

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2016

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON
February 2, 2015

In his recent State of the Union Address, President Obama reminded Americans, “If there’s one thing this new century has taught us, it’s that we cannot separate our work at home from challenges beyond our shores.” The President underscored what we at the State Department and USAID see up close every single day: we live and work in an era when no ocean, no fence, no distance, and no firewall can fully shield us from what’s “out there”; in a globalized world, “next door” is everywhere.

To some, that may be cause for dismay, but we must not – nor need we – shy away from that reality.

At every stage of its history, America has been tested. Today is no different. But we must begin by understanding what is at stake – by realizing that our overseas actions, the alliances and partnerships we form, the cooperation we engender, and the investments we make have a direct bearing on the safety of our citizens and the quality of life enjoyed by our people.

President Obama continued: “We lead best when we combine military power with strong diplomacy; when we leverage our power with coalition building; when we don’t let our fears blind us to the opportunities that this new century presents.” Senator John McCain recently made a similar point, explaining that, “Our military cannot address every one of the deep-rooted causes of violence and instability in the world. Diplomacy and global development are indispensable to our success.”

Indeed, from South America to South Sudan, Iraq to Indonesia, Central Europe to Central Asia, diplomacy and development are essential to America’s support for lasting peace, democracy, sustainable prosperity, human rights, and the rule of law.

But our diplomacy and development efforts simply won’t get the job done unless they are adequately funded. Our leadership and our leverage depend on resources.

The budget that follows outlines much of what is necessary to match resolve with resources. As in the past, we are acutely aware of how far every taxpayer dollar must go – so our emphasis is on clarity of purpose, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency. Understandably, one priority we cannot and will not ever short-change is keeping Americans safe: ensuring the safety and security of the American people, which as Chairman Bob Corker has said, is “the most important thing we do in Washington” is simply fundamental. And once again, our entire budget comes in

at roughly one percent of the national budget – making it one of the very best bargains for the American taxpayer.

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) totals \$50.3 billion.

The funds we are requesting include a base request of \$43.2 billion, which will go directly toward strengthening our programs and platforms around the world to address ongoing and emerging national security priorities. It will protect our diplomatic personnel, facilities, and information. It will support the security partnerships and expand the global engagement and exchanges that serve U.S. interests across the globe. It will advance international efforts to mitigate and adapt to the harmful impacts of climate change. It will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, and fund development programs that foster growth, health, education, democratic governance, and poverty reduction.

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of our request totals \$7.0 billion – resources that support critical programs and operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, as well as enable the Department to take extraordinary action that may be critical to our immediate national security objectives without having to short-change longer-term efforts to address global challenges. In addition, the OCO funds will support exceptional costs related to our efforts to combat, minimize, and isolate terrorist organizations such as al-Qai'da and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the conflict in Syria, including its impact on neighboring countries, and Ukraine, and unanticipated contributions to emergency peacekeeping needs wherever they might arise.

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continue to make strides toward defining goals and objectives, assessing challenges and progress, and measuring the results of diplomacy and development efforts to create a more secure, democratic and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community. The resulting improvements in strategic planning, performance management and evaluation throughout the Department and USAID are detailed in the accompanying Diplomatic Engagement and Foreign Assistance Appendices of the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) and Performance.gov.

Peace, Security, and Stability

Every single day, our investments in diplomacy and development help stabilize conflict areas, secure our borders, protect Americans abroad – end wars and prevent new wars. The FY 2016 budget request addresses challenges to U.S. security emanating from Libya, Syria, Russia, the

Maghreb and Sahel, and Central America. It also builds partnerships to promote American interests by addressing consequential political, security, economic, and social imperatives around the world.

Our work to advance peace, security, and stability today helps to ensure that we do not have to deploy hundreds of thousands of troops tomorrow. Nowhere is that more true than in the Middle East. When we work cooperatively with partners like the new government in Iraq to confront and take the fight to common threats like ISIL, our security and that of our friends is stronger. The FY 2016 budget request includes \$1.1 billion to continue effective diplomatic engagement with the Iraqi government and others. Our request also includes \$355 million in assistance for purposes related to Iraq's Counter-ISIL strategy, as well as longer-term governance and security reforms, which will be essential for the long term success of our effort to counter violent extremism.

In FY 2016, **Afghanistan** will exercise full responsibility for its security forces, making possible a significant reduction in the U.S. military presence. This is the kind of success for which our troops sacrificed for so long – Afghanistan for the Afghans. We will, however, continue to administer a train, advise, and assist mission, while also helping the new unity government through what promises to be a complex and challenging period of transition. Our budget request provides \$963 million to secure and support embassy operations, programs, personnel and facilities and related activities, including \$124 million for hardening Embassy Kabul facilities. It also includes \$1.5 billion to support the Afghan unity government as it strives to implement reforms and improve the performance of the Afghan economy. This assistance will be targeted at helping Afghanistan to move ahead in sustainable ways, through better governance, more infrastructure, investments in health and education, and the equitable treatment of women and girls.

The budget requests \$917 million to support our goals in **Pakistan**, including our efforts to sustain a cooperative relationship with the Pakistani people through our operations at the embassy in Islamabad and consulates in Peshawar, Lahore, and Karachi. We share many interests with Pakistan that will be served by our assistance in such areas as economic development, stabilization efforts, energy production, access to schools for boys and girls, and health. On the security side, our aid will help the government in its ongoing campaign to counter the terrorist groups that threaten security both within and beyond the country's borders, as the world was so painfully reminded when extremists attacked a Pakistani military school in Peshawar last December, taking the lives of innocent children. Helping the Pakistani government address this security challenge is in our interests.

In **Europe**, our budget request is designed to reinforce our support for Ukraine's sovereignty and prosperity and to stand with our allies who share our concern about Russia's failure to live up to

its international commitments and promises. This funding will support cooperation with European partners to counter pervasive Russian propaganda and to move forward on issues related to regulation, foreign investment, and intellectual property. The request also includes \$640 million in assistance for Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia as they seek to integrate more closely with Europe.

In our own Hemisphere, the budget requests money to strengthen relationships between the United States and our regional neighbors, to address the root causes of illegal migration, especially unaccompanied minors from **Central America**, and to bolster Mexico's enforcement capacity on its southern border. These causes include violence, the lack of economic opportunity, and misinformation about U.S. policy and law. As part of our effort, we are requesting \$1 billion for citizen security, bilateral development, and activities related to the repatriation of migrants to their countries of origin.

The State Department's budget strongly supports the President's initiatives in the **Asia Pacific** – a region that is a top priority for every one of us in his Administration. In FY 2016, we request \$322 million to enable us to continue building upon our engagement in a part of the world that comprises nearly two-thirds of the Earth's population and many of the world's fastest growing economies. These resources will help us to collaborate closely with our allies in Tokyo, Seoul, Manila, Canberra and Wellington, to manage the North Korean nuclear threat, maintain our multi-faceted relationship with China, and defend the principle of freedom of navigation in the region's maritime spaces. The request also includes \$846 million in assistance to support the President's Asia Pacific rebalance.

Globally, we are asking for more than \$5.4 billion to contribute to **international peacekeeping** efforts to meet our commitments under the United Nations Charter and serves as a key element to mitigating and prevent conflict, satisfy U.S. treaty requirements, and support the work of critical multilateral organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Children's Fund. This funding also supports special missions to handle unexpected crises, such as the Ebola epidemic. In addition, this request includes \$86 million to continue safeguarding and promoting health and well-being of America's diplomatic community and meet the challenges of providing continued medical support in West Africa region for Ebola related activities.

I also want to highlight the funding we're requesting to address international **humanitarian needs**. The world is currently facing four crises that the UN considers to be in the highest state of emergency – Syria, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Iraq. To respond to this unprecedented challenge, we are seeking \$2.5 billion for Migration and Refugee Assistance, \$1.7 billion in International Disaster Assistance, and \$1.4 billion in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance. This badly-needed aid reflects the values and character of our people. When tragedy and terror

strike around the globe, whether through man-made or natural occurrences, the United States will continue to do its part to ease suffering and prepare the ground work for recovery.

Investing in long-term engagement with the people and governments of the world dramatically increases the breadth and reach of American leadership. The FY 2016 budget includes \$562 million for **public diplomacy** programs aimed at informing and educating public opinion. These programs assist in countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies; strengthen relationships between Americans and foreign publics and shape worldwide information campaigns on Presidential priorities such as climate change, food security, water and global health. The budget also includes \$623 million for **educational and cultural exchange programs** to engage a global audience of young people, women, emerging leaders, and underserved communities. Academic, professional, and cultural exchanges are a proven way to explain the world to America and to explain America to the world; in so doing, they can have a dramatic impact in building overseas support for U.S. policies and ideals.

Shared Prosperity in the Global Economy

In an increasingly globalized world, foreign policy and economic policy are two sides of the same coin: foreign policy is economic policy. In addition to our efforts to promote exports and stand up for American businesses abroad, we are also focused on eliminating the barriers that stand in the way of shared prosperity.

In FY 2016, as part of President Obama's Climate Action Plan, we request \$808 million in State and USAID funding for international efforts to address **climate change** by advancing low-emission development strategies, and working with major economies on emission reduction and land use. The request also includes resources for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is planned to be the principal multilateral finance mechanism to help developing countries foster low-emission, climate-resilient development. The GCF will succeed the Climate Investment Funds, established with a U.S. pledge of \$2 billion in 2008 by President George W. Bush. To begin fulfilling the \$3 billion U.S. commitment to the GCF, the FY 2016 budget request includes \$350 million for the State Department and \$150 million for the Treasury Department.

The budget also includes \$978 million for the **Feed the Future** (FTF) initiative, which improves food security by increasing incomes in the agricultural sector and by investing in projects that will reduce under-nutrition among the world's poorest, especially women and girls. In the coming year, FTF will increase its focus on economic initiatives that will enhance the ability of vulnerable populations to recover from setbacks caused by natural disasters, market disruptions, and chronic environmental problems.

Last August's U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit was a landmark event in relations between the American people and the peoples of Africa. During that event, the United States and our partners identified a range of areas for new and intensified engagement. As part of our significant investments in the African continent in FY 2016, we are requesting \$278 million to support ongoing initiatives – Power Africa, Trade Africa, Trade and Investment Hubs, and the Young African Leaders Initiative – while also launching the new African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership and the Security Governance Initiative announced at the summit.

The budget also reflects our **global health** priorities – including our commitment to achieving an AIDS-free generation, ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and battling the threats posed by infectious disease. It seeks funding to assist partner countries as they invest in the health of their own citizens. Overall, we are requesting \$8.2 billion for our comprehensive global health strategy. Within that request, we intend to leverage the resources of other donors and expand our reach through U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations. That includes \$1.1 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria and \$235 million for the Gavi Alliance for immunization support.

Finally, our FY 2016 budget request includes \$120.1 million to help promote American exports and businesses abroad and to secure international agreements and treaties that open up trade and investment between the United States and international partners.

Our People and Our Platform

Our people – **State Department and USAID personnel** – are the key to executing and sustaining America's international leadership. And that means we must provide them with the tools they need to do their jobs well. The Department's request continues developing and training our diplomats to ensure they have the access to policy expertise, technology, and management support around the world. Physical security and protection remains a paramount importance, as we continue to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board. At USAID, we are maintaining current operations while strengthening the management platform and investing in a new model for development. This enables USAID to leverage resources with private sector partners and to mobilize a new generation of innovators and scientists to advance our mission through the Global Development Lab.

In FY 2016, we are requesting \$11.3 billion to provide those tools. The request includes \$3.4 billion for Worldwide Security Protection to support a safe and secure environment for the men and women who work at our 275 posts around the world, including network and infrastructure protection, emergency planning and preparedness, and physical and technical security systems. The budget provides \$2.4 billion to continue the Department and USAID in support of the Shared Prosperity Agenda and Administration's development priorities while enabling

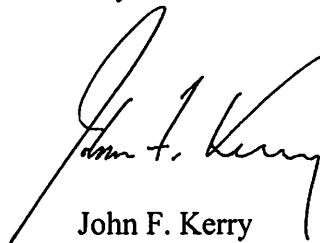
recruitment and development of a skilled and diverse workforce. The request provides \$2.2 billion to invest in the maintenance of our diplomatic missions, necessary security upgrades, and the construction of new facilities through the Capital Security Construction Program in among other places, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Guatemala, and Paraguay. In addition, the funds will be used to finance operating budgets throughout the department.

In addition, we will also support USAID's Global Development Lab, which will help us to expand our science and technology capacity, and to leverage external funding for the purpose of developing and testing innovative concepts in the field of human development.

After serving in public life for over three decades, I am aware that there are few more reliable – or damaging – applause lines than to promise to slash the budgets of the State Department and USAID. President Reagan once lamented that, “Foreign aid suffers from a lack of domestic constituency.” And it's true that, in Washington, long-term goals can often lose out to more obvious and visible short-term projects. But that's exactly why we need leadership from Congress – to take the long view and recognize how the relatively small investments we make now can improve the world and enhance our own security for generations to come.

As we have learned through history, America's international leadership is the very opposite of remote or abstract. Its success or failure is not only relevant; it will be a determining factor in the quality of the lives of our citizens. Foreign policy can help our workers to find a job or lose one; it can start a war or forge a peace; it can safeguard our families or expose them to grave risk; it can enable us to look forward with confidence or it can place a shadow over the future in which our children and their children will grow up. So the fact is that there is indeed a domestic constituency for diplomacy and development: the 320 million Americans whose well-being is impacted – every day – whether they recognize it or not – by the work our diplomats and other professionals do in every corner of the globe.

The time has long since passed when we could hide from the world or pretend that what happens overseas does not affect us. In the twenty-first century, next door is everywhere. We need to invest in our leadership and by so doing, advance our interests and uphold the values that for more than 200 years have defined our country and that continue today to inspire the world.



John F. Kerry

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Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

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Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement Fiscal Year 2016

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Appendix 2: Foreign Operations Fiscal Year 2016

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Appendix 3: Foreign Operations – Regional Perspectives Fiscal Year 2016

