to use as transit points.
	Data Source	Source of performance data is the joint program office of which the Department, through the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT), is an active member and participant. S/CT program personnel attend weekly planning and scheduling meetings during which progress on each country project is assessed, and decisions are made on action required to address any problems



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Percentage of Travelers Screened by Foreign Governments with the Terrorist Interdiction Program's Watchlisting System (PART)		
TARGETS	FY 2007	88%
	FY 2006	80%
RESULTS	2005	70-75% The number of installation sites that are screening all or nearly all travelers has steadily increased, thereby enabling the target to be attained despite technical difficulties with some country-unique systems that are impacting system usage there.
	2004	60% Unexpected lingering technical difficulties with some country-unique watchlisting systems had the effect of dragging down the overall average of traveler screening program-wide.
	2003	58%
	2002	45% (estimate)
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	A key element of this program is maximizing the usage of the terrorist watch listing system to screen travelers passing through ports of entry at which it is installed. U.S. counterterrorism strategic objectives are not served if participating nations do not maximize their use of watchlisting. The watchlist envelops 60 countries.
	Data Source	Percentages were derived from informal feedback from U.S. personnel charged with program oversight in each country, as well as reporting from program personnel in the course of visits to perform system maintenance, software upgrades, or follow-on operator training.



I/P #3: Meeting International Standards		
Encourage countries to become parties to the twelve International Counterterrorism Conventions and Protocols, and to meet their obligations under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373. Support signing of the Nuclear Terrorism Convention and adoption and signing of Comprehensive Terrorism Convention.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear criteria developed by the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) for judging compliance by states with their obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373. 2. CTC assesses whether States have met their basic obligations under UNSCR 1373 to enact legislation covering all aspects of UNSCR 1373 and have established the necessary executive and administrative machinery to enforce the new legislation. 3. Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) acts as informal clearinghouse for technical assistance assessments and missions. 4. CTC continues to urge all States to become parties to the 13 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, with a view to having all States become parties to all 13 treaties by the end of 2008. 5. CTC verifies that States and international organizations regularly exchange information on known and suspected terrorists, and that international police and judicial cooperation prevents most attempts at cross-border terrorist activity.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CTC develops best practices in all areas related to UNSCR 1373 implementation. 2. CTC uses these best practices to develop standards for measuring Member State compliance with UNSCR 1373. 3. Regular CTC field missions conducted to ensure compliance and facilitate technical assistance to "willing-but-unable" countries. 4. CTC identifies those "unwilling" countries. 5. Tangible sanctions developed to be applied by the UN Security Council to recalcitrant countries that decline to meet obligations under UNSCR 1373 even with technical assistance.
RESULTS	2005	169 of 191 UN members have submitted follow-up reports as requested by the CTC. Although enhancements to the CTC staff of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) were authorized in March 2004, they did not become fully operational until September 2005. Since the 2005 target was largely predicated on increased CTC staff capacity, the CTC has not achieved as much as expected. It did, however, stage one international conference for international, regional, and sub-regional organizations to exchange counterterrorism standards and best practices (in Almaty in January 2005), has conducted four field missions (to Morocco, Albania, Kenya and Thailand) and has planned two more field missions to be completed before the end of the calendar year.
	2004	Total of five hundred and seven reports received from UN member states, including one hundred and ninety-one initial reports, one hundred and sixty second reports, on hundred and sixteen third reports, and forty fourth reports. Seventy-one states were delinquent in submission of a follow-up report requested by the CTC.
	2003	191 reports received from UN member states.
	2002	<u>Baseline</u> : 174
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Repeated reporting by countries indicates progress in meeting UN Security Council requirements.
	Data Source	UN CTC reports and reporting from U.S. Embassies. UN CTC reports are available on the Committee website.



Annual Performance Goal #2
 CT.02 U.S. AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ACTIVELY COMBAT TERRORIST FINANCING.