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
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	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	44,490,674	6,520,000	51,010,674	41,750,846	9,258,000	51,008,846	2,526,381	47,906,385	7,047,452	54,953,837	3,924,991
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	44,364,757	6,520,000	50,884,757	41,627,897	9,258,000	50,885,897	2,526,381	47,786,320	7,047,452	54,833,772	3,927,875
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	40,343,388	6,509,584	46,852,972	38,232,736	9,247,300	47,480,036	2,526,381	43,230,316	7,047,452	50,277,768	2,797,732
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,917,591	1,817,703	15,735,294	13,897,727	1,768,603	15,666,330	36,420	15,536,601	1,849,122	17,385,723	1,719,393
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	13,157,527	1,807,287	14,964,814	13,131,060	1,757,903	14,888,963	36,420	14,748,178	1,849,122	16,597,300	1,708,337
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,831,220	1,732,887	11,564,107	9,320,860	1,683,503	11,004,363	36,420	10,031,102	1,699,122	11,730,224	725,861
State Programs	6,694,525	1,391,109	8,085,634	6,493,539	1,350,803	7,844,342	36,420	7,162,732	1,507,422	8,670,154	825,812
Diplomatic and Consular Programs¹	6,617,625	1,391,109	8,008,734	6,437,139	1,350,803	7,787,942	36,420	7,096,332	1,507,422	8,603,754	815,812
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	490,835	5,241,306	4,309,024	361,097	4,670,121	36,420	4,769,195	439,459	5,208,654	538,533
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	900,274	2,767,428	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	2,327,137	1,067,963	3,395,100	277,279
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	-	76,900	56,400	-	56,400	-	66,400	-	66,400	10,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	2,399,448	275,000	2,674,448	2,063,255	260,800	2,324,055	-	2,085,097	134,800	2,219,897	(104,158)
Ongoing Operations	785,351	275,000	1,060,351	822,755	10,800	833,555	-	785,097	10,800	795,897	(37,658)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,097	-	1,614,097	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	1,300,000	124,000	1,424,000	(66,500)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	737,247	66,778	804,025	764,066	71,900	835,966	-	783,273	56,900	840,173	4,207
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ³	21,800	8,500	30,300	23,500	15,000	38,500	-	-	-	-	(38,500)
Office of the Inspector General ⁴	69,406	49,650	119,056	73,400	56,900	130,300	-	82,400	56,900	139,300	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ⁵	567,811	8,628	576,439	589,900	-	589,900	-	623,079	-	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses ⁶	8,030	-	8,030	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,446	-	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	-	28,200	30,036	-	30,036	-	29,807	-	29,807	(229)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,242	-	9,242	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	-	1,537	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	-	31,221	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,341	-	30,341	341
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>
International Organizations	3,031,181	74,400	3,105,581	3,518,042	74,400	3,592,442	-	4,470,252	150,000	4,620,252	1,027,810
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	74,400	1,340,162	1,399,151	74,400	1,473,551	-	1,540,029	-	1,540,029	66,478
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ⁸	1,765,419	-	1,765,419	2,118,891	-	2,118,891	-	2,930,223	-	2,930,223	811,332
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	169,209	-	169,209	169,209	-	169,209	-	126,759	-	126,759	(42,451)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	-	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	96	-	96	96	-	96	-	96	-	96	(11)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	-	400	400	-	400	-	400	-	400	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,700	-	16,700	-	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	135,000	-	135,000	-	103,450	-	103,450	(31,550)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
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	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	125,917	-	125,917	122,949	-	122,949	-	120,065	-	120,065	(2,884)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	-	44,000	44,707	-	44,707	-	47,281	-	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	-	33,438	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	(600)
American Sections	12,499	-	12,499	12,561	-	12,561	-	12,330	-	12,330	(231)
International Joint Commission	7,664	-	7,664	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	(155)
International Boundary Commission	2,449	-	2,449	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	(103)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	-	2,386	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	-	35,980	36,681	-	36,681	-	32,054	-	32,054	(4,627)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	729,080	4,400	733,480	731,367	10,700	742,067	-	751,436	-	751,436	9,369
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	4,400	725,480	726,567	10,700	737,267	-	741,436	-	741,436	4,169
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	4,800	-	4,800	-	10,000	-	10,000	5,200
Other Programs	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
United States Institute of Peace	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,836,857	5,129,593	33,989,450	26,138,667	7,489,397	33,628,064	2,489,961	30,624,284	5,198,330	35,822,614	2,241,598
U.S Agency for International Development	1,222,169	91,038	1,313,207	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,626,326	65,000	1,691,326	289,926
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,360,000	65,000	1,425,000	208,700
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	-	203,326	-	203,326	72,511
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	63,000	-	63,000	8,715
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,791,909	3,894,165	20,686,074	15,311,079	5,626,380	20,937,459	2,459,998	17,855,250	3,812,330	21,667,580	730,121
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,443,750	-	8,443,750	8,453,950	-	8,453,950	312,000	8,181,000	-	8,181,000	(272,950)
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁹	[2,773,750]	-	[2,773,750]	[2,783,950]	-	[2,783,950]	[312,000]	[2,755,000]	-	[2,755,000]	[-28,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,426,000]	-	[5,426,000]	[-244,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,999,694	-	2,999,694	492,693
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	931,000	810,000	1,741,000	(154,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	48,177	9,423	57,600	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	67,600	-	67,600	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	(20,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	-	8,041	8,120	-	8,120	-	9,200	-	9,200	1,080
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{10, 11}	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	2,602,622	2,114,266	4,716,888	711,725	3,952,161	2,183,330	6,135,491	1,418,603
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	1,634,595	819,000	2,453,595	(605,405)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,329,700	-	1,329,700	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,704,100	-	1,704,100	372,600
Peace Corps	379,000	-	379,000	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	30,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	899,500	-	899,500	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	350,500
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	22,500	-	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	(4,000)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	7,366,063	1,144,390	8,510,453	6,704,491	1,737,553	8,442,044	5,300	7,285,562	1,321,000	8,606,562	164,518
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	853,055	443,195	1,296,250	-	967,771	226,000	1,193,771	(102,479)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	630,000	70,000	700,000	586,260	99,240	685,500	5,300	609,334	390,000	999,334	313,834
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	235,600	200,000	435,600	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	430,200	65,000	495,200	21,509
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,573	-	105,573	106,074	-	106,074	-	111,715	-	111,715	5,641
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ¹²	5,389,280	526,200	5,915,480	5,014,109	866,420	5,880,529	-	5,166,542	640,000	5,806,542	(73,987)
Global Security Contingency Fund ¹²	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	-	3,006,449	2,774,974	-	2,774,974	-	3,126,846	-	3,126,846	351,872
International Organizations and Programs ⁹	339,720	-	339,720	344,170	-	344,170	-	315,000	-	315,000	(29,170)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,666,729	-	2,666,729	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,811,846	-	2,811,846	381,042
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	186,957	-	186,957	-	192,920	-	192,920	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000	-	111,000	111,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	1,700
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	(100,978)
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	109,854	104,977	-	104,977	-	166,086	-	166,086	61,109
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	0
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	6,298	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	(3,378)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	31,700
Clean Technology Fund ¹⁰	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund ¹⁰	74,900	-	74,900	49,900	-	49,900	-	59,620	-	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	1,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ¹¹	-	-	-	29,907	-	29,907	-	-	-	-	(29,907)
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	62,000	62,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(879,933)	-	(879,933)	(1,282,813)	-	(1,282,813)	-	(1,063,800)	-	(1,063,800)	219,013
Export-Import Bank	(669,600)	-	(669,600)	(1,032,600)	-	(1,032,600)	-	(875,000)	-	(875,000)	157,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,406)	-	(265,406)	(310,213)	-	(310,213)	-	(262,500)	-	(262,500)	47,713
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	55,073	60,000	-	60,000	-	73,700	-	73,700	13,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	85,100	-	85,100	86,826	-	86,826	-	133,874	-	133,874	47,048
International Trade Commission	83,000	-	83,000	84,500	-	84,500	-	131,500	-	131,500	47,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	-	2,374	-	2,374	48

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Agriculture	1,651,126	-	1,651,126	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,611,626	-	1,611,626	(46,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	185,126	-	185,126	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Rescissions											
Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000
Export-Import Bank	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000

Footnotes

- 1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 2/ The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.
- 3/ The FY 2014 level includes \$21,800,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level includes \$23,500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2016 PB includes \$38.99 million in D&CP for Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 4/ The OCO request for the Office of the Inspector General is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). Additional detail on the SIGAR request is discussed in the OCO chapter.
- 5/ The FY 2014 level includes \$7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.
- 6/ The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.
- 7/ The FY 2014 level includes \$43,762,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.
- 8/ The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.
- 9/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 10/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.
- 11/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.
- 12/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) continue to make strides toward defining goals and objectives, assessing challenges and progress, and measuring the results of diplomacy and development efforts to create a more secure, democratic and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community. Resulting improvements in strategic planning, performance management, and evaluation throughout the Department and USAID are detailed in the accompanying Diplomatic Engagement and Foreign Assistance Appendices of the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) and Performance.gov.

The FY 2014 - 2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan

The FY 2014-2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan (JSP) reiterates the commitment of the Department and USAID to joint planning to implement foreign policy initiatives and investing effectively in foreign assistance programs. The 13 strategic objectives of the JSP serve as a basis for performance measurement and strategic analysis for the Department and USAID. Further information about the strategic goals and objectives of the JSP is located on Performance.gov.

Strategic Review

The FY 2014 Strategic Review of the FY 2014-2017 JSP was conducted in May of 2014 through a series of meetings among senior leadership from the Department and USAID. The meetings outlined key priorities, discussed alignment between key priorities and resources, and assessed progress on the JSP strategic objectives. Results of this review contribute to the FY 2014 Agency Performance Report (APR).

Performance Planning and Reporting

After the release of the Congressional Budget Justification, the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2014 APR and FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan (APP) on Performance.gov. The APP/APR includes performance goals and indicators aligned to each strategic objective in the JSP that assess progress over time and articulate a path for ongoing progress.

Evaluation

The Department of State and USAID each have Evaluation policies as well as implementation guidance and staff training. The focus of the Department since issuance of the new evaluation policy in February 2012 has been capacity building and training of Department personnel to effectively plan for, execute, and manage evaluations.

To ensure country programs and strategies are achieving results, USAID introduced a new evaluation policy in 2011. Under this policy, USAID conducts high-quality evaluations worldwide that are helping to make smarter decisions. Evaluations are integrated into program design, and evaluation findings are integrated into decision-making about strategies, program priorities, and project design. Further information about USAID evaluations is located on USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse available at: <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx>. Additional information on the Department's evaluations can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/f/evaluations/index.htm>.

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**FY 2016 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ENDURING PROGRAMS**

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Department of State
Summary of Appropriations
Enduring Budget

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$9,831,220	\$9,357,280	\$10,031,102	673,822
State Programs	6,694,525	6,529,959	7,162,732	632,773
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{1/}	6,617,625	6,473,559	7,096,332	622,773
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	4,345,444	4,769,195	423,751
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	2,128,115	2,327,137	199,022
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	56,400	66,400	10,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance ^{2/}	2,399,448	2,063,255	2,085,097	21,842
Ongoing Operations	785,448	822,755	785,097	-37,658
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,000	1,240,500	1,300,000	59,500
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	737,247	764,066	783,273	19,207
Conflict Stabilization Operations ^{3/}	21,800	23,500	0	-23,500
Office of Inspector General	69,406	73,400	82,400	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ^{4/}	567,811	589,900	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses ^{5/}	8,030	8,030	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	30,036	29,807	-229
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,242	7,900	7,900	0
Buying Power Maintenance Account ^{6/}	0	0	0	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	1,300	1,300	0
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	30,000	30,341	341
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
International Organizations	3,031,181	3,518,042	4,470,252	952,210
Contributions to International Organizations	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,878
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities ^{7/}	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332
International Commissions (Function 300)	125,917	122,949	120,065	-2,884
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,000	44,707	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	29,000	28,400	-600
American Sections	12,499	12,561	12,330	-231
International Joint Commission	7,664	7,663	7,508	-155
International Boundary Commission	2,449	2,525	2,422	-103
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	2,373	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627
Related Programs	169,209	169,209	126,759	-42,450
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialog	96	96	96	0
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	400	400	0
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	13	13	0
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	10,800	-5,900
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	135,000	103,450	-31,550
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	13,157,527	13,167,480	14,748,178	1,580,698

Summary of Appropriations Footnotes:

1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

2/ The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

3/ The FY 2014 level includes \$21,800,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level includes \$23,500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations.

4/ The FY 2014 level includes \$7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

5/ The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.

6/ The FY 2014 level includes \$43,762,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

7/ The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs ^{1/}	8,008,734	7,787,942	8,603,754	815,812
Enduring	6,617,625	6,437,139	7,096,332	659,193
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	4,309,024	4,769,195	460,171
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	493,491	501,302	531,749	30,447
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	2,128,115	2,327,137	199,022
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	27,297	27,508	30,326	2,818
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	36,420

^{1/} The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 to Embassy Security Construction and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; and \$100,000 from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.

The FY 2016 enduring budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) – the Department of State’s principal operating appropriation – totals \$7.1 billion. This funding provides for the core people, infrastructure, and programs that conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations and supports the U.S. global footprint in order to bolster and strengthen foreign policy expertise. The request supports the Department’s global engagement as a national security institution, building relationships with other nations to advance American interests and values.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

The D&CP request provides \$4.8 billion for Ongoing Operations. This funding supports essential diplomatic personnel and programs worldwide. It also supports the infrastructure for U.S. Government agencies and employees at 275 diplomatic and consular posts in 190 countries around the globe.

The current services request sustains D&CP-funded bureaus and programs at their FY 2015 operating level, incorporates the American pay increase and locally employed wage increases, and supports the recurring costs of newly constructed overseas facilities. Bureaus and programs continue to pursue efficiency savings to offset the impact of domestic and overseas inflation. It also supports ongoing costs of the Ebola response and the counter-ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) strategy. The Enduring request includes \$117 million for ongoing operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan that were previously funded through OCO.

Requested program changes would continue priority domestic and overseas initiatives, including enhanced

cybersecurity, support for the European Reassurance Initiative and increased trade opportunities in East Asia Pacific. The request also includes funding for increased reporting on financial transparency and accountability. Proposed staffing increases are focused on a limited number of bureaus, with funding for 39 new U.S. Direct Hire positions, including 12 Foreign Service and 27 Civil Service. Additionally, a total of 21 positions will be realigned due to the Afghanistan glidepath.

The request includes a total of \$531.7 million for public diplomacy to further U.S. foreign policy goals by informing and influencing foreign opinion. Public diplomacy efforts include countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies, strengthening relationships between Americans and foreign publics, and shaping worldwide information campaigns on issues such as climate change, food security, water, and global health. The public diplomacy request includes resources for Global Women's issues, the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), and the Young South East Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI). The request establishes an evaluation unit that will design, conduct and implement long-term empirical evaluations of the impact of soft-power public diplomacy. The request increases funding to the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy to hire an additional position and other operational costs.

The request for YALI supports increased requirements associated with YALI's flagship program, the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders. In FY 2016 the number of fellowships will increase from 500 to 1,000 and include new Locally Employed Staff, which will be allocated to countries with the greatest workload. The additional staff will work with the fellows to develop in-country networking and promote interaction with the YALI Network in addition to supporting the recruitment and selection process.

The request for YSEALI includes resources to support workshops that will bring the participants together and enable them to work on joint projects in the YSEALI priority areas, namely economic development, environment, education, and civic engagement. The workshops will also foster connections among the participants and lay the groundwork for an ASEAN-wide YSEALI Network.

The Public Diplomacy funding will also be used to establish an Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR) program. The ERR will support rapidly deployed public diplomacy activities that respond to countries experiencing conflict or crisis, dramatic political transition, and significant societal transformation. Past examples where the ERR would have immediately helped diplomatic engagement include political shifts in Burma; major conflict in Mali, Iraq, and Ukraine; major epidemic in Western Africa; and socioeconomic crisis in Central America. The ERR will have six criteria to guide funding decisions:

- Opens up politically or economically;
- Enters into or comes out of major conflict or crisis;
- Experiences a dramatic leadership transition;
- Demonstrates potential for rapid transformation that could be accelerated by increased engagement and exposure to U.S. values and expertise;
- Enacts legislation that protects human rights, strengthens civil society, or increases press freedoms; and Establishes or greatly improves relations with the U.S., enters into negotiations with opposition political entities, or opens space for civil society.

D&CP - Category Descriptions

Human Resources: \$2,414.4 million

These resources support American Salaries for overseas and domestic positions, the Human Resources Bureau (HR), and the Foreign Service Institute. American salary costs for Public Diplomacy and

Worldwide Security Protection are included in this category.

In fulfillment of the Department's goals, HR will address critical human capital areas:

- Effectively recruiting, hiring, developing and assigning employees in order to strengthen U.S. diplomacy;
- Aligning staffing with critical foreign policy objectives;
- Improving IT infrastructure and Shared Services capabilities to ensure efficient delivery of HR services.

The Department will also continue its support of FSI's strong partnerships with regional centers in Frankfurt, Ft. Lauderdale, Charleston, Manila and Bangkok, providing cost-effective training opportunities under FSI auspices to the Department's worldwide workforce.

Overseas Program: \$1,887.5 million

These resources support the Department's global diplomacy efforts, including the following bureaus and offices: African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Office of International Conferences, International Organization Affairs, Office of the Medical Director, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and Conflict Stabilization Operations; as well as related costs for post-assignment travel and local staff separation liabilities.

The resources included in this category are responsible for managing U.S. foreign policy through bilateral and multilateral relationships. Bureaus will continue political and economic reporting and analysis of interest to the U.S. Funding will support hosting of and participation in various international workshops, meetings and multilateral activities in the U.S. and abroad. This request provides funding to support WHA's unaccompanied children strategy; the emergency medical program; and enhanced mission support in Burma. It also recurs \$39.0 million for the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, whose FY 2015 funding is reflected as a transfer to the CSO account.

This category includes \$397.7 million for bureau-managed Public Diplomacy programs and operations. The Department's public diplomacy program makes significant contributions to U.S. foreign policy and national security. One of its key tasks is the strategic development of prolific people-to-people relationships around the world that persuasively advocates U.S. foreign policy goals and quickly counters misinformation about U.S. society and policies.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$808.1 million

These resources support the Department's central policy and management functions, including the following bureaus and offices: Administration; Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Criminal Justice; International Security and Nonproliferation; Office of the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; the Under-Secretary for Management; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Office of Population & International Migration; Public Affairs; Office of the Secretary; and Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Offices and bureaus within this category are responsible for many of the activities that support the Department's global footprint. For instance, the Bureau of Administration manages the Department's global supply chain, including transportation of goods, diplomatic pouches and mail, and acquisition of goods and services from several U.S. and foreign locations. This bureau provides a viable platform for the diplomatic component of smart power, maintaining energy efficient, sustainable, secure, and functional facilities in the U.S. and overseas for State and other agency employees. As of FY 2014, the Department

was pleased to report that 52 percent of its owned and delegated domestic real estate portfolio had been certified by independent parties (e.g., LEED, Green Globes, Energy Star) as sustainable and/or energy efficient, exceeding the goal established by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Environmental Quality.

The request includes resources for Trafficking in Persons' interagency support; domestic capital projects; and new teams to strengthen high impact digital services. The request also includes funding for three positions for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Security Programs: \$1,986.3 million

These resources support the Department's security programs and policies. This includes the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions, and security components of the Office of the Medical Director, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Bureau of Information Resource Management, Bureau of Human Resources, regional bureaus, and the Foreign Service Institute.

This enduring request provides \$2.0 billion for DS and partner bureaus to help ensure the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information. Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) funding supports ongoing core functions such as the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection, security technology, armored vehicles, cybersecurity, and diplomatic couriers. WSP funding will address security challenges in dangerous places where diplomatic operations are most critical.

The request includes funding for initial construction of the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC), a consolidated facility for hard-skills training provided to DS agents and foreign affairs staff from across the U.S. Government. These funds, along with other available resources, will enable the Department to continue construction of high-speed and mock urban driving tracks, a vehicle maintenance facility, and roughly 50 percent of the proposed mock urban training area, and expand training at the facility in FY 2017. Additional funding will be required in future years to complete construction.

WSP funding also supports IRM's information technology security and information assurance programs, the Bureau of Administration's domestic emergency management planning, MED's Operational Medicine support to high-threat posts, and CT's coordination of National Level Exercise support.

Resource Detail – Funding Category for D&CP

(\$ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs^{1/}	6,617,625	6,473,559	7,096,332	622,773
Human Resources	2,435,805	2,391,025	2,414,421	23,396
American Salaries, Central Account	2,250,485	2,231,618	2,252,473	20,855
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>129,312</i>	<i>133,029</i>	<i>134,634</i>	<i>1,605</i>
<i>Iraq Operations American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>278,033</i>	<i>357,201</i>	<i>358,833</i>	<i>1,632</i>
Foreign Service Institute	70,180	58,469	59,472	1,003
Human Resources	115,140	100,938	102,476	1,538
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	0	0
Overseas Programs	1,722,331	1,556,804	1,887,531	330,727
African Affairs	228,045	187,298	226,884	39,586
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
Centralized Overseas Retirement Development	0	0	0	0
Conflict Stabilization Operations	0	0	38,990	38,990
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	176,216	128,358	140,701	12,343
European and Eurasian Affairs	365,130	305,107	332,068	26,961
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	7,383	6,902	23,884	16,982
International Conferences	17,149	17,651	19,027	1,376
International Organization Affairs	27,968	24,883	25,299	416
Medical Director	27,172	52,090	59,982	7,892
Near Eastern Affairs	137,052	118,972	204,792	85,820
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>60,230</i>	<i>60,230</i>
Post Assignment Travel	138,152	149,817	151,118	1,301
South and Central Asian Affairs	60,803	56,228	104,738	48,510
Western Hemisphere Affairs	167,332	135,475	157,183	21,708
Public Diplomacy	364,179	368,273	397,115	28,842
Diplomatic Policy and Support	852,879	737,139	807,906	70,767
Administration (including GSA Rent)	355,164	308,184	349,824	41,640
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	<i>173,060</i>	<i>171,892</i>	<i>175,448</i>	<i>3,556</i>
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,680	14,195	14,391	196
Budget and Planning	7,241	7,826	9,850	2,024
Chief of Protocol	2,863	2,681	2,928	247
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	79,342	74,219	78,861	4,642
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	11,707	9,898	12,088	2,190
Economic and Business Affairs	8,774	6,930	7,063	133
Energy Resources	4,384	4,102	4,195	93
Information Resource Management	208,611	170,890	178,156	7,266
Intelligence and Research	15,908	17,054	20,003	2,949
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,063	15,911	17,222	1,311
Legal Advisor	12,468	12,951	13,437	486
Legislative Affairs	2,400	2,235	2,552	317
Management	4,653	4,037	4,504	467
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,772	12,146	12,429	283
Political-Military Affairs	9,632	10,002	10,572	570

Funding Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Population & International Migration	551	620	594	(26)
Public Affairs	13,824	12,802	13,035	233
Trafficking in Persons	2,305	2,342	4,645	2,303
Office of the Secretary	63,537	48,114	51,557	3,443
Office of Anticrime Programs	0	0	0	0
Security Programs	1,606,610	1,788,591	1,986,474	197,883
Counterterrorism	9,340	10,247	10,430	183
Diplomatic Security	0	0	0	0
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Office of Foreign Missions	8,149	7,430	7,740	310
Worldwide Security Protection	1,589,121	1,770,914	1,968,304	197,390
<i>WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)</i>	<i>1,101,983</i>	<i>1,648,041</i>	<i>1,805,444</i>	<i>157,403</i>
<i>WSP Program Changes (non-add)</i>	<i>487,138</i>	<i>122,873</i>	<i>162,860</i>	<i>39,987</i>

1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

Resource Detail- Highlights of Budget Changes
(\$ in thousands)

	D&CP Direct	D&CP PD	D&CP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total ^{1/}
FY 2015 Request	3,844,142	501,302	4,345,444	2,128,115	6,473,559
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	32,157	0	32,157	0	32,157
Facility Operating Cost	32,157	0	32,157	0	32,157
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Annualization of Requirements	74,763	13,590	88,353	0	88,353
New Positions	0	0	0	0	0
LES Wage & Step Increases	57,194	10,083	67,277	0	67,277
Overseas Price Inflation	17,569	3,507	21,076	0	21,076
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	40,381	3,781	44,162	36,162	80,324
American Pay Increase	20,829	1,441	22,270	5,685	27,955
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increase	2,639	880	3,519	22,575	26,094
Locally Engaged Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Inflation	13,508	1,460	14,968	6,968	21,936
Absorption of Current Services	(151)	0	(151)	0	(151)
GSA Rents	3,556	0	3,556	934	4,490
Total, Built-in Changes	147,301	17,371	164,672	36,162	200,834
Total, Current Services	3,991,443	518,673	4,510,116	2,164,277	6,674,393
Program Changes					
Human Resources	133	0	133	0	133
Overseas Programs	146,838	13,076	159,914	0	159,914
Diplomatic Policy and Support	98,814	0	98,814	0	98,814
Security Programs	218	0	218	162,860	163,078
Total, Program Changes	246,003	13,076	259,079	162,860	421,939
Total	4,237,446	531,749	4,769,195	2,327,137	7,096,332

1/ The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level also includes \$36,420,000 in Ebola Emergency funding.

IT Central Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	56,400	66,400	10,000
Expedited Passport Fees	194,828	160,387	168,000	7,613
Total IT Central Fund	271,728	216,787	234,400	17,613

The Department's FY 2016 request of \$66.4 million for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) will support greater consolidation, improve efficiency, security related infrastructure enhancements, and enhanced customer support. The IT Central Fund (ITCF) modernizes critical information technology (IT) systems and maintains essential IT services that provide critical IT functions to both domestic and foreign consumers. Combined with Expedited Passport Fees collected by the Department, the ITCF will provide a total of \$234.4 million for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

The Department's IT environment will deliver a set of vital tools and information products to reach the foreign public and engage effectively in the global competition for ideas and values. The Department will capitalize on secure mobile technologies, social media, knowledge management tools, enterprise system monitoring, and the integration of core IT systems to provide a better information analysis and a more productive work environment. The infrastructure will support other U.S. Government agencies operating overseas through an environmentally sustainable, cost-efficient, integrated platform that promotes inter-agency collaboration and coordination.

The Department will also focus resources on efforts to bolster cybersecurity measures. In particular, the funding will be used to achieve full implementation of HSPD-12 requirements consistent with federal standards. HSPD-12 requires agencies to follow specific technical standards and business processes for the issuance and routine use of Federal Personal Identity Verification (PIV) smartcard credentials including a standardized background investigation to verify employees' and contractors' identities. The Department plans to achieve full compliance by end of calendar year 2017 for both domestic and overseas users. Specific benefits of the standardized credentials required by HSPD-12 include secure access to federal facilities and disaster response sites, as well as multi-factor authentication, digital signature and encryption capabilities.

Additional FY 2016 priorities include:

- Expanding the use of mobile technology, to include a diversified catalog of secure end-user services and devices.
- Continuing the development of the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN). This extends cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) to other Federal agencies operating overseas.
- Continuing the development of the Department's private cloud computing service, providing a full range of infrastructure, software, and data services to internal and external customers. This includes leveraging continued investments in the Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs) data center consolidation initiative, and the modernization of our global network infrastructure.
- Continuing the modernization of the Department's major functional systems, which operate as enterprise-wide centrally managed shared services (e.g. logistics, financial management, and human resource management), with data standardization, system interoperability, integrated management reporting and mobile delivery. Continuing the investment in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

The FY 2016 ITCF request continues to support the Department's Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2014-2016 and supports the Department's vision of positioning secure information technology as a critical enabler of U.S. diplomacy and the protection of national and economic security interests. This plan focuses on five strategic goals:

Goal 1: Mobile Diplomacy - ensures that our diplomats can securely use mobile devices and access Information Technology (IT) systems and data anytime, anywhere.

Goal 2: Digital Diplomacy - enhances collaboration and information sharing among our internal and external stakeholders ensuring that our diplomats and development experts can communicate securely.

Goal 3: Mission and Management systems – modernizes and integrates enterprise applications to exploit technology, provide comprehensive functional capabilities, and enhance services to U.S. citizens and other stakeholders.

Goal 4: Global Infrastructure - provides a secure, robust, worldwide, web-based infrastructure to U.S. agencies operating overseas under Chief of Mission authority as well as Department employees.

Goal 5: IT Leadership – ensures effective governance of IT resources focusing on accountability for performance and service delivery with a highly trained workforce.

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal One: Mobile Diplomacy	48,693	61,722	70,904	9,182
Foreign Post Telephones	1,214	3,570	3,300	(270)
Global IT Modernization	44,210	53,775	53,775	-
Mobile Computing & Remote Access	3,269	4,377	13,829	9,452
Goal Two: Digital Diplomacy	61,868	14,158	10,843	(3,315)
Department SharePoint Services	9,805	1,943	1,943	-
Emergency Health Record (EHR)	-	4,615	1,300	(3,315)
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,505	2,500	2,500	-
Global eTravel (GeT) Program	3,968	2,100	2,100	-
Worldwide Messaging Application	34,206	3,000	3,000	-
Goal Two Other (i)	11,384	-	-	-
Goal Three: Mission and Management Systems	62,063	57,929	62,770	4,771
Budget System Modernization (BSM)	1,853	-	1,744	1,744
Central Resource Management System (CRMS)	1,806	1,806	2,106	300
Compensation Support	1,810	6,130	6,130	-
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	15,687	20,481	23,320	2,839
Innovation Fund	500	500	-	(500)
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	20,000	19,612	20,000	388
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	7,000	6,622	6,622	-
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	5,950	2,778	2,778	-
Goal Three Other (ii)	7,457	-	-	-
Goal Four: Global Infrastructure	77,281	71,524	80,801	9,277
Architecture Services (iii)	-	6,250	17,305	11,055
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	35,962	24,450	24,450	-
Enterprise Software Licensing and Maintenance	29,713	39,046	39,046	-
Information Assurance	1,241	1,778	-	(1,778)
Goal Four Other (iv)	10,365	-	-	-
Goal Five: IT Leadership	21,277	11,454	9,152	(2,302)

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
FSI Corporate Systems - STMS	2,000	1,300	1,000	(300)
FSI Instructional Support (SAIT)	5,352	4,000	3,000	(1,000)
FSI Learning Infrastructure	3,987	3,000	2,000	(1,000)
E-Gov Lines of Business	568	654	652	(2)
IT Capital Planning Support	9,370	2,500	2,500	-
Total IT Central Fund	271,182	216,787	234,400	17,613

- (i) Goal Two Other includes \$2,274,000 for Enterprise Application Integration (EAI), \$1,593,000 for Post Administrative Software Suite (PASS), \$3,114,000 for Video Conferencing & Voice Technology, \$1,349,000 for Digital Services Initiative, and \$3,054,000 for e-Diplomacy & e-Country Clearance in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.
- (ii) Goal Three Other includes \$500,000 for e-Allowances, \$1,366,000 for Maximo Asset Management Software, \$3,248,000 for Centralizing Financial Systems, \$1,500,000 for Mandatory Compliance, and \$843,000 for WebRABIT in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.
- (iii) The Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) and Internet Protocol (IPv6) investments have been combined with the Architecture Services investment. Additionally, Architecture Services includes a \$10,000,000 CIF increase for Cybersecurity Infrastructure Upgrades in FY 2016.
- (iv) Goal Four Other includes \$2,310,000 for Bandwidth Management Services, \$1,039,000 for Domestic Technical Services, \$3,805,000 for Enterprise Network Management, \$2,912,000 for Remedy, and \$299,000 for Remote Expeditionary Area Communications Hub (REACH) in the FY 2014 Actual Budget.

Consular and Border Security Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Consular and Border Security Programs	2,786,386	3,243,254	3,564,275	321,021

All years include the Affidavit of Support and Diversity Visa Lottery fees, which will be fully incorporated into the CBSP in FY 2016.

The Department of State's Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) account provides protection to U.S. citizens overseas and contributes to the security of the nation's borders. The account is a core element of the coordinated national effort to deny individuals who threaten the country entry into the U.S., while facilitating the entry of legitimate travelers. With annual nonimmigrant visa demand increasing exponentially, CBSP will focus its resources to accommodate Executive Order 13597, which stipulates that 80 percent of nonimmigrant visa applicants worldwide should be able to obtain appointments within 21 days. The CBSP account is managed by the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA), whose mission is to provide consular operations that efficiently and effectively protect U.S. citizens, ensure U.S. security, assist the entry of legitimate travelers, and foster economic growth. CA is the Department's second-largest bureau, employing more than 12,000 professionals in 300 locations.

The CBSP uses revenue from consular fees and surcharges to fund consular programs and activities, consistent with applicable statutory authorities. These fees include Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative surcharges, a Passport Security surcharge, Immigrant Visa Security surcharge, and H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection fees. Beginning in FY 2016, all of the Diversity Visa Lottery Fee and the Affidavit of Support Fee are presented as part of the CBSP. In FY 2015 and prior years, the CBSP fees were credited to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) account, the Department's main operating account, as spending authority from offsetting collections. In addition, consular programs up until FY 2014 were funded by a combination of fee revenue and appropriations funding, which supported the need to execute these programs out of the D&CP account. Now that the consular programs are fully fee-funded, the FY 2016 President's Budget creates a new standalone account in which to deposit the fee and surcharge revenue. The new account structure will allow for greater financial reporting and operational transparency of consular and border security programs and activities. The FY 2016 President's Budget proposes to transition these fees and their associated spending to a new Treasury account outside of the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation.

The following summarizes the costs of the major activities of the Consular and Border Security Programs:

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS ACCOUNT ACTIVITIES:

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: \$2,259.6 million

Consular Systems Technology: \$424.2 million

Consular Systems Technology (CST) supports worldwide consular information systems operations, maintenance, and modernization. CST includes several major investments, including Consular One, which consolidates and modernizes all consular applications under a common IT application framework. Other CST application packages support citizens with unplanned or emergency needs, and support task force groups when crises arise that endangers citizens' lives. The FY 2016 request is a \$147.1 million increase over FY 2015. The increase supports the procurement, engineering, and operations and maintenance of printers for the more secure passport, as well as independent verification and validation (IV&V) for the consolidated IT application framework now under development (Consular One). The

increase also supports the migration of equipment from the Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) East to a new facility, and funds a refresh of consular technology equipment last updated in FY 2008. The FY 2016 request also includes software and hardware for real-time integration of FBI and Prison data, and stenography software for the new passport printers.

Domestic Executive Support Costs: \$40.5 million

Domestic Executive Support encompasses CA's Front Office, the Office of the Executive Director (CA/EX), the Office of Policy Coordination and Public Affairs (CA/P), and the Office of the Comptroller (CA/C). Under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs (CA), the Front Office oversees the overall performance of the Bureau in its role as the primary implementer and manager of the Consular and Border Security Program. The FY 2016 request will support overall operational costs including contracts, supplies, travel and other domestic operations. The \$7.7 million increase over FY 2015 will support further analysis of BSP revenue and risks, targeted support to posts facing surges in visa adjudication workload, and the expansion of CA/P with additional consular outreach and media training for posts.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: \$15.7 million

The FY 2016 request will fund the overall operation of CA's Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP), which identifies and combats fraud to ensure unqualified applicants do not receive or retain consular benefits.