I/P #4: Combating Terrorist Financing
 Combat terrorist financing by designating terrorists, terrorist organizations and supporters of terrorism under the Immigration and Nationality Act, Executive Order 13224, and other relevant legal instruments. Submit Al Qaeda-related individuals and entities to the UN 1267 Committee and encourage other Member States to do so as well.



Output Indicator

Indicator #1: Yearly Number of Names Designated Under Executive Order 13224 for Terrorist Asset Freezing

TARGETS	FY 2007	Designation of additional terrorist-related individuals and entities as appropriate.
	FY 2006	Designation of additional terrorist-related individuals and entities as appropriate.
RESULTS	2005	Thirty-three individuals or entities were newly designated under E.O. 13224 or had their existing designations amended.
	2004	Seventy-three terrorist-related individuals and entities were added to the E.O. 13224 list.
	2003	Eighty additional terrorist-related individuals and entities were named.
	2002	Eighty-nine names were designated.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Public designations of global terrorists freeze the designated organizations' and individuals' assets that fund operations; stigmatize and isolate designated terrorists and their organizations internationally; provide the basis for prosecutions of supporters in the U.S.; and deter donations or contributions to and economic transactions with named organizations and terrorist individuals.
	Data Source	Data derived from U.S. Government 13224 designation process. Complete designations can be found on the Office of Foreign Asset Control website.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Financial Action Task Force Evaluations		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Continue with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) members being evaluated against the Nine Special Recommendations. See that FATF's International Cooperation initiative is institutionalized.
	FY 2006	Twelve FATF members evaluated against the Nine Special Recommendations. Evaluate four non-FATF members against the Nine Special Recommendations. Complete studies on cash couriers, non-governmental organizations and alternative remittance systems. New FATF-style regional bodies in the Middle East, Africa and Eurasia begin conducting mutual evaluations on the revised FATF 40 and the Nine Special Recommendations. Ensure that the FATF's new international cooperation initiative results in meaningful improvement of selected countries counterterrorist financing regimes without jeopardizing overall counterterrorism cooperation.
RESULTS	2005	On target for establishment of new FATF Special Recommendations; slightly below target on evaluations of FATF members since new recommendations had been added to the evaluation process.
	2004	On target for incorporation of FATF recommendations. Armed conflicts and domestic legislative resistance, in some cases, delayed FATF training in several designated countries.
	2003	The U.S. government (USG) conducted in-country assessments of 6 of the 19 priority countries most heavily involved in funding Al Qaeda and conducted a tabletop assessment of 1 priority country. The USG provided technical assistance to 15 of the 19 priority countries, with 3 of these countries receiving technical assistance in at least 3 of the 5 functional areas.
	2002	USG assessed institutional/legal deficiencies on nine of the nineteen priority countries most heavily involved in funding Al Qaeda. The USG provided technical assistance to two of these countries.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Completed evaluations increase capabilities of FATF members to effectively detect, deter and seize financial accounts and records associated with terrorist activities and organizations; thus, U.S. interests at home and abroad are safer from the threat of terrorism. We do not like to measure the success of the program in amount frozen or blocked or seized, because the more sophisticated nations become in their anti-money laundering regimes, the less likely terrorists are to use their systems to raise and transfer funds. We therefore measure success according to the training we have provided and the new measures instituted by the recipient country (e.g., the enactment of a new law, the establishment of a financial intelligence unit, etc.).
	Data Source	Financial Action Task Force evaluations.



Annual Performance Goal #3
 CT.03 COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO TERRORISM, INCLUDING BIOTERRORISM.

I/P #5: Frontline States in the Global War on Terrorism

Terrorist organizations are eliminated and terrorism is prevented in frontline states.



Outcome Indicator

Indicator #1: Capacity of the Afghan National Army to Defend the Credibly Elected Afghan Government and Its Territory

TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Corps units capable of sustaining internal stability; continued fielding of regional corps with at least two brigades at each regional corps; the Presidential Airlift Capability of the Afghan National Army (ANA) air corps has initial operating capability in 2007. 2. Increased professionalism of police and border forces through training regimes. 3. Five additional battalions graduate training, bringing total battalions to 50, with over 35,000 ANA assigned. 13 Brigades complete and fielded at the end of FY07.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ANA units conduct routine operational deployments throughout Afghanistan as needed; continued fielding of regional corps with at least one brigade at each location. 2. Ministry of Defense and General Staff assumes, with limited international community support, policy, planning, budget and operational responsibilities. 3. Afghan National Police, Highway Patrol and Border Police are increasingly capable of enforcing law and securing transportation routes and borders. All Border Police brigades have undergone training and been provided with individual and basic unit equipment. 4. Five additional battalions graduate training, bringing total battalions to 45, with over 30,000 ANA assigned. Initiate infrastructure builds for three additional brigade sites at Regional Commands.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ANA influence fully established in Kabul and throughout the country. 2. Forty (25 combat, 15 support / logistics) battalions are operational and approximately three and a half kandaks are trained. 3. Force strength is over 26,000. 4. More than 62,000 militia were disarmed and demobilized, ending the formal disarmament and demobilization process in June 2005. The reintegration phase is scheduled for completion in 2006. 5. Ministry of Defense and General Staff are engaged in policy, planning and budget operations. 6. Central Corps units being deployed on an as-needed basis to the provinces, with some units operating alongside U.S. forces in counterinsurgency operations in the South and East. 7. Four ANA regional centers are operational.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coalition training of ANA continued successfully and on target. Phase I of ANA training was completed. The ANA Central Corps stood at over 100% strength at end of FY 2004 and core facilities were complete. 2. Fielded equipment for the ANA, although infrastructure cost increases reduced equipment buys. 3. Ministry of Defense reform occurred on track. A reformed Ministry of Defense and General Staff was functioning with new multi-ethnic tier I and II leadership; Tier III staff had been selected and was being trained. 4. Deployment of ANA was successful. Eight battalions (kandaks) were deployed in 15 provinces for Operation Enduring Freedom and internal stability operations, contributing to OEF operations to quell factional fighting in the north and west, and quell insurgents in the south and east.



	2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The coalition continued to train ANA battalions, graduating the 11th Battalion on 1 October. Afghan non-commissioned officers are gradually taking over aspects of the training. Two brigades were activated in March, and these units, augmented by the addition of a third brigade, were organized as the Central Corps on 1 September. Elements of the ANA began operations in February, and in July six companies, numbering approximately 1000 soldiers, participated in the ANA's first major operation (Operation Warrior Sweep) in southeastern Afghanistan. By October, ANA strength reached approximately 6,000 men in 11 battalions. 2. The ANA continues to face challenges in recruiting, desertions, and maintaining a balance among the competing ethnic groups. Warlord support remains questionable, although militias are gradually turning in their weapons to the central government.
	2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom drove the Taliban from power and began to destroy the country's terrorist networks. 2. The Bonn agreement requested international assistance to build an Afghan National Army to achieve internal security, extend the central government's authority and prevent the regrouping of Taliban, Al Qaeda or other potential terrorist organizations or operations. 3. Initial planning to create the ANA began in December 2001 followed by a February 2002 assessment; U.S. Special Forces soldiers began training in early May 2002. 4. Three kanaks (battalions) completed basic training at the Kabul Military Training Center and one began training. However, none were fully equipped nor completed the full training due to lack of weapons, munitions and demined training sites. Other challenges included lack of warlord support, recruiting difficulties, and insufficient funding. No Border Guard battalions were trained. 5. France, UK and Romania made the only international pledges and donations of cash, training and military equipment.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The training and deployment of, and expansion of influence by, the Afghan National Army indicates progress towards establishing sustainable security in Afghanistan, without which the Global War on Terror will not succeed.
	Data Source	Embassy reporting, intelligence/law enforcement reporting, Department of Defense Combatant Command after-action reports and country assessments.