Visa Processing: \$82.9 million

The Bureau of Consular Affairs administers the visa portion of the U.S. immigration framework, using the latest technology to automate the visa process and working with other U.S. Government agencies to efficiently and accurately screen all applicants for security threats. Programs under development include a pilot for a paperless immigrant visa (IV) process and exploration of foil-less nonimmigrant visa (NIV) travel. The FY 2016 increase of \$9.5 million over FY 2015 supports an anticipated 11 percent increase in visa workload for non-immigrant visas, and a one percent workload increase for immigrant visas.

Affidavit of Support Program: \$36.0 million

The Affidavit of Support (AoS) form is a requirement for many family- and employment-based immigrant visas, to demonstrate that the applicant will have adequate financial support once in the U.S. Revenue from the AoS fees support the review and processing of AoS forms.

Diversity Visa Lottery Program: \$3.8 million

The Diversity Visa (DV) program randomly selects nationals of certain countries for the opportunity to apply for immigration visas. DV lottery fees support the administration of the DV program.

Passport Directorate: \$640.8 million

The Passport Services Directorate protects U.S. border security and facilitates legitimate travel through comprehensive management of consular information technology systems, financial resources, and human resources in support of consular activities. The FY 2016 request will purchase supplies for the production of U.S. travel documents, and support the continued rollout of the Next Generation passport book in FY 2016. One of the most critical elements to the Directorate's customer service and outreach functions is managing the National Passport Information Center (NPIC), which provides information and responses to public and Congressional inquiries on passport related issues. The Department anticipates an FY 2016 workload of 13 million passport applications, with associated requests for 14 million passport products: 12.5 million books and 1.5 million cards. The \$68.5 million decrease is due to the anticipated 10 percent workload decrease from the FY 2015 estimates.

American Citizens Services (ACS): \$6.5 million

American Citizens Services (ACS) provides documentation and protection to U.S. citizens worldwide, impacting the lives of U.S. citizens in personal and profound ways. The FY 2016 request will allow ACS to meet its responsibilities for protection of U.S. residing and traveling abroad overseas through programs for crisis management, protection of children, victims of crime, voter assistance, and emergency support to destitute U.S. citizens. The \$2.1 million decrease compared to FY 2015 is due to increasing efficiencies in service provision.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$1,009.2 million

Consular Affairs Overseas Support covers overseas expenses of the CBSP, including the costs of start-up support costs for MRV and Diversity Visa (DV) overseas staff. Overseas support includes visa consumables and supplies; continued implementation of Global Support Services (GSS); International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) contributions; equipment for consular agents; support for Consular Management Assessment Team (CMAT); and Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff) and U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) recurring non-salary support. The FY 2016 increase of \$106.9 million supports anticipated worldwide workload increases of 11 percent.

BORDER SECURITY STAFF/AMERICAN SALARIES (AMSALS): \$598.5 million

Human resources are the most vital component of the CBSP. The Department devotes a significant level of effort and resources toward increasing the efficiency and capacity in the visa and passport processes, including ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. CBSP staff costs include positions in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, and certain domestic positions in the Office of the Secretary Operations Center, Bureau of Administration, Bureau for Counterterrorism, Office of the Legal Advisor, Foreign Service Institute, and Information Resource Management. The \$28.4 million increase will support the domestic and overseas positions necessary to keep pace with demand, and enable the Department to continue interviewing more than 80 percent of visa applicants within three weeks.

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT/DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$548.8 million**Bureau of Administration (A): \$60.1 million**

The Bureau of Administration manages the rent and leasing for all consular domestic facilities including CA's headquarters building (SA-17) in Washington, DC. Funding for A bureau also supports facilities maintenance, custodial services, and utilities for the Portsmouth Consular Center (PCC), the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC), and the Charleston Regional Center (CRC).

Diplomatic Security (DS): \$64.7 million

Diplomatic Security (DS) plays an important role in border security by coordinating and facilitating investigations involving U.S. travel documents. DS investigates and coordinates the handling of fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports; and of international visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting and forgery of U.S. visas. In coordination with CA, DS investigates fraudulent document vendors, bribery, alien smuggling, or trafficking involving U.S. travel documents and allegations of corruption by American employees and Locally Employed Staff. DS continues to pursue and expand its programs, both domestically and overseas, to develop patterns of fraud and human trafficking and strategies to stop them. DS also hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard domestic CA facilities. The \$5.3 million increase above FY 2015 will support the Uniformed Protective Guard program, visa and passport security programs, increased investigative support and program and staffing support costs, which are priorities at the U.S. southern border and specific high-fraud diplomatic missions worldwide.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): \$7.9 million

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) supports consular training. The FY 2016 request will fund training in the form of classes, workshops, and on-line courses to Consular Officers, Information Management Specialists, Locally Employed Staff and Consular Agents. The increase of \$2.2 million provides language classes for the staff hired to support the visa and passport workload.

Information Resource Management (IRM): \$67.7 million

Information Resource Management (IRM) provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2016 request will directly support domestic and overseas initiatives such as Network Services, Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) Hosting Services, Global IT Modernization (GITM) Program, SharePoint, and SMART.

Office of the Legal Advisor (L): \$0.2 million

Office of the Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs (L/CA) provides legal advice and services to Consular Affairs and other Department bureaus and officials on consular-related matters. The FY 2016 request will provide funding for L/CA staff support costs.

Overseas Building Operations (OBO): \$292.2 million

Overseas Building Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department, including embassies and consulates. CA is the public face of the U.S. Government for millions of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals overseas. More than 90 percent of all visitors to U.S. embassies and consulates visit just one office – the consular section. The FY 2016 request funds \$109.9 million for facility support for the consular function, including office space (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel; \$151.7 million for CA's share for new embassy/consulate capital construction projects through the Department's Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS); and \$30.6 million for targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas.

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT): \$1.1 million

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is a non-profit organization contracted by the Department to perform consular functions and policy consulting on the island of Taiwan. The FY 2016 request will support normalization of AIT's consular operations to match worldwide process and systems, particularly in light of Taiwan's acceptance into the Visa Waiver Program and the resulting drop in fees collected by AIT.

Repatriation Loans: \$0.8 million

The CBSP funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute U.S. citizens abroad. The FY 2016 request will allow the Department to administer the program from approval to final repayment at a level consistent with expected loan volumes for Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the U.S.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$1.4 million

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides financial services in support of consular-related activities, such as vouchering, payroll processing, and accounts payable/receivable. The FY 2016 request will provide contractual and operational support to ensure these essential services are available to the Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Confidential Investigations (EDCS): \$0.5 million

The FY 2016 request includes \$500,000 for law enforcement activities that were realigned to BSP fees from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation in FY 2015. In FY 2015, these activities were included within the Diplomatic Security program line of this chapter.

Post Assignment Travel: \$44.9 million

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) costs for overseas consular personnel include training, travel, and change of station costs, which are crucial to staffing overseas missions with trained personnel. The FY 2016 increase of \$18.9 million will provide post assignment travel funding for the Foreign Service staff needed to meet visa demand, and cover the higher average cost of shipping personal effects and baggage to certain countries, as well as related policy changes.

Human Resources (HR): \$7.3 million

HR provides onboarding and administrative support for domestic and overseas consular employees, to support the staff increases needed to address consular workload changes. In FY 2015, this funding was provided in the Consular Affairs Overseas Support line.

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: \$157.4 million

The FY 2016 request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for fingerprint and name check clearances for visa applicants.

Working Capital Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Working Capital Fund	1,370,524	1,301,915	1,384,295	82,380

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) does not receive direct appropriations. Revenues are generated in the WCF from the sale of goods and services to the Department and other federal agencies. The revenue collected from these customers is used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities. Further, in exchange for goods and services, resources from the initial/additional investment are expended and subsequently are reimbursed from funded customer orders. The economies of scale achieved through WCF activities are a significant advantage in controlling costs, avoiding duplication, and achieving service standards.

The WCF allows the use of business practices to improve operations, provide support, and reduce costs in accordance with government rules, regulations, and laws. The offices that operate WCF cost centers do not have the same latitude as commercial businesses, but they act similar to businesses because they charge customers for services and use revenue to fund their activities. The Working Capital Fund operates under the legal authority of 22 U.S.C. 2684. The \$56 million increase for the Aviation WCF is due to the anticipated restoration of flight hours in Iraq and the staging of emergency air bridges. Other increases are for the projected growth of services associated with Human Resources Post Assignment Travel, Information Technology Services, and the Procurement Shared Services cost centers.

The 12 service centers are as follows:

Service Center (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Publishing Solutions	22,214	23,638	27,003	3,365
Freight Forwarding	256,150	283,581	249,795	-33,786
Information Technology Service	107,940	107,100	119,200	12,100
Operations	12,272	12,357	13,016	659
Procurement Shared Services	133,420	125,682	135,815	10,133
Library	4,141	3,519	3,400	-119
Admin Expenses	2,478	2,940	2,930	-10
Office of Foreign Missions	11,460	14,067	16,397	2,330
Human Resources - Post Assignment Travel	336,360	315,174	333,861	18,687
Office of Medical Services*	41,144	26,000	33,500	7,500
Information Technology Desktop	44,604	52,020	57,650	5,630
Aviation	398,341	335,837	391,728	55,891
Total	1,370,524	1,301,915	1,384,295	82,380

*The FY 2015 Estimate does not reflect the anticipated outlays that may result from additional appropriations to support Ebola Response and Preparedness included in Title IX P.L. 113-235.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	2,426,948	2,324,055	2,219,897	-104,158
Enduring	2,399,448	2,063,255	2,085,097	21,842
Ongoing Operations	785,448	822,755	785,097	-37,658
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,000	1,240,500	1,300,000	59,500
Overseas Contingency Operations ^{2/}	275,000	260,800	134,800	-126,000

1/The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

2/OCO justification is provided in the OCO section.

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the U.S.

The work supported by this request is vital, as over 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at 275 diplomatic and consular posts depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and other U.S. Government agencies have the tools and platform to be effective in their mission. Following the September 2012 attacks on several embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of its overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of our facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2016 request supports \$2.2 billion for the construction of new secure facilities, consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

OBO is focused on four priority goals that advance diplomatic readiness and are aligned with the Department's strategic goals. They are:

- **Capital Security Construction** – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department's Annual Planning Report (APR) after consultation with other agencies, and complete the construction on-time and within budget. The program will provide new facilities that are secure, safe, and functional for U.S. Government employees to pursue the national interests of the U.S.
- **Compound and Physical Security** – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.
- **Maintenance of Assets** – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities in an effective manner that enhances the quality of life of employees while allowing them to perform their duties in secure, safe, and functional facilities.
- **Asset Management** – Acquire, dispose of, and manage the Department's overseas real property in a professional manner that meets Department needs and is performed on terms favorable to the U.S. Government.

The FY 2016 request is \$2.1 billion and 1,020 positions, an increase of \$21.8 million above the FY 2015 estimate. The increase largely reflects additional funding allowed for Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing projects, while reprioritizing major rehabilitation projects due to additional funding provided in FY 2015.

The FY 2016 request includes \$1.3 billion to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program, including the continuation of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs; and \$785 million for Ongoing Operations.

The request includes \$1.015 billion in ESCM Worldwide Security Upgrade appropriations. When combined with Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including the realignment of Consular Affairs' Border Security Program fee revenues), the request will provide a total of \$2.2 billion for up to five new construction projects, as well as site acquisitions for future plans.

In addition, the WSU request includes the Compound Security Program and Maintenance Cost-Sharing. The \$101 million for Compound Security continues to upgrade security for high risk diplomatic facilities and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities. The Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) program will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a NEC in the near future. The \$184.4 million provided under the MCS initiative is to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the U.S. long-term investment in new facilities. This request will be combined with \$215.2 million from other cost sharing contributions, for a total just under \$400.0 million.

The ESCM request further provides \$785.1 for Ongoing Operations, of which \$113.5 million is for the Repair and Construction Program and \$671.6 million supports operating elements. The funding will support real property management, including administration of leaseholds, and other vital ongoing activities. These activities include repair and construction, program development and support, construction and security management, and maintenance and renovation of the Department's facilities at locations in the U.S.

Office of Inspector General

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	119,056	130,300	139,300	9,000
Enduring	69,406	73,400	82,400	9,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ^{1/}	49,650	56,900	56,900	-

1/OCO justification is provided in the OCO section.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) mandate encompasses all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). OIG's overarching goal for FY 2016, as set forth in its Functional Bureau Strategy, is to be a world-class organization and a catalyst for effective management, accountability, and positive change in the foreign affairs community by focusing on three strategic priorities:

- **Results.** OIG's work will provide independent products and services that promote integrity and positive change by strengthening accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness and holding accountable those who engage in fraud, waste, or abuse. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions and fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security.
- **Communication.** OIG will engage stakeholders and employees in conducting effective oversight that addresses Department and BBG major management challenges and priorities identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. OIG will deliver information and services that support informed decision making to improve programs, effect positive change, and promote the most effective use of limited funding in an environment of increasingly constrained financial resources.
- **People and Infrastructure.** OIG will strengthen internal operations, platforms, and processes, aligning its planning, budget, and personnel to improve organizational performance and support the most efficient and effective use of OIG resources. Internal management efforts will focus on developing and maintaining a highly qualified and diverse workforce and strengthening internal controls, processes, and infrastructure to support employees in achieving OIG's mission and targeted results. Information technology priorities include strengthening security over OIG's sensitive electronic data and developing a robust in-house data analytics capability.

The FY 2016 enduring request of \$82.4 million supports the activities of the OIG including audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations of the worldwide operations and programs of the Department and the BBG. OIG activities are directed toward improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, and detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The request will also provide the Department's full contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Included in the enduring request is an increase of \$9 million for current staffing wage and inflation increases and to provide 11 direct-hire positions to strengthen OIG oversight of Department and BBG operations and management, including physical, personnel, and information security; procurement

activities, including contracts and grants; and financial operations and foreign assistance.

The increase also will provide 16 overseas and domestic positions to support OIG participation in a coordinated U.S. strategy to provide comprehensive oversight of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) activities associated with the U.S. Government response to ISIL and related humanitarian assistance. As required under Section 8L of the Inspector General Act governing the Lead Inspector General (LIG) for OCO, OIG will work with the OIGs of the Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development to ensure effective oversight of the full range of activities and resources dedicated to Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). The Inspector General of the Department of State has been designated as the Associate Inspector General for the LIG-OCO response to OIR.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	576,439	589,900	623,079	33,179
Enduring	567,811	589,900	623,079	33,179
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,628	-	-	-

1/ The FY 2014 level includes \$7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) conducts educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that are central to achieving our nation's foreign policy goals. ECA people-to-people exchanges encourage the spread of democratic values and the growth of robust civil societies; promote secure, peaceful communities; unlock economic growth, especially through entrepreneurship in the U.S. and around the world; boost knowledge about and efforts to stem environmental degradation and climate change; and increase understanding of U.S. policies, values, and culture. ECA exchanges target specific demographics including youth, civil society leaders, community influencers, and at-risk and underrepresented populations, and is committed to focusing resources on the highest foreign policy priority goals.

Academic Programs include the Fulbright Programs and related exchanges, which provides U.S. and foreign students and scholars the opportunity to study, pursue degrees, teach, and conduct research at foreign and U.S. universities. The request fully supports the Fulbright Program at the FY 2015 level of \$236 million.

Educational advising is critical to promoting U.S. higher education, supporting outreach to foreign students as they apply to U.S. universities. English language programs help train and develop foreign teachers and learners of English, and send Americans overseas to teach English and train instructors. Additional academic programs provide opportunities for a wide spectrum of participants to study and conduct research abroad such as the American Overseas Research Centers and the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, which provides study abroad opportunities for American undergraduate students who might not otherwise participate due to financial constraints.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges are anchored by the International Visitor Leadership Program and Citizen Exchanges, which allow current and future leaders to travel to the U.S. and partner with an extensive network of organizations and experts including in the arts, sports, and cultural fields. Additional Professional and Cultural Exchange programs include the J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Initiative in honor of the late Ambassador. Professional and Cultural Exchanges are the foundation of civil society and democracy promotion programs, giving leaders across sectors the skills to expand social justice, human rights, economic opportunity, and security in their home communities.

Youth Leadership Initiatives include three signature presidential Youth Leadership Initiatives targeting young private, public, and civil society sector leaders, including the Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders, the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, and a new Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative. The astounding success of the Mandela Washington Fellowship program will be replicated in similar programs targeting Southeast Asia and the Americas. Engaging the next generation of private, public, and civil society sector leaders is essential for the U.S. Through these Youth Leadership Initiatives, participants can obtain valuable skills from U.S. institutes of higher education; networking opportunities; internships from American companies, public sector organizations, and non-profit

organizations; and seed funding to expand successful business models or social enterprises.

Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR) will support rapidly deployed public diplomacy activities that respond to countries experiencing conflict or crisis, dramatic political transition, and significant societal transformation. Past examples where the ERR would have immediately helped diplomatic engagement include political shifts in Burma; major conflict in Mali, Iraq, and Ukraine; major epidemic in Western Africa; and socioeconomic crisis in Central America. The ERR will have six criteria to guide funding decisions:

- Opens up politically or economically;
- Enters into or comes out of major conflict or crisis;
- Experiences a dramatic leadership transition;
- Demonstrates potential for rapid transformation that could be accelerated by increased engagement and exposure to U.S. values and expertise;
- Enacts legislation that protects human rights, strengthens civil society, or increases press freedoms; and Establishes or greatly improves relations with the U.S., enters into negotiations with opposition political entities, or opens space for civil society.

Program and Performance includes performance monitoring, program evaluation, alumni activities, and the Collaboratory Initiative's virtual exchange activities. Alumni engagement is vital to understanding and tracking the impact of our public diplomacy programs, such as international exchanges. Funding under this line item will help ECA study and research alumni engagement and work with other bureaus within the Department and at USAID to improve alumni engagement activities.

Exchanges Support includes staffing and support costs managed by ECA, as well as government-wide exchanges coordination.

Resource Detail – ECE Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Academic Programs	316,511	331,636	315,039	-16,597
Fulbright Program	236,974	236,485	236,000	-485
Global Academic Exchanges	55,017	58,351	64,489	6,138
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,241	12,241	16,204	3,963
English Language Programs	42,776	42,110	44,285	2,175
American Overseas Research Centers	-	4,000	4,000	-
Special Academic Exchanges	24,520	36,800	14,550	-22,250
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	-	-	-
South Pacific Exchanges	435	350	350	-
Timor Leste Scholarship Program	435	350	350	-
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	450	450	450	-
Tibet Fund	710	650	500	-150
Study Abroad Capacity Building	1,390	-	800	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Benjamin A. Gilman Scholarship Program	12,100	12,500	12,100	-400
Young African Leaders Initiative	5,000	15,000	-	-15,000
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	-	5,000	-	-5,000
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	192,617	195,240	182,947	-12,293
International Visitor Leadership Program	91,007	89,665	87,665	-2,000
Citizen Exchange Program	101,035	100,000	89,724	-10,276
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	575	5,575	5,558	-17
J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange	-	5,000	5,000	0
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	575	575	558	-17
Young Leaders Initiative	-	-	33,000	33,000
Young African Leaders Initiative	-	-	20,000	20,000
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	-	-	8,000	8,000
Young Leaders In the Americas Initiative	-	-	5,000	5,000
Exchanges Rapid Response (ERR)	-	-	18,000	18,000
Exchanges Rapid Response	-	-	18,000	18,000
Program and Performance	3,500	4,752	7,250	2,498
Evaluation	1,218	1,252	1,852	600
Alumni	2,282	3,500	5,000	1,500
Virtual Exchanges - Collaboratory	-	-	398	398
Exchanges Support	63,811	58,272	66,843	8,571
Total	576,439	589,900	623,079	33,179

Representation Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Representation Expenses	8,030	8,030	8,446	416

^{1/} The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.

Representational functions convey U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives in both bilateral and multilateral fora. The Department concentrates on representational activities that support U.S. positions on multilateral trade and economic development issues pending before the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA), African Growth and Opportunity Acts (AGOA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Representation funding is used to establish or consolidate professional relationships with local government counterparts necessary to the performance of official duties; strengthen relationships among individuals (e.g. business and labor leaders) who perform duties such as trade promotion; protection of American business interests; economic, commercial, and labor reporting; and negotiations. Representational funding also supports formal events, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, visits of noted personages, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and presentation of credentials to heads of state. For the Foreign Service, the ability to engage partners in an informal setting is an invaluable opportunity to strengthen the U.S. position where interlocutors are not yet ready to be forthcoming in a more formal setting.

The FY 2016 request is \$8.4 million, a \$416,000 increase from FY 2015. This level includes the amount formerly provided through an annual transfer from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) appropriation, thus allowing for more consolidated budgeting of the Department's Representation Expenses. Representation activities directly contribute to global engagement with foreign counterparts, and enable the environment for diplomacy and development. For example, in FY 2016 these funds will support events relating to international conferences such as for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), to be held in Gabon this year; the President's Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI); the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to be held in the Philippines; the Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama this year, and other events that attract prominent visitors and enhance missions' outreach capabilities overseas.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	30,036	29,807	-229

The FY 2016 request for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) is \$29.8 million, which is \$0.2 million below the FY 2015 level. This level reduces non-recurring funds requested in FY 2015, and will provide sufficient funding for reimbursable expenses to New York City, the surrounding areas, and other state and local governments.

In addition to direct appropriations, the Department requests continuation of legislative authority to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation to the PFMO account. This transfer authority was originally provided in FY 2014. To the extent that such balances are available in FY 2016 and future years, they will provide additional resources for the Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials to meet extraordinary protection requirements and to pay arrears owed to state and local governments.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,242	7,900	7,900	-

EDCS funding is heavily influenced by unpredictable evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. Recent demands include Sierra Leone's Ebola-related emergency evacuation and the evacuation of the embassy in Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict. In FY 2013, evacuations occurred in Adana, Turkey; Algiers, Algeria; Bamako, Mali; Bangui, Central African Republic; Beirut, Lebanon; Cairo, Egypt; Lahore, Pakistan; Niamey, Niger; Sanaa, Yemen; and Tripoli, Libya. In FY 2014, evacuations occurred in Juba, South Sudan; Kyiv, Ukraine; Tripoli, Libya; Monrovia, Liberia; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Maseru, Lesotho; Sanaa, Yemen; and Los Cabos, Mexico.

EDCS also funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences, such as the UN and OAS General Assemblies, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic (APEC) Summit, and the NATO Summit. In FY 2014, the U.S. hosted the U.S. - Africa Leaders' Summit. In FY 2015, the U.S. will begin the two-year Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. In FY 2016, the Department will host the Nuclear Security Summit.

Other EDCS activities include presidential, vice presidential, and congressional delegation travel overseas; official visits and official gifts for foreign dignitaries; representation requirements of senior Department officials; rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and war crimes; as well as the expansion of publicity efforts.

Buying Power Maintenance Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-

1/ In FY 2014 the Department transferred \$43,762,000 to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and/or overseas inflationary requirements. The FY 2016 request does not include an increase in BPMA total appropriated resources. The Department will use existing BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, overseas inflationary adjustments, and unbudgeted wage increases for Locally Employed Staff.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	1,300	1,300	-

The FY 2016 Repatriation Loans Program Account request is \$1.3 million, which is a straightline from the FY 2015 estimate. The Department continues to monitor whether the incidence of Ebola in West Africa will lead to an increased loan volume during FY 2015. At the FY 2016 subsidy rate, the appropriated amount will make up 53.18 percent of the total loan level, for a total loan level of over \$2.4 million. These funds will allow the Department to subsidize the Repatriation loans program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans will be funded with fees from the Border Security Program.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	30,000	30,341	341

The Department's FY 2016 request of \$30.3 million for the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) includes adjustments to maintain current services and continue support for several key initiatives as a result of reduced visa revenue due to Taiwan's entry into the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). In addition to these amounts, consular-related expenses for AIT are funded with fee revenue from the Border Security Program.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

This appropriation provides mandatory funding for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF). The FSRDF includes the operations of two separate retirement systems - the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). The FSRDF was established to provide pensions to all eligible retired and disabled members of the Foreign Service who are enrolled in either of the two systems, and certain eligible former spouses and survivors. The purpose of this mandatory appropriation is to maintain the required funding level of the FSRDF.

This request serves as one of the resources to finance any unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and salary increases paid from the Fund, and for normal costs not met by employee and employer contributions. The amount of the mandatory appropriation is determined by the evaluation of the Fund balance derived from current statistical data, which includes Federal pay raise information.

The FY 2016 request for the FSRDF is \$158.9 million. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of \$122.5 million and for USAID of \$36.4 million.

Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions to International Organizations	1,340,162	1,473,551	1,540,029	66,478
Enduring	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,871
Overseas Contingency Operations	74,400	74,400	-	-74,400

The FY 2016 request of \$1.5 billion for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of the assessed budgets of 45 international organizations. U.S. participation in nearly all of these organizations is the result of U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that commits the U.S. to pay an assessed contribution.

The Administration's commitment to strengthening and working through international organizations is laid out in the National Security Strategy as a vital component of diplomacy and foreign policy. By combining resources and expertise provided by nations from every part of the world, international organizations undertake coordinated efforts that are an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting food and transportation safety standards, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national security interests and values. For this reason, the Department continues to seek legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations (UN) specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The FY 2016 request does not include funding for organizations currently subject to such restrictions, but does include conditional transfer authority should the waiver be enacted. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. The Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly every Federal agency relies on international organizations to help advance foreign and domestic objectives. Countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to reduce barriers to trade, improve border and port security, obtain international patent and trademark protection, set standards for aviation and maritime security, maintain the world's telecommunications networks, harmonize international law in the areas of child custody, support, and international adoption, and disseminate information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee. Appendix 1 of the Congressional Budget Justification demonstrates the return on investment that the U.S. taxpayers receive through hundreds of accomplishments that international organizations have achieved in these areas.

Resource Detail – CIO Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	617,741	620,379	630,946	10,567
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	10,976	11,077	11,039	(38)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	7,419	5,148	5,148	-
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	6,781	6,091	9,137	3,046
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	115,550	113,765	114,588	823
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	113,784	109,808	111,633	1,825
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	19,760	18,286	18,964	678
International Labor Organization (ILO)	89,331	85,798	87,494	1,696
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,350	1,350	1,350	-
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	11,054	10,280	10,395	115
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)/1	0	0	0	-
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,524	2,326	2,407	81
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,879	113,671	113,997	326
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,288	1,185	1,190	5
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	15,858	14,707	14,782	75
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,123,295	1,113,871	1,133,070	19,199
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,513	49,058	49,241	183
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	65,686	65,686	66,086	400
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,359	16,360	1
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	130,882	131,427	132,011	584
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	87,452	79,578	81,013	1,435
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	55,026	58,893	67,915	9,022
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,112	1,134	1,190	56
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,666	1,492	1,506	14
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,045	1,035	1,059	24
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	146,318	142,149	152,700	10,551

1/ The Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	20,096	19,441	20,072	631
World Trade Organization (WTO)	25,998	23,165	23,301	136
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,291	3,963	4,068	105
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	293	267	274	7
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	2,108	1,958	2,008	50
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	161	161	161	-
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	74	68	68	-
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,500	1,389	1,413	24
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,097	1,000	1,000	-
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	666	629	660	31
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	35	33	38	5
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	332	313	313	0
International Grains Council (IGC)	584	550	573	23
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	130	121	121	-
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	175	160	159	(1)
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	34	32	33	1
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	152	141	141	-
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	4,016	3,998	4,505	507
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	15	14	15	1
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	285	310	310	-
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	556	529	529	-
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	305	280	280	-
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	211	198	198	-
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	63,114	58,720	60,240	1,520
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	25,891	26,600	27,750	1,150
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	25,891	26,600	27,750	1,150
Total Annual Requirements	1,489,500	1,472,767	1,505,771	33,004
Buydown of FY 2014 Requirements	(116,745)	-	-	-
Buydown of FY 2015 Requirements	7,141	-7,141	-	7,141
Buydown of FY 2016 Requirements	-	7,925	(7,925)	-
UN Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(39,734)	-	-	-
UN Special Political Missions (UNAMA/UNSMIL/UNMEER)/2	-	-	42,183	42,183
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,340,162	1,473,551	1,540,029	66,478
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMA/UNAMI) in OCO	(74,400)	(74,400)	-	74,400
Total Enduring Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	1,399,151	1,540,029	140,878

2/ Funding is necessary for the U.S. share of costs for the UN special political missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and Libya (UNSMIL) for the period July 1 through December 31, 2015 and the UN Mission for Emergency Ebola Response (UNMEER). The UN General Assembly did not provide full-year funding for these missions when appropriating funds and assessing member states for calendar year 2015.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332

^{1/} The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict.

The FY 2016 request of \$2.9 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for UN peacekeeping operations including the cost to fully meet accrued US commitments for each mission. In FY 2016, it is critical that significant additional funding be provided above the FY 2015 estimate to address unfunded FY 2015 requirements. Growth in peacekeeping missions reflects increasingly complex challenges to international peace and security including those in Somalia, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. Major highlights include:

- UNDOF (Golan Heights), which has been directly threatened by elements of the al-Nusrah Front, has for force protection reasons temporarily re-located the bulk of its force to the Israeli side of the Area of Separation, causing it to reduce its force from 1,250 to 750;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels through FY 2016, although the prospect remains that a change in the situation in Syria could have a rapid and dramatic impact on the UNIFIL area of operations;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, if the Ebola crisis is contained and the overall security situation remains stable, the implementation of the Security Council-approved reduction transition plan is expected to continue in 2016, resulting in further decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), which will be challenged in 2015 by Cote d'Ivoire's first presidential election since the 2010-2011 crisis, the conduct and results of which will affect continuation of a phased reduction in military personnel;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will complete a further reduction of forces to below pre-earthquake levels, and continue priority efforts to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which will have to deal with the political and security challenges of likely nation-wide elections in 2015, continuing Government of Sudan restrictions on mission movements, and criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law in Darfur, will continue its streamlining of mission strength and remain focused on continuing to protect civilians while the African Union and UN continue to pursue a political settlement between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels;
- UNSOA (Somalia), which will continue to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) as it continues its strategic offensive against al-Shabaab and stabilization of cleared areas in support of a constitutional referendum and elections expected in 2016. AMISOM will remain at or close to its authorized strength of 22,126 uniformed personnel, with UNSOA costs including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment as well as enablers and force multipliers;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is mandated to provide logistical support to potential regional and national elections in FY 2016 while continuing to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, likely will retain the Intervention Brigade to neutralize the threat from

remaining armed groups operating in the eastern DRC while diplomatic efforts continue to address the root causes of conflict in the region in line with the February 2013 Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework for DRC and the Region;

- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), where we expect the troop ceiling to remain at 5,326, will continue to maintain security in the Abyei area and to provide force protection to the work of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in the 2,000 km-long Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between Sudan and South Sudan. Failure by Sudan and South Sudan in 2014 to implement agreements on establishment of administrative and police bodies in Abyei may result in a reconfiguration of UNISFA;
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which is expected to continue at the augmented crisis-response levels approved in December 2013, will continue to implement a revised mandate focused on protection of civilians, facilitation of humanitarian assistance, human rights, and support to the work of monitors from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the Cessation of Hostilities and any subsequent ceasefire agreement and political settlement;
- MINUSMA (Mali), which is expected to be at full authorized strength by FY 2016, will continue stabilization activities in northern Mali as well as support to the political reconciliation process and the expansion of state authority, backed up by a reduced French regional counter-terrorist force and Malian security forces trained by the European Union Training Mission;
- MINUSCA (CAR), which is expected to have reached full strength by the time elections are expected to be held in 2015, moving the country from a transitional authority to a permanent elected government MINUSCA will continue to conduct stabilization activities, including possible assistance to rule of law and administration of justice sectors, as well as protection of civilians and extension of state authority; and
- Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds will continue to support costs associated with U.S. oversight of and travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review the budgets and effectiveness of the missions.

The FY 2016 request is based on the United States' scale of assessment rate for calendar year 2015 for UN peacekeeping as specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1. The Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account as "two-year funds" due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years.

Resource Detail – CIPA Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase/Decrease
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	9,482	9,525	9,525	-
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	19,694	17,580	13,878	(3,702)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	149,095	156,000	147,000	(9,000)
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	15,938	17,450	17,450	-
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	13,666	13,650	-	(13,650)
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	6,351	5,275	-	(5,275)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	12,573	11,000	11,000	-
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	67,034	120,880	111,000	(9,880)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	77,436	145,000	132,670	(12,330)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	156,658	170,650	140,000	(30,650)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	-	-	-	-
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	164,473	410,350	366,000	(44,350)
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) 2/	-	-	165,500	165,500
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	410,763	438,000	438,000	-
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	8,366	14,600	14,600	-
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	86,146	92,500	92,500	-
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	130,755	340,000	340,000	-
UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)	1,772	-	-	-
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	318,666	290,505	266,000	(24,505)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	84,947	275,482	285,000	9,518
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	-
Subtotal, Activities	1,733,915	2,528,547	2,550,223	21,676
FY 2014 Remaining Partial Assessments				
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	-	60,592	-	(60,592)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	-	69,995	-	(69,995)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	-	145,772	-	(145,772)
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	-	120,553	-	(120,553)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	-	88,704	-	(88,704)
Subtotal, Activities		485,616		(485,616)
Total Annual Requirements	1,733,915	3,014,163	2,550,223	(463,940)
FY 2015 Prior Peacekeeping Credits	-	(45,101)	-	45,101
FY 2013 Carryforward into FY 2014	(142,542)	-	-	-
FY 2014 Carryforward into FY 2015	174,146	(174,146)	-	174,146
FY 2014 Remaining Partial Assessments	-	(485,616)	-	485,616
FY 2015 Unfunded Requirements Due to Cap	-	(129,665)	-	129,665
FY 2015 Unfunded Requirements	-	(60,644)	-	60,644
Balance of FY 2015 Assessments 3/	-	-	380,000	380,000
Transfer to D&CP - Mission Monitoring /Effectiveness Support	(100)	(100)	-	100
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)4/	1,765,419	2,118,891	2,930,223	811,332

1/ FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.