I/P #6: Bioterrorism Response		
Strengthen international coordination and collaboration to defend against bioterrorism through enhanced international, multilateral, and bilateral engagement.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Strengthen International Cooperation to Prevent or Respond to Bioterrorism and Agroterrorism by Developing and Expanding Multilateral and Bilateral Engagement.		
TARGETS	FY 2007	G-8 Bioterrorism Experts Group (BTEX) establishes 2007 workplan, expanding G-8 efforts to defend against bioterrorism. Bilateral bioterrorism-related collaboration with Russia and India expands. Development of new bilateral and multilateral bioterrorism-related initiatives with key countries and multilateral entities.
	FY 2006	G-8 BTEX organizes G-8 forensic epidemiology program, develops plan for G-8 decontamination programming, and moves ahead with other components of BTEX 2006 workplan. U.S.-Swiss co-hosted bioterrorism tabletop exercise for heads of international organizations. Bioterrorism meeting as part of U.S.-Russia Counterterrorism Working Group (CTWG). Bioterrorism-related workshops as part of U.S.-India counterterrorism collaboration. APEC approves U.S.-proposed bioterrorism initiative to protect the food supply from deliberate terrorist contamination. GHSAG conducts laboratory workshops and mass-casualty planning.
RESULTS	2005	In December 2004, Global Health Security Action Group (GHSAG) Ministers recognized the importance of capacity building, including training, for national and international preparedness and response to deliberate or accidental release of infectious agents and agreed that France and Germany would lead a process of collaboration with WHO to identify approaches for enhancing capacity in developing countries.
	2004	GHSAG conducted and reported on the GLOBAL MERCURY smallpox exercise in late 2003. In the summer of 2004, GHSAG sponsored international "wet-lab" workshop in which scientists from government labs and the non-governmental scientific community participated.
	2003	GHSAG clarifies its mission and membership. GHSAG forms technical working groups on key issues such as risk management, containment/isolation, pandemic influenza, and support for a WHO smallpox vaccine reserve. GHSAG develops a formalized network of laboratories to enhance cooperation and collaboration.
	2002	<u>Baseline:</u> The U.S., Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, and the United Kingdom form GHSAG for cooperative, international efforts to counter bioterrorism.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Reports from U.S. G-8 BTEX, APEC, and bilateral participation and engagement will provide direct evidence of enhanced international cooperation to prevent or respond to bioterrorism and agroterrorism.
	Data Source	GHSAG Secretariat supplemented by embassy and the Department's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, and Office of International Health Affairs reporting.



I/P #7: Reduction and Security of MANPADS		
Reduce the number of excess, loosely secured and obsolete Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) worldwide through destruction, security, and production reduction efforts.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Number of Foreign Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) Reduced Annually		
TARGETS	FY 2007	7,000
	FY 2006	7,000
RESULTS	2005	In addition to the 4,400 MANPADS already destroyed this fiscal year, solid commitments have been obtained for the destruction of approximately 6,000 more, of which we expect to destroy enough in FY 2005 to reach the target of 7,000.
	2004	Over 4,400 (target was 2,000).
	2003	No baseline was established for 2003. However, approximately 4,500 MANPADS were destroyed in FY 2003.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Amount of MANPADS destroyed is an easily quantifiable measure. There cannot be a 100% correlation between the numbers of MANPADS destroyed and a decrease in the threat of attacks on civilian and military aircraft. However, it is recognized that the availability of MANPADS through illicit trafficking, loosely secured stocks and the black market can serve as sources for possible attacks on aviation. It is considered extremely prudent to limit the number and availability of MANPADS held across the world by offering reduction efforts aimed at limiting the scale and scope of the MANPADS problem.
	Data Source	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs compiles reports from project managers, contractors and embassy personnel, including State Department and Defense Attaches.