2/ UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) was funded through the Peacekeeping Operations account in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

3/ In FY 2016, \$380 million is requested to fund the estimated remaining balance of unmet FY 2015 assessments.

4/ The FY 2015 Omnibus included additional authorities that would permit the Department to utilize funding from certain other accounts to address FY 2015 costs in excess of the FY 2015 Enacted CIPA appropriation. The Department is currently reviewing FY 2015 allocations to determine available resources agency-wide.

International Boundary and Water Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	77,438	73,707	75,681	1,974
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	44,707	47,281	2,574
IBWC - Construction	33,438	29,000	28,400	-600

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

The FY 2016 request for IBWC Salaries & Expenses provides \$47.3 million for the staffing, operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, as well as eight field offices and three satellite offices along the border. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation provides for the preservation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. It also supports administrative and engineering activities. The request partially funds at \$8.6 million to rehabilitate the International Outfall Interceptor which is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Mexico and Nogales, AZ to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico, AZ, a project to be phased in over several years by sections, prioritized based on risk.

The FY 2016 request for IBWC Construction provides \$28.4 million for major renovations and construction that enable the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande, Tijuana, and Colorado Rivers. The FY 2016 request continues multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain about 506 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande flood control systems. The funding will also support rehabilitation of the dams for which the IBWC is responsible.

American Sections

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Sections	12,499	12,561	12,330	-231
International Joint Commission	7,664	7,663	7,508	-155
International Boundary Commission	2,449	2,525	2,422	-103
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	2,373	2,400	27

International Joint Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$7.5 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

The IJC was established by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations in the boundary region. Under the treaty, the IJC provides oversight on uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to the governments and conducts studies on critical issues of mutual concern, assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes, and assists in efforts to prevent trans-boundary air pollution and to improve air quality.

The IJC's model for preventing and resolving disputes is scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Currently, 17 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, assist the Commission with expert advice on both science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$2.4 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding will support the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The FY 2016 request provides \$2.4 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). The funding will continue the BECC's work to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. A binational institution created in 1993, the BECC assists border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These certifications help ensure that projects are technically feasible, affordable, and provide environmental and health benefits.

International Fisheries Commissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627

The FY 2016 request provides \$32 million for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives, travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission. While lower than the FY 2015 estimate, the FY 2016 request reflects the level required to fully pay all assessments and contributions for this year. The request does not include the additional funding provided by Congress for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

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

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

Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this appropriation, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by the commissions generate income of \$12 billion to \$15 billion annually and support thousands of jobs for the U.S.

Resource Detail – IFC Activities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,747	1,750	1,750	-
Great lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	23,709	24,950	20,000	-4,950
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,350	4,150	4,150	-
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,125	2,800	3,050	250
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	3,048	3,031	3,104	73
Arctic Council Secretariat	125	125	125	-
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat	60	65	61	-4
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	143	146	150	4
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	100	140	140	-
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	350	285	275	-10
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	225	222	224	2
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	200	200	200	-
International Shark Conservation Programs	100	100	100	-
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	90	90	170	80
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	44	45	45	-
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	164	190	190	-
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	196	170	193	23
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	251	275	270	-5
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	1,000	978	961	-17
Total	35,980	36,681	32,054	-4,627

The Asia Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, non-profit organization that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Incorporated and headquartered in California, TAF operates programs through 18 offices in Asia. TAF's programs and grants support democratic initiatives, governance, the rule of law and civil society, economic reform and development, women's empowerment, the environment, and peaceful relations between the United States and Asia. Its longstanding and deep relationships with governments and civil society and reform-minded individuals in Asia are unique.

Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are TAF's core funding source, leveraging over four times as much funding from other sources to support democracy and governance programs. The FY 2016 request of \$12.0 million will enable TAF to continue its work with Asian governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. TAF will seek to obtain greater leverage of program funds from other Federal and non-Federal sources.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	96,000	96,000	95,500	-500

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) was established by Congress in 2004 to foster improved understanding and expand channels of communication between the United States and countries with significant Muslim populations located in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, and elsewhere. The Hollings Center is based in Washington, DC and Istanbul, Turkey. Estimated net interest earned from the Hollings Center's trust fund in FY 2015 totaling \$95,500 will be available for operations, support for conferences, academic programs, and grants in FY 2016. The FY 2016 request reflects an additional \$95,500 in estimated net interest earned for the Hollings Center in FY 2016 that would be utilized in FY 2017. In addition, in 2011 the Department determined funds previously made available to the Trust Fund principle may be utilized for operations to provide further financial support to the Hollings Center in addition to the earned interest.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	400	400	-

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The fellowships link emerging international and U.S. leaders in government, business, and NGOs by providing scholarships that will strengthen relationships. The EEF trust fund accrues interest earnings to support these exchanges. The FY 2016 request reflects an estimated \$400,000 in projected earnings to be available for obligation to the program.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	13	13	-

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarship programs for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. The IASP Trust Fund will provide an estimated \$13,000 in interest earnings in FY 2016 to support such activities to be implemented by the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. Due to the low interest earned by this trust fund, the Department intends to allow for the accumulation of interest and earnings over time to effectively implement the scholarship program. In the meantime, opportunities for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend institutions of higher education in the U.S. will be executed as part of the Fulbright program.

East-West Center

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
East-West Center	16,700	16,700	10,800	-5,900

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center) was established by Congress in 1960 to promote understanding and good relations between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific region. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center has engaged more than 62,000 participants in its programs since its inception, including at the highest political levels in some nations. It draws on extensive individual and institutional ties to work effectively on critical regional issues.

The FY 2016 request of \$10.8 million supports the East-West Center's diplomacy mission, helping the U.S. and countries of the Asia Pacific region to understand each other's societies and interests as a means of reducing conflict and advancing U.S. national interests. The reduction below the FY 2015 estimate encourages the East-West Center to raise revenue through private donors and to shift away from directly appropriated government funds.

National Endowment for Democracy

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	135,000	103,450	-31,550

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through a worldwide grants program, NED assists those working abroad to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values.

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

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

The FY 2016 request for NED of \$103.5 million will enable NED to continue a strong grants program in priority countries and regions. The reduction below the FY 2015 estimate encourages NED to raise revenue through private donors and to shift away from directly appropriated government funds.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Broadcasting Board of Governors	733,480	742,067	751,500	9,433
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	726,567	741,500	14,933
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	4,800	10,000	5,200
Overseas Contingency Operations	4,400	10,700	-	-10,700

The total BBG FY 2016 request of \$751.5 provides \$741.5 million for International Broadcasting Operations and \$10.0 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). Through the IBO funds, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) funds operations of its broadcasting organizations, as well as related program delivery and support activities. The \$10.0 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of the BBG, including the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems.

The BBG is an independent Federal agency responsible for all U.S. non-military international media programs. BBG media networks include two Federal entities, the Voice of America (VOA) and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB) – Radio and TV Marti. BBG networks also include three grantee organizations Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN) – Radio Sawa and Alhurra Television.

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, Internet, and mobile programs reach more than 215 million people each week in 61 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and information, the BBG is a leading channel for information about the United States, our people, society, government and policies. We create access to news and information and support freedom of expression to foster the development of democratic values in transitioning and closed societies. Nurturing democratic values and countering misinformation that threatens peace, stability and freedom is a national security imperative, consistent with the President's National Security Strategy.

The FY 2016 request includes reductions and investments that rebalance BBG resources towards more aggressive use of television and digital media platforms. The BBG's budget focuses on supporting current foreign policy priorities, such as countering propaganda from Russia and the violent extremism of the ISIL. The requested funding will continue BBG's evolution away from shortwave radio transmissions, and invests substantial new funding in expanding television, digital video, mobile and social platforms, and growing our global FM radio network.

The BBG will continue to harmonize multiple language services in strategic markets, increasing efficiency and boosting impact, by ensuring coordinated complementary operations and content where two BBG broadcasters co-exist. It has also established new strategic performance measurements to further evolve away from outputs to outcomes and impacts with key strategic audiences.

Finally, the FY 2016 request proposes the authority for BBG to establish and supervise grants to an independent grantee organization to carry out media activities to Haiti and the Latin American region.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
United States Institute of Peace	37,000	35,300	36,987	1,687
Enduring	30,984	35,300	36,987	1,687
Overseas Contingency Operations	6,016	-	-	-

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is a quasi-federal, independent, nonpartisan institution charged with increasing the nation's capacity to manage international conflict without violence. USIP exemplifies America's commitment to peace and acts daily to uphold that commitment.

The FY 2016 request for USIP provides \$36.9 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, analysis, and resources to those working for peace.

USIP works with U.S. Government partners and non-governmental organizations to advance U.S. strategic interests. These conflicts undermine legitimate governments that attempt to resolve disputes through laws rather than arms, and violate universal standards of human dignity. All too often, they sustain extremists and their vicious ideologies. Left unaddressed, these conflicts imperil America's economic and physical security. They threaten values America shares with just societies worldwide. For these reasons, Congress included United States Institute of Peace Act in Title XVII of the Defense Authorization Act of 1985, creating an independent institute to "promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence." The Institute is governed by a 15-member Board. By law, Board members include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the President of the National Defense University along with 12 others appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,836,857	5,129,593	33,989,450	26,138,667	7,489,397	33,628,064	2,489,961	30,624,284	5,198,330	35,822,614	2,241,598
U.S Agency for International Development	1,222,169	91,038	1,313,207	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,626,326	65,000	1,691,326	289,926
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,360,000	65,000	1,425,000	208,700
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	-	203,326	-	203,326	72,511
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	63,000	-	63,000	8,715
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,791,909	3,894,165	20,686,074	15,311,079	5,626,380	20,937,459	2,459,998	17,855,250	3,812,330	21,667,580	730,121
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,443,750	-	8,443,750	8,453,950	-	8,453,950	312,000	8,181,000	-	8,181,000	(272,950)
Global Health Programs - USAID ¹	[2,773,750]	-	[2,773,750]	[2,783,950]	-	[2,783,950]	[312,000]	[2,755,000]	-	[2,755,000]	[-28,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,426,000]	-	[5,426,000]	[-244,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,999,694	-	2,999,694	492,693
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	931,000	810,000	1,741,000	(154,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	48,177	9,423	57,600	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	67,600	-	67,600	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	(20,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	-	8,041	8,120	-	8,120	-	9,200	-	9,200	1,080
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{2,3}	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	2,602,622	2,114,266	4,716,888	711,725	3,952,161	2,183,330	6,135,491	1,418,603
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	1,634,595	819,000	2,453,595	(605,405)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,329,700	-	1,329,700	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,704,100	-	1,704,100	372,600
Peace Corps	379,000	-	379,000	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	30,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	899,500	-	899,500	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	350,500
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	22,500	-	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	(4,000)
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	7,366,063	1,144,390	8,510,453	6,704,491	1,737,553	8,442,044	5,300	7,285,562	1,321,000	8,606,562	164,518
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	853,055	443,195	1,296,250	-	967,771	226,000	1,193,771	(102,479)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	630,000	70,000	700,000	586,260	99,240	685,500	5,300	609,334	390,000	999,334	313,834
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	235,600	200,000	435,600	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	430,200	65,000	495,200	21,509
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,573	-	105,573	106,074	-	106,074	-	111,715	-	111,715	5,641
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ⁴	5,389,280	526,200	5,915,480	5,014,109	866,420	5,880,529	-	5,166,542	640,000	5,806,542	(73,987)
Global Security Contingency Fund ⁴	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	-	3,006,449	2,774,974	-	2,774,974	-	3,126,846	-	3,126,846	351,872
International Organizations and Programs ¹	339,720	-	339,720	344,170	-	344,170	-	315,000	-	315,000	(29,170)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,666,729	-	2,666,729	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,811,846	-	2,811,846	381,042
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	186,957	-	186,957	-	192,920	-	192,920	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000	-	111,000	111,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	1,700

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	(100,978)
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	109,854	104,977	-	104,977	-	166,086	-	166,086	61,109
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	0
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	6,298	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	(3,378)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	31,700
Clean Technology Fund ²	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund ²	74,900	-	74,900	49,900	-	49,900	-	59,620	-	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	1,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ¹¹	-	-	-	29,907	-	29,907	-	-	-	-	(29,907)
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	62,000	62,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(879,933)	-	(879,933)	(1,282,813)	-	(1,282,813)	-	(1,063,800)	-	(1,063,800)	219,013
Export-Import Bank	(669,600)	-	(669,600)	(1,032,600)	-	(1,032,600)	-	(875,000)	-	(875,000)	157,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,406)	-	(265,406)	(310,213)	-	(310,213)	-	(262,500)	-	(262,500)	47,713
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	55,073	60,000	-	60,000	-	73,700	-	73,700	13,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	85,100	-	85,100	86,826	-	86,826	-	133,874	-	133,874	47,048
International Trade Commission	83,000	-	83,000	84,500	-	84,500	-	131,500	-	131,500	47,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	-	2,374	-	2,374	48
Department of Agriculture	1,651,126	-	1,651,126	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,611,626	-	1,611,626	(46,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	185,126	-	185,126	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Rescissions											
Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000
Export-Import Bank	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

2/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

3/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.

4/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	1,140,229	1,216,300	1,425,000	208,700
Enduring	1,059,229	1,090,836	1,360,000	269,164
Overseas Contingency Operations	81,000	125,464	65,000	-60,464

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	19,037

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2016 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request provides that investment in a constrained budget environment. The request includes funding to maintain the strengthened U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce and sustain on-going global operations to meet foreign policy objectives, implement Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement.

For FY 2016, the \$1,360 million USAID OE request will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. This amount will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other funding sources, such as carryover, recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain current operations into FY 2016. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

FY 2016 funds also will cover salaries and operational costs for the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. An additional \$65 million is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for extraordinary costs for Afghanistan.

Below are highlights of the FY 2016 enduring request, including \$116 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2016.

Highlights:

- Overseas Operations (\$762.6 million):** The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations - including the enduring programs in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq - such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).
- Washington Operations (\$435.1 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.

- **Central Support (\$278.3 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO request of \$65 million for USAID OE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	130,815	203,326	72,511

The FY 2016 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$203.3 million will support capital investments in information technology (IT), facility construction, and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expenses account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- Facility Construction (\$168.3 million):** The request will support USAID's full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The FY 2016 request for CSCS represents a \$72.5 million increase from the FY 2015 enacted level due to an increase in the FY 2016 CSCS bill and a \$34.7 million decrease in carryover resources. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.
- Information Technology (\$27.4 million):** The IT request will align resources to address USAID IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates, including: Cloud First, Cyber Security, Open Government, and the 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management. These investments align with required Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) actions and will contribute towards overall FISMA compliance. In addition, the FY 2016 request enables the Agency to: address emerging security threats; migrate to a new automated personnel system for overseas staff; enhance and strengthen the mission critical infrastructure; develop a system to capture performance data; and support core acquisition and assistance and accounting systems.
- Real Property Maintenance (\$7.6 million):** The request will continue a real property maintenance fund that will allow the Agency to sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect value, and align with best practices.

USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	55,038	54,285	63,000	8,715
Enduring	45,000	54,285	63,000	8,715
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,038	-	-	-

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	5,626

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides oversight of foreign assistance programs implemented by USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and, on a limited basis, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.¹ OIG aims to increase accountability and efficiency in these programs, and promote good stewardship of foreign assistance funds through its audit and investigative work, and in its communications with decision- and policy-makers.

Each year, OIG supports U.S. foreign assistance objectives by promoting the effective management and integrity of development and humanitarian assistance programs. OIG's activities help deter and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in agency programs, mitigate heightened risks posed by corruption and instability in settings where U.S. foreign assistance agencies operate, and recoup funds lost to error, waste, and fraud.

The FY 2016 request of \$63 million will enable OIG to carry out ongoing activities and address new requirements. Under the request, OIG will continue to execute mandatory oversight efforts, such as annual agency financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits. It will also continue oversight of activities in frontline states and conflict-affected areas, food and agricultural programs, and global health programs, such as USAID's ongoing efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. The request provides funds for ongoing and anticipated investigative activity in FY 2016, including the conduct of fraud awareness briefings with agency and implementer staff around the world and efforts to work with law enforcement agencies abroad to help ensure integrity in the use of U.S. foreign assistance funds.

The FY 2016 budget request also includes funds for anticipated increases in oversight for USAID's Local Solutions Initiative and in the number of whistleblower complaints brought by federal contractors and grantees. It also funds the continued operation of OIG's Anti-Fraud Hotline in Pakistan. In addition, the FY 2016 request provides OIG with funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

The budget request for USAID's Office of Inspector General of \$63 million for FY 2016 represents a 16 percent increase above FY 2015 enacted levels. This amount will allow OIG to expand its operations

¹ OIG oversight activities relating to the Millennium Challenge Corporation and Overseas Private Investment Corporation are supported by other sources of funding.

by increasing domestic and overseas staff in international offices above current and planned FY 2015 levels to conduct its oversight responsibilities.

In addition, \$5.6 million in no-year FY 2015 Ebola-related emergency funds represent a 10 percent increase above planned FY 2015 levels, allowing OIG to address oversight needs related to the Ebola crisis in West Africa.

**Comments from
Catherine M. Trujillo
Acting Deputy Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International Development
on the FY 2016 Proposed Funding Level**

Under the provisions of section 6(f)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, the Inspector General has provided the following comments regarding the FY 2016 funding level proposed for her office:

The amount provided in the FY 2016 President's budget request is not sufficient to enable OIG to continue to provide needed oversight. Provided funding at this level, OIG would need to recall personnel from international offices and provide oversight at a distance in several parts of the world. In addition, OIG would be unable to continue to meet oversight expectations stemming from contingency operations in response to ISIL and Ebola. In both cases, limitations on OIG resources will have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse. To support and sustain oversight activities in these areas and properly execute the duties of the office, OIG will require funding above the amounts in this FY 2016 budget request.

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs	8,443,750	8,453,950	8,181,000	-272,950
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,773,750	2,783,950	2,755,000	-28,950
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235			
Ebola Response and Preparedness	312,000			

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health target the symptoms and root causes of poverty and provide valuable assistance for U.S. government partner countries to effectively deliver services, leading to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity. Moreover, these investments protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. government efforts in global health, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS, are a signature of American leadership in the world.

The FY 2016 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy toward achieving an AIDS-free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths through the Administration's approach under the enduring Global Health Initiative (GHI). GHI will continue its drive for maximum impact and to expand its reach by building upon previous investments made through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs. This approach will continue to save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. GHI's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. The Department and USAID remain steadfast in their commitment to enhancing the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Responding to global health challenges is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States will remain unrelenting in its challenge to the global community that it continue to focus on building healthier, stronger, and more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2016, a total of \$8,181 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: \$2,755 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and \$5,426 million

GHP-State for Department of State-administered programs. The programs will focus on three key areas: Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will be used to support interventions intended to achieve ambitious global health outcomes. They will be focused toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

The U.S. government continues to lead the charge in renewing the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Together with country partners, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from around the globe, the United States is working towards targets that will truly represent an end to preventable child deaths – with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Achieving these goals will save an additional 5 million children’s lives each year and decrease by 75 percent the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis.

Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. government assistance alone nor is it solely the outcome of narrowly defined programs in maternal and child health (MCH). Rather, improvements in mortality outcomes are the result of increasingly effective efforts to link diverse health programs – in MCH, in malaria, in family planning’s contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, in nutrition, in HIV/AIDS, and in sanitation and hygiene improvement. All of these efforts contribute to ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

The FY 2016 request provides over \$2 billion in pursuit of the aforementioned goals.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$770 million): Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2016, \$235 million is requested within MCH for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in support of the Administration's four-year \$1 billion pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation, and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria (\$674 million): FY 2016 resources will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) World Malaria Report 2014, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has decreased by an estimated 54% and among children under five years of age by 58% from 2000 to 2013. During this same time period WHO estimates that 3.9 million malaria deaths were averted among children under five years of age in Africa. WHO estimates that most of the gains were observed since 2007, suggesting that PMI has contributed to these reductions.

In PMI-supported countries, there is evidence of positive impacts on malaria-related illness and death. In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$538 million): Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. About 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 57 million unintended pregnancies annually. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition (\$101 million): Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Undernutrition leads to

irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. USAID expands evidence-based approaches to nutrition and supports innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children (\$14.5 million): Funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children. Support for implementation of the Action Plan on Children in Adversity is also included under Vulnerable Children. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort integrates models of assistance and measures results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

The goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility; neither the United States nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The United States has made an unwavering commitment, in support of the global 90-90-90 goals set forth by the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), to work with partner governments and other stakeholders to turn the tide on HIV/AIDS, by targeting efforts programmatically and geographically.

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious HIV prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership. With a focus on transparency and accountability for impact, PEPFAR continues to actively work in close collaboration and partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to sustainably control the HIV/AIDS epidemic. PEPFAR is committed to supporting activities that are grounded in science and that are optimally focused programmatically and geographically to control the epidemic, critical to saving lives and preventing new HIV infections in a targeted and strategic approach.

PEPFAR continues to move beyond an emergency response to focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2016 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts through a new \$300 million PEPFAR Impact Fund, which will be awarded to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs to focus on the highest-burden areas and sites, leveraging improved site-level data. PEPFAR is already realigning its own programmatic portfolio to focus on these high-burden areas, and the Impact Fund will intensify this impact by leveraging the actions of national governments. The State Department will allocate Impact Fund dollars to those countries with the greatest need and ability to realign resources based on evidence to reach epidemic control, increase their own share of HIV budgets, and take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis in alignment with the goals articulated in *PEPFAR 3.0 Controlling the Epidemic: Delivery on the Promise of an AIDS-free Generation*. Putting country leadership – both government and civil society – in an empowered and accountable position to meet the needs of their populations will advance the goal of a successful and sustainable HIV response.

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes \$5,756 million (\$5,426 million GHP-State and \$330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$4,268 million, including \$4,032 million in GHP-State and \$236 million in GHP-USAID):

- \$4,032 million requested in GHP-State will support PEPFAR's core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic in a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), antiretroviral treatment (ART), provision of condoms, and voluntary medical male circumcision; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls and key populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health; commodity procurement; supply chains; and laboratory systems.
- \$236 million requested in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads.

International Partnerships (\$1,246 million, including \$1,152 million in GHP-State and \$94 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of \$1,152 million is requested in GHP-State to support a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1,107 million contribution to the Global Fund, fulfilling President Obama's pledge to provide \$1 for every \$2 pledged by other donors to the Global Fund and completing the U.S. commitment to the 2014-2016 replenishment.
- \$94 million is requested in GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development, and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management (\$162 million in GHP-State): FY 2016 resources will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of

cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation (\$80 million in GHP-State): Funding will be used for central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. This will increase transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including treatment, prevention, and care, as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts also will continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year, including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The FY 2016 request includes \$327.5 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight these other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$191 million): Funding will support programs that address a disease which is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are 9 million new cases of TB each year. There are also approximately 480,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB each year, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) (\$86.5 million): More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at

close to one billion dollars each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Global Health Security (\$50 million): In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrates the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders, USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats. Using a “One Health Strategy,” professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,507,001	2,999,694	492,693

The FY 2016 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$2,999.7 million supports two overarching, complementary, and intrinsically linked goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies that are able to realize their potential. These funds will support core U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) interventions and partnerships in 43 countries and regional missions that enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; and build human capital and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable, in a comprehensive effort to end extreme poverty.

In FY 2016, over 40 percent of the funding from this account supports the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change (GCC) and Feed the Future. The GCC Initiative invests in climate change adaptation as well as in clean energy and sustainable land use and economic development. The request continues to assist developing countries to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change and speed their transition to climate resilient, low emission, sustainable economic growth, while slowing the pace of greenhouse gas emissions.

Feed the Future supports inclusive agriculture-led growth through improving agricultural productivity, expanding markets and trade, and increasing the economic resilience of vulnerable rural communities. The request continues the initiative's concentration on unleashing the potential of agricultural producers and the private sector to connect smallholders to markets, and to reduce poverty and stunting by 20 percent in targeted regions by 2017. The funding request also supports improving nutrient quality and food supply safety across the agricultural value chain.

In FY 2016, DA account increases to Central America, especially for the Northern Triangle countries, aim to advance economic prosperity through reducing poverty, improving education and workforce development, and strengthening resilience in the region, all of which address underlying factors responsible for the continued flow of migrants from the region to Mexico and the United States. The request provides \$76.7 million for Power Africa to increase access to power in sub-Saharan Africa. By working with the private sector, and other partners, Power Africa enhances energy security, decreases poverty, and advances economic growth. The requested FY 2016 DA funds will support the Administration's expanded \$300 million annual commitment to Power Africa, in pursuit of 30,000 megawatts of new, cleaner electricity generation capacity and increasing electricity access by at least 60 million households and businesses. The request includes support for the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region to enhance cooperation among bilateral and regional partners. DA will also fund The Global Development Lab and expanding efforts in the areas of innovation, science, and technology, as well as critical development programs in the areas of governing justly and democratically, promoting economic growth, advancing basic and higher education, and empowering women and girls. Funding in these areas responds to longer-term challenges of human and economic security and helps protect U.S. national security in the long-run.

Highlights:

The Administration's priorities for DA funding in FY 2016 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$900.3 million):** More than 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 3.1 million children die from undernutrition every year. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring up to a 60 percent increase in agricultural production. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most livelihoods are directly reliant on agriculture. Food security efforts generate economic growth and promote global stability, which creates a healthier and more prosperous world. The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, FTF supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, which help reduce poverty, hunger, and stunting. In addition, FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises by building the resilience of vulnerable populations. The FY 2016 request for FTF will fund the seventh year of this Presidential Initiative.

The FY 2016 FTF request allocates resources to focus countries based on clear criteria that measure need and opportunity. These criteria include, among others, strong country-led plans to improve food security, donor coordination to implement results-based programs based on these plans, and transparency and accountability for results. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain – from bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity to improving crop storage and handling to increasing market access. FTF also fosters improvements in government policies that favor market-based agriculture-led economic growth. Programs are integrated with other initiatives and efforts to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change efforts. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience among vulnerable populations. Funding promotes greater private sector investment in agriculture, connects smallholders to markets, and builds the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in these economic activities. Funding also aims to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

The FY2016 FTF request will support work in the agriculture sector to build resilience to climate change by addressing weather extremes which adversely affect food security. FTF will develop and deploy climate focused technologies and innovations (such as drought tolerant maize and drip irrigation) to help smallholder farmers sustainably boost both agricultural yields and household income and help countries and communities transition to agricultural systems that are better adapted to climate stresses. As part of this work, FTF will also assist farmers and others involved in food production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, where appropriate. FTF will also work closely with the Global Climate Change Initiative to leverage resources and integrate efforts across both initiatives.

The FY 2016 FTF request will also support programs that promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture. This includes promoting the diversification of diets by increasing access to nutritious foods through both commercial and home-based efforts as well as enabling small- to medium-scale producers of these foods to access markets. FTF nutrition activities will improve nutrient quality and food supply safety across value chain programs by activities that include reducing mycotoxins and improving post-harvest processing and storage.

FTF will also support food security activities that help vulnerable populations to mitigate and adapt to recurrent shocks (such as droughts and floods) that keep them in extreme poverty. These investments will address the underlying causes of recurrent crisis, which previously resulted in

repeated, large-scale emergencies.

Finally, the FY 2016 request continues to support the President's G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa which promotes effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and brings innovations to scale to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition.

- **Global Climate Change (\$305.8 million):** Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and, if not addressed will likely stall or even reverse the gains of many development efforts. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and governance. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism, and they lack the capacity to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

The FY 2016 request will support strategic investments to build more resilient and sustainable economies by helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change, and spurring economic growth while reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The GCC Initiative invests both in climate change adaptation as well as clean, sustainable economic development. Adaptation programs will assist countries to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations and for increasing those populations' resilience to the negative impacts of climate change. For example, projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, threaten clean water supplies, destroy vital infrastructure, and undermine public health. Adaptation activities will respond to these threats through partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations, and will focus assistance on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, small-island developing nations, and other countries most prone to climate-related disasters.

Clean energy programs will reduce long-term emissions trends while supporting sustainable economic growth and helping countries to leapfrog emissions-intensive energy technologies with support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; emissions inventories; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; improved electric grids; improved access to finance; and actions to reduce emissions in the energy, industry, transportation, and buildings sectors. Clean energy programs will focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters through Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) programs in selected countries, including major emitters in Asia and countries participating in the Power Africa Initiative.

Sustainable landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries with globally-important forests, will reduce GHG emissions while promoting economic opportunity by helping countries address the drivers of deforestation and degraded lands. Sustainable landscapes programming will launch public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains through the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. Sustainable landscapes programs will also develop and implement actions to address reducing emissions from land use under the EC-LEDS program, and build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes. Programs in this area will also promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, build forest management capacity, and enhance property rights of local communities to help ensure better stewardship and management.

- **Implementing the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America:** As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement

in Central America, \$541 million in DA funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action to address the common economic growth, regional integration, and governance challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. The \$1 billion request includes funding that will be transferred to other agencies where appropriate for best achieving the goals of the Strategy.

Without significant progress, the region will continue to face extreme violence, severe economic inequality, social exclusion, and widespread corruption and poverty, thus compelling many Central Americans to flee their homes each year. Through the whole-of-government approach to implementing the Strategy, the prosperity agenda fosters integration of a regional market of 43 million people and includes efforts that will promote better education and vocational training for all citizens including women and vulnerable ethnic groups. It will support the creation of business environments friendly to entrepreneurs and provide alternatives to the illicit activities that contribute to insecurity and undermine effective governance. The governance agenda of the Strategy recognizes that economic growth is only sustainable when the rule of law and democratic institutions flourish, corruption and impunity are reduced, fundamental freedoms are respected, and civil society and the media can play their rightful roles. As a result, interagency U.S. government efforts will support governance programs that improve the delivery of government services, improve revenue collection and public financial management, undertake significant civil service reforms, promote civil society engagement, and strengthen democratic and judicial institutions.

A secure, democratic, and prosperous Central American region will be a stronger partner for the United States and will provide an environment in which all of its citizens, including youth, find opportunities to build their lives at home. With FY 2016 funds, USAID will help empower the countries in Central America to improve governance and economic prosperity while simultaneously advancing regional integration. DA funds will also provide support for early grade literacy and alternative education such as vocational skills training, which align workforce skills with productive sector needs. Additionally, FY 2016 foreign assistance will bolster business creation and job placement for at-risk youth to increase the resiliency of vulnerable communities and households as well as provide alternatives to gang involvement or illegal migration. Governance work will include support to improve countries' capacities to provide basic services at the national, municipal and local levels in transparent and accountable ways that also promote active dialogue between governments and their citizenries. Regional-based efforts will build upon existing transnational relationships to promote human rights and victims' advocacy to decrease impunity and improve monitoring of justice sector performance.

- **U.S. Global Development Lab:** The U.S. Global Development Lab seeks to increase the application of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to extend the development impact of

U.S. assistance in an effort to end extreme poverty. The Lab puts tools in place to create and scale solutions to global challenges, such as E-Payments systems, improving urban sanitation, or battling the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, in partnership with public and private innovators around the world, USAID Missions, and interagency colleagues. Requested funding for the Lab in FY 2016 seeks to strengthen critical initiatives including Power Africa, Feed the Future, and Global Health by increasing USAID's ability to: invest in breakthrough technologies, scale what works, leverage resources, and partner with governments, the private sector, researchers, investors, and civil society – at home and abroad – to solve hard development challenges in an effort to end extreme poverty.

- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** Democracy, human rights, and governance are essential to advancing and sustaining USAID's overall development agenda. Without capable, transparent, and accountable public institutions, the delivery of key public services, such as education and health, and advancement of inclusive economic growth are difficult if not impossible to sustain. DA priorities in the coming year will focus on new and fragile democracies, as well as those countries that are committed to sound policies and practices to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments that can deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Funding will prioritize:
 - o participation and inclusion to empower reforms and citizens from the bottom up so they can have a greater say in how they are governed and have a stake in the process;
 - o accountability to shift the incentives of the ruling elites so they will support meaningful reforms and more inclusive and accountable modes of political and economic governance;
 - o the promotion and protection of human rights, which are a requirement for both democratic and socioeconomic progress, and
 - o greater integration of democracy principles and practices throughout the Agency's portfolio to strengthen democratic gains and greater program sustainability.