I/P #8: Secure Regional Government Support for Anti-Terror Efforts		
Terrorism originating in the Middle East and North Africa continues to threaten the security of the United States and its allies both within and outside of the region. The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and its missions assign a top priority to working with regional governments to deter, disrupt, and defeat terrorist networks and their financial supporters.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Number of Near Eastern Countries Party to International Conventions and Protocols on Terrorism		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Ten countries party to ten or more of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Four countries party to all twelve of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.
	FY 2006	Nine countries party to ten or more of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Four countries party to all twelve of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.
RESULTS	2005	Seven countries are party to 10 or more of twelve international counterterrorism conventions. Two (Tunisia and Libya) are party to all twelve.
	2004	Seven countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia and Kuwait) are party to 10 or more of twelve international counterterrorism conventions. Two (Tunisia and Libya) are party to all twelve.
	2003	Four countries party to ten or more of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. One country party to all twelve of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.
	2002	Three countries party to ten or more of the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. No countries party to all twelve of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Greater cooperation with international terrorism conventions and protocols represents a greater willingness of countries in the region to cooperate with the international community in taking concrete and substantial actions against terror organizations.
	Data Source	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) bureau reporting.



Annual Performance Goal #4
CT.04 STABLE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT PREVENT TERRORISM FROM FLOURISHING IN FRAGILE OR FAILING STATES.

I/P #9: Diminish Potential Underlying Conditions of Terrorism
Ensure that both public and private institutions are developed and strengthened to be able to prevent the reoccurrence of terrorist infiltration.



Output Indicator

Indicator #1: Moderate Government Strength in Afghanistan

TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial councils in all provinces are trained and functioning. 2. Parliament adopts responsible budgets and exercises oversight of government operations. 3. Rehabbing/new construction of judicial and/or local government facilities expanded. 4. Sub-national government improved service delivery.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 additional judicial facilities constructed/rehabilitated. 2. Provincial councils and other sub-national government structures have defined their roles and authorities vis-a-vis the national government. 3. A committee system and administrative procedures are established within parliament to improve legislative oversight and better manage legislative-executive relationships.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1.69 million new voters registered for upcoming parliamentary elections, USAID trained voters, and more than 5,000 candidates in campaign and platform development skills as well as established a framework and training staff for pending parliament officials. 2. USAID constructed 27 judicial facilities across 12 provinces; trained more than 579 judges, more than half the Afghan judiciary, in a series of formal training programs; and codified, compiled, printed and disseminated 1,000 copies of Afghanistan's basic laws in Dari and Pashto in all 34 provinces for the first time ever. 3. The structures of sub-national and provincial governments were established with USAID technical assistance. 4. Provincial councils met for the first time in 33 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. 5. 8 provincial governments administration building in 5 provinces were constructed or repaired.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USAID provided critical assistance for December's Loya Jirga, which led to ratification of the constitution; supported for the September 2004 elections. 2. Seven judicial facilities built/rehabilitated. 3. 443 judicial experts trained. 4. 10.5 million people registered to vote; approximately 95 percent of eligible voters registered to vote, although it is difficult to know exact percentage because there are no reliable demographic figures for Afghanistan. Ninety-five percent of districts with local governance established.
	2003	Constitution drafted and initial review started.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	The establishment of a stable and moderate government is critical to eliminating safe havens for terrorists.
	Data Source	USAID field reports and assessments. U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #2: Progress of Rural Economic Opportunity Expansion in Afghanistan		
TARGETS	FY 2007	1. Production of high value agricultural commodities increased through continued construction of rural infrastructure and introduction of appropriate agricultural technologies. 2. Commercial exports of high value crops expanded to 20% from FY 2006 base; formal rural credit institutions available in additional provinces, increasing the number of loans disbursed. 3. USAID Alternative Livelihoods program continues to target key poppy producing provinces to provide cash for work for individuals foregoing poppy cultivation and promote sustainable regional development.
	FY 2006	1. Production of high value horticulture crops increased and the export of such crops initiated. 2. Implementation of GoA's agriculture strategy begins through USAID technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture. 3. USAID Alternative Livelihoods program targets seven key poppy producing provinces to provide cash for work for individuals foregoing poppy cultivation and promote sustainable regional development.
RESULTS	2005	Noncumulative results (FY 2005 only): 1. 28,118 (cumulative) loans disbursed to farmers. 2. 815,769 (cumulative) farmer trained by extension. 3. \$10 million (cumulative) paid in salaries for Alternative Livelihood Programs for counter-narcotics effort. 4. 375 km (cumulative) farm to market roads paved. 5. 341,624 ha (cumulative) have received improved irrigation.
	2004	1. 567,806 (cumulative) farmers served by extension through USAID assistance. 2. 310,500 (cumulative) hectares received improved irrigation through USAID assistance. 3. 8,400 (cumulative) microfinance loans disbursed totaling \$1.26 million.
	2003	1. 100,000 (cum.) farmers served by extension through USAID assistance. 2. 8,000 irrigation/ water works projects completed.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator measures USAID's efforts to create jobs and support to strengthen overall rural growth programs throughout the country. This will help support stability and security.
	Data Source	USAID field reports and assessments.



 Output Indicator		
Indicator #3: Extent of Expanded Economic Opportunity in Iraq		
TARGETS	FY 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WTO accession more than 50% completed. 2. Market-based agricultural sector in place; tens of thousands of new jobs created. 3. Develop public-private partnerships. 4. Expand commercial agriculture.
	FY 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create thousands of new jobs through micro, small and medium enterprise development. 2. Improve social safety net structures. 3. Food & fuel subsidy reforms. 4. Banking sector reform initiated. 5. Automated business registration system established. 6. Iraqi privatization transaction underway.
RESULTS	2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business registration process streamlined: 31,000+ business registered. 2. Formal training: 5274 participants in 225 training programs completed. 3. Reconstructed 42 veterinary clinics responsible for servicing 2.8 million animals and breeders. 4. Rehabilitated irrigation canal infrastructure and irrigation canals reaching 321,000 acres and 445,000 rural residents (130,000 ha). 5. 16,134 jobs (temporary and permanent) were created in the agricultural sector.
	2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed 10 laws and/or regulations relating to private sector development. 2. Implemented financial management information system at Ministry of Finance; implementation in progress at six other Ministries.
	2003	With Ministry of Finance, introduced new Iraqi national currency, the Dinar.
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	This indicator measures efforts to create jobs and support trade, investment and enterprise growth throughout the country, which will help support stability and security.
	Data Source	USAID missions; USAID/Washington reports; the USAID Iraq Fact Sheet



I/P #10: Build Civilian Capacity and Manage Conflict Response		
The Department is institutionalizing an operational capacity within the U.S. Government to respond rapidly to the challenges of failing, failed, and post-conflict states. The Department will create standing interagency mechanisms and surge capacities in order to ensure capacity for rapid deployment of sufficient staff and resources to implement plans.		
 Output Indicator		
Indicator #1: Capacity and Response Time of Active Response and Standby Corps for Reconstruction and Stabilization Programs		
TARGETS	FY 2007	Active Response Corps (ARC) will have 30 individuals by the end of the year. 100% will have taken at least one training course. Civilian reserves initiated.
	FY 2006	ARC will have 15 members in FY 2006, all of whom will have completed basic training requirements, received S/CRS orientation course, and participated in first basic ARC training course. Begin deployment of ARC members as backstop personnel for headquarters (CRSG), to Regional Combatant Commands (HRST teams), and on field teams (Advanced Civilian Teams). Standby Corps recruited, vetted and placed on rosters. Civilian Reserves proposal developed.
RESULTS	2005	Options analysis completed on how Active Response Corps would be used in training, military exercises, and emergencies. Training program conceptualized. Roster of eligible individuals under development.
	2004	<u>Baseline</u> : Concept of civilian response mechanisms discussed in creation of the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization and in discussions with Congress on overall USG needs.
	2003	N/A
	2002	N/A
DATA QUALITY	Indicator Validation	Those who have studied the topic of reconstruction and stabilization agree that having a civilian standby surge capacity that is trained and prepared to deploy is vital to success in post-conflict operations. Progress on development and deployment of the ARC and SCR is therefore an appropriate means of measuring USG capacity to provide for future diplomatic personnel needs in such crisis situations.
	Data Source	Training database at the Office of the Special Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization.