Combined, these areas of focus will expand the number of resilient, democratic societies that respect human rights and act responsibly within the international system.

- **Economic Growth:** Poverty eradication will only be possible if those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from economic growth, among other priority sectors. Economic growth is essential to ending extreme poverty, promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies, and enabling governments to effectively provide basic public services. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to both reduce climate change impacts and manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. Economic growth programs will continue to assist countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. The FY 2016 request supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth and targets innovative approaches to financial inclusion, making governments more efficient in how they spend their money, improving infrastructure, and partnering with the private-sector to spur economic development.
- **Education:** Education is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. However, around 57 million children of primary school age are still out of school without access to basic educational opportunities. If these children do not learn to read, it will result in lifelong implications for a large cohort of children. Additionally, as they grow older, an increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. The current scale of youth underemployment

and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. Around 40 percent of the world's unemployed are youth, with young people out of work at up to four times the rate of adults. This results in major costs to both young people and society at large. Job creation requires a population that is educated, informed, and skilled.

Building on previous investments, this request addresses learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on improving reading skills for children in primary school. The US government also prioritizes increased equitable access to basic educational services in conflict and crisis contexts and invests in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals.

Our current education work is based on interventions that aim to measurably improve student learning outcomes, improve early grade reading, promote access and equity, and foster relevance to national development, systemic reform, and accountability for results.

- **Gender:** To optimize outcomes for U.S. foreign policy objectives, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2016 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls. USAID, through its 2012 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, and the Department of State are systematically addressing gender inequality in all foreign assistance programming and implementing commitments under the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) globally. USAID is programming DA funds for activities that promote women's leadership and empowerment, prevent and respond to GBV, and pursue specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will aid operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities._
- **Let Girls Learn:** At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, The Department of State and USAID will launch an expanded Let Girls Learn initiative. The \$250 million whole-of-government initiative will build on ongoing U.S. efforts that currently support more than a million adolescent girls world-wide every year. The initiative will improve access to quality education and healthcare, and help address violence and other barriers to education that adolescent girls face. Let Girls Learn will also involve continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) interventions to reduce HIV infections in young women, and expand USAID's programs in support of adolescent girls' education, including expanded investments in educating adolescent girls in Afghanistan. These and other investments will deepen the U.S. commitment to adolescent girls, helping girls and young women thrive and play a fuller role in their respective societies and economies.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,801,000	1,895,000	1,741,000	-154,000
Enduring	876,828	560,000	931,000	371,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	-525,000

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	1,436,273

The FY 2016 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) enduring request of \$931 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

This request includes \$690 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to respond to natural disasters, civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. It also includes \$241 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

In addition, approximately \$1 million in IDA will be used to meet USAID's responsibility to cover certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for IDA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,000	67,600	600
Enduring	48,177	47,000	67,600	20,600
Overseas Contingency Operations	9,423	20,000	-	-20,000

The FY 2016 request of \$67.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries, and assist those countries in crisis to peacefully transition toward sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	50,000	30,000	-20,000
Enduring	20,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,000	30,000	-	-30,000

The FY 2016 request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) is \$30 million. The funds will be used to support prevention activities, and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. Managed by USAID, funds target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or atrocities. Funds are also used to respond to unanticipated opportunities for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can also be used to support sustainable programs that help to create the conditions for longer-term development.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (Transfer)	[40,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	8,120	9,200	1,080

The FY 2016 request includes \$40 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and an appropriation of \$9.2 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions and other operating unites to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees support grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, DCA supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

In 16 years, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$3.7 billion in local private financing. DCA transfer authority has enabled 74 USAID missions to enter into over 450 guarantees in virtually every development sector. Yet, USAID has incurred only \$14 million in net default claims to date for all of the guarantees made under DCA. DCA projects have proven to be very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small-and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors. In FY 2014, working directly with our partners and USAID missions, USAID completed 32 DCA transactions in 18 countries that will leverage up to \$768 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, energy, and municipal infrastructure. Also in FY 2014, USAID launched several innovative guarantees: in Nigeria, Kenya, and Tanzania, USAID implemented four transactions in support of Power Africa; in South Africa, USAID supported \$15 million in financing for the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital; in Senegal, USAID supported the first municipal bond issuance in West Africa; and USAID signed the first DCA transaction in Pakistan and the second in Afghanistan. There was a focus on leveraging partnerships with other donors and the private sector as well, through \$131 million in co-guarantees with the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), a \$90 million GarantCo partnership, and a \$15 million partnership with General Electric in South Africa.

In FY 2016, USAID will continue to use DCA guarantees to help banks and microfinance institutions access affordable long term capital for small and medium-enterprise lending at longer tenors, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, DCA will continue to support energy related transactions in connection to Power Africa. DCA will also take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in agriculture, health, and climate change mitigation activities including clean energy generation and resiliency.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the request for credit administrative expenses of \$9.2 million will fund the total cost of development, implementation, risk management, evaluation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Ukraine sovereign guarantee portfolios, and legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$19 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	4,589,182	4,716,888	6,135,491	1,418,603
Enduring	2,932,967	2,602,622	3,952,161	1,349,539
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	711,725

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

2/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

The FY 2016 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of \$3,952.2 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$479.2 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$70.6 million):** The FY 2016 request will support conflict mitigation to avert violence and human rights violations, the prevention and treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.
- **Liberia (\$76.5 million):** The FY 2016 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-Ebola crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to rebuild health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs, especially in the energy sector, all of which have faced significant setbacks due to the Ebola epidemic.
- **Somalia (\$87.7 million):** The FY 2016 request will continue to support the formation of legitimate,

durable governing institutions that are essential to enhancing peace and stability in Somalia and alleviating suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.

- **South Sudan (\$175 million):** Although South Sudan has been experiencing internal violence, this continued robust funding request will enable the United States to support an inclusive peace process and be poised to respond to opportunities in this new nation as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant multi-donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure to advance towards a lasting peace and democratic future. U.S. assistance will be positioned to support progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure, health, and basic education.
- **Sudan (\$9.1 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan remain critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as improving conditions in Darfur and seeking an end to the conflict there. For the Two Areas, Abyei, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.
- **Zimbabwe (\$21.8 million):** The FY 2016 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures and supporting civil society efforts to give voice to the people and hold government accountable. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.
- **State Africa Regional (\$26.8 million):** These funds will support cross-cutting programs that prevent, mitigate, and resolve armed conflict and address regional transnational threats; strengthen democratic institutions; support social services for vulnerable populations; and foster economic growth (Africa Regional Democracy, Ambassadors' Special Self Help, Anti-Piracy Incentive, Conflict Minerals, Kimberley Process, Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism, Safe Skies for Africa, Trafficking in Persons, Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership, and Africa-Women, Peace and Security).

East Asia and the Pacific (\$133.1 million): The FY 2016 request funds the Administration's priority of advancing prosperity and human dignity across the Asia-Pacific region. ESF funding will advance the U.S. strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific by strengthening alliances with emerging powers and advancing regional economic integration and trade. Programs and activities supported by ESF will advance democratic and economic development in the region, while supporting economic growth in the United States. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$80.7 million):** The FY 2016 request builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and local empowerment, programs strengthen civil society and promote democratic culture and practices. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$24.4 million):** The FY 2016 request supports Asia's remarkable economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. The

Department of State leverages partnerships with key regional multilateral fora such as: the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI); and the East Asia Summit (EAS). EAP Regional programs support these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities, pursue broad improvements in good governance, encourage regional standards that more closely align governments with the United States, and support regional connectivity and integration.

- **Regional Development Mission for Asia (\$5 million):** The FY 2016 request builds the capacity of Lower Mekong Initiative countries (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam) to sustainably manage their natural resources, including management of increasingly variable shared water resources. These efforts will increase the capacity of environmental civil society organizations to advocate for sound natural resource management, advance regional multi-stakeholder dialogues, and increase access to information on the environmental and social risks of large-scale infrastructure investments.

Europe and Eurasia (\$435.2 million): The FY 2016 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia will continue to support efforts to respond to the crisis in Ukraine and will assist other countries in the region to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions and mitigate vulnerabilities to external pressure. The FY 2016 request will also support ongoing U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and Eurasia toward becoming more secure, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Highlights include:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$24.3 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration, resist external pressures, and improve progress on reform. U.S. assistance will also support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.
- **Georgia (\$50.6 million):** FY 2016 resources will continue to support Georgia's democratization, economic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and resistance to Russian pressure. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; promote political pluralism; increase energy security and clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development; expand private-sector competitiveness; and attract foreign investment. U.S. programs will have a focus on Science, Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (STIP). Increased funding will expand support to displaced persons within communities along the Administrative Boundary Lines with South Ossetia and Abkhazia, for example, through small scale infrastructure and income generation projects for vulnerable households. U.S. assistance also will improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media to those living within the occupied territories.
- **Kosovo (\$35.5 million):** Funding will help still nascent institutions in Kosovo address the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; as well as mitigate conflict by building tolerance among Kosovo's diverse communities.
- **Moldova (\$31.8 million):** FY 2016 funding will help expedite reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian trade bans and other forms of pressure.

This includes increased support for private sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova pivots toward European markets and looks to promote greater foreign investment. Assistance will focus on key industries in which Moldova has a comparative advantage, such as agriculture, apparel, wine, and information technology. FY 2016 funding will also support ongoing reforms to improve governance; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law; address corruption; and bolster civil society and civic activism.

- **Ukraine (\$154.1 million):** FY 2016 ESF funding will support new initiatives to counter Russian pressure and aggressive action. Funding will accelerate reforms to address corruption; enhance transparency and accountability, including by expanding e-government initiatives; advance institutional reforms and training necessary for European integration; improve the business climate and enhance trade capacity, including to implement World Trade Organization agreement rights and obligations; support energy security through reform of Ukraine's national oil and gas company and increase energy efficiency; contribute to reconstruction efforts, and increase support for a robust OSCE border monitoring mission to help secure Ukraine's border. Funds will also continue to promote democratic and economic reforms; support civil society, independent media, and judicial reform; encourage clean energy investment; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$60.9 million):** Resources will support initiatives to counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition in the region by promoting cross-border energy linkages; advancing economic integration, growth, and competitiveness, especially in the Western Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; fostering professional investigative journalism; and leveraging transition experience and resources from emerging donors.

Near East (\$1,318.9 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding to support governance and political reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa, as well as economic development, job growth, and improved educational and health outcomes. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests both bilaterally and regionally.

- **Egypt (\$150 million):** The FY 2016 request supports the Egyptian people and their democratic and economic aspirations. The request includes funding for two signature programs: the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund and the Higher Education Initiative. Programs will promote broad-based economic growth by helping improve Egypt's investment environment, provide more opportunities for women, and develop small- and medium enterprises. Programs will also help the Egyptians improve health and education outcomes, strengthen the rule of law, enhance service delivery, and strengthen democratic institutions.
- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2016 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agendas. Programs will support these reforms as well as encourage private sector competitiveness and job creation, combat poverty, support workforce development, enhance government accountability, bolster civil society, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance will also support improvements in basic education, water resource management, energy, and health. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability.
- **Lebanon (\$110 million):** The FY 2016 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. Stability and good governance in Lebanon contribute to a peaceful Middle East and a direct

enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, and promoting good governance and economic growth across sectarian lines. Lebanon is on the front lines of the Syrian crisis and under constant threat from extremists such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) at its borders. Funds will also provide additional support to Lebanese host communities through programs that bolster Lebanon's ability to provide basic services and governance, like water infrastructure and basic education, which are under strain due to the massive influx of Syrian refugees.

- **Tunisia (\$55 million):** U.S. support for Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution directly advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2016 funds will continue to support activities that bolster and expand access to capital for Tunisian small- and medium-enterprises; provide technical assistance on macroeconomic reforms; and improve governance. This request includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.
- **Yemen (\$70 million):** The FY 2016 funds will focus on support for Yemen's ongoing political transition and reform efforts, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability, civil society development, and economic growth programs focused on key reforms and workforce development.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$370 million):** As the political situation continues to evolve, we will evaluate how our assistance best supports a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This could include promoting the development of a strong private-sector driven economy; aiding the provision of quality health and education services; and meeting humanitarian assistance needs.

South and Central Asia (\$423.2 million): The FY 2016 base request for South and Central Asia includes funding to support greater regional economic, energy, infrastructure, and people-to-people connectivity through activities falling under SCA's New Silk Road and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiatives, increase economic reconstruction and development, promote democracy and good governance, achieve more broad-based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, and management of the environment, and, especially in Central Asia, foster resilience to economic pressures owing to Russian political influence and overreliance on remittances.

- **Afghanistan (\$138.9 million):** In FY 2016, Afghanistan will be entering its second year under a new government with international forces fully transitioned to a train, advise-and-assist mission and gradually declining civilian assistance programs focusing increasingly on the long-term development of Afghanistan, moving away from the previous counterinsurgency focus and emergency assistance in 2014 and 2015 to help address the government's fiscal shortfall. FY 2016 funds will sustain our partnership with Afghanistan in close coordination with the new government as it implements its plan to grow the economy, combat corruption, and expand upon the development gains made since 2001. U.S. support will remain critical as Afghanistan will continue to be tested by economic and governance challenges as well as threats to stability posed by violent extremism. These resources, in concert with Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding, will sustain the gains made over the past decade, particularly in health and education, and will prioritize economic self-sufficiency, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights. In addition, as part of the \$250 million whole-of-government Let Girls Learn initiative, \$45 million will support substantial new investments in girls' education, further advancing our commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan. Investments will promote a more sustainable and resilient economy, increased government revenues

driven by private sector-led investment and growth, and stronger regional market linkages. To foster sustained growth, FY 2016 funds will also support investments in high-growth potential sectors such as agriculture and extractive industries. U.S. assistance will be closely aligned with and supportive of the reform agenda the Afghan government presented at the London Conference in December 2014. In London, the United States and other donors also agreed to continue a reform dialogue with the government organized by an updated Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF). The United States will continue to condition a portion of its assistance on Afghan progress on key TMAF reforms including in the areas of respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption, and improved legislation to support private investment.

- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$41.4 million):** U.S. assistance will support democratic institutions, helping the Kyrgyz Republic to consolidate its progress toward accountable, inclusive governance, and working towards increased economic opportunities and increased resilience to external shocks. Programs will also aim to address chronic instability by bolstering civil society, support the rule of law and human rights, empower the private sector as a means to foster economic growth, and address key social issues such as education. Assistance will also support domestic energy policy reform to increase energy efficiency.
- **Nepal (\$33 million):** U.S. assistance will improve nutrition and raise the incomes of the rural poor, thereby increasing food security, build resilience to changing environmental conditions by building disaster response capacity, and safeguard the country's rich biodiversity. Programs will also build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking, increase the capacity of local communities to address the needs of conflict-affected men and women, including ex-Maoist combatants, and assist the Government of Nepal with its democratic transition and economic reform efforts.
- **Pakistan (\$143.1 million):** Pakistan will continue to be a key partner with the United States on counterterrorism and nuclear nonproliferation goals, and in achieving lasting stability and economic development in the region. Funds will demonstrate the U.S. commitment to sustained, long-term engagement with Pakistan, throughout the transition in Afghanistan. Combined with OCO resources, these ESF funds will help increase the capacity of the Government of Pakistan (GOP) to respond to the economic, social, and security needs of its people. Resources will further deepen the relationship between the United States and Pakistan and continue support for GOP reform efforts that are critical to stabilization, economic progress, and stability. FY 2016 funds will build on the progress made in prior years through maintenance of the five-sector strategy that increases the generation and efficient use of energy, including through reform efforts; increasing stability in volatile areas threatened by extremism, fostering economic growth and agricultural production; raising the access to, delivery of, and quality of education; and improving the GOP's ability to provide health care to its population.
- **Tajikistan (\$22.9 million):** U.S. assistance will enhance Tajikistan's stability, particularly along its long and porous border with Afghanistan. Programs will help build economic resiliency so that Tajikistan is less reliant on remittances, which make up fifty percent of its GDP, and less vulnerable to external pressures. Assistance will strengthen local governance and provide training opportunities to secure skilled employment. Programs will address systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices. ESF will also help increase literacy rates, help young people find employment, and support domestic energy policy reform to increase energy efficiency.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$21.7 million):** U.S. assistance will continue to support regional

cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase economic growth and trade, including improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, and improve governance along trade and transit corridors.

Western Hemisphere