V. Illustrative Examples

Counterterrorism	
Terrorist Interdiction Program	<p>In some countries, the Terrorist Interdiction Program has served as the cornerstone of the U.S. mission's counterterrorism relationship with the host government and, as a result, has fostered increased counterterrorism cooperation and action on the part of that government. The program provides host country immigration authorities - front line defenders against terrorism - with a computer database system that enables identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land or sea ports of entry. For example, in 2005, three July 7 U.K. bombers, all from Northern England area of Leeds, were located by this database in Pakistan as a result of their entry into that country. The terrorist watch listing capability was established in Iraq. Iraqi officials using the program captured the leaders of an insurgent group operating in Iraq.</p>
Strengthening Counterterrorism Partnerships	<p>Terrorism and crime are fights that cannot be won by any one entity and the Department is committed to working with its partners in the national and international law enforcement community such as the Department of Homeland Security. This relationship was further solidified through a series of initiatives, such as Global Pursuit, involvement in terrorist and criminal task forces, and the new airport dignitary escort program. The Department of State is an active partner in the National Counterterrorism Center and continues to monitor and analyze information obtained through their reporting channels. However, this partnership is also maintained at the field level with 19 agents assigned to field and resident agent offices participating in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force throughout the country. The interagency Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) has been stood up and is supporting the U.S. Government's efforts against criminal smuggling networks and document providers who facilitate terrorist travel. The HSTC is helping to draft the National Strategy To Combat Terrorist Travel. Other liaison positions with the CIA, FBI, and regional military commands act as a force multiplier for the Department. Due to these and other partnerships, the Department successfully defended the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, against terrorist attack; facilitated the arrest of numerous visa and passport fraud cases to enhance homeland security; and rescued an American kidnapped in Pakistan.</p>
Combating Bioterrorism	<p>Under the U.S. G-8 Presidency, the U.S. created the G-8 Bioterrorism Experts Group to foster greater G-8 cooperation and collaboration on increasing international biosurveillance, improving protections for the global food supply system, and enhancing emergency response and mitigation capabilities. In one year of activities, G-8 partners have been sharing emergency response plans and forensic epidemiology strategies, and the U.S. hosted a G-8 bioterrorism workshop to examine effective food defense risk assessment strategies. With consistent U.S. pressure and support - along with partner nations in the Global Health Security Action Group, the World Health Organization (WHO) has established a Global Smallpox Vaccine Reserve to facilitate greater international access to vaccines in case of a deliberate release of smallpox anywhere in the world. The U.S. has already committed to providing 20 million doses of vaccine for the WHO reserve, stored in the U.S. stockpile.</p>



V. Resource Detail

Table 1: State Appropriations by Bureau (\$ Thousands)

Bureau (Ranked by Highest FY 2007 Request)	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
European and Eurasian Affairs	61,574	61,261	59,514
Near Eastern Affairs	25,594	27,278	36,298
African Affairs	25,636	27,164	30,084
Western Hemisphere Affairs	24,221	25,213	25,090
Other Bureaus	145,957	54,414	55,878
Total State Appropriations	\$282,982	\$195,330	\$206,864

Table 2: Foreign Operations by Account (\$ Thousands)

Title/Accounts	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance			
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-	-	-
Trade and Development Agency	-	-	-
Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance			
USAID	38,603	24,767	17,191
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	-	-	-
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	57,813	47,474	54,196
Independent Agencies	-	-	-
Department of State	155,980	144,788	166,080
Department of Treasury	-	-	-
Conflict Response Fund	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Account	-	-	-
Title III - Military Assistance			
International Military Education & Training	9,957	10,043	12,118
Foreign Military Financing	758,313	358,252	356,588
Peacekeeping Operations	137,250	42,000	50,125
Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance			
International Development Association	-	-	-
International Financial Institutions	-	-	-
International Organizations/Programs	1,091	1,337	1,350
Total Foreign Operations	\$1,159,006	\$628,661	\$657,648
Grand Total	\$1,441,988	\$823,991	\$864,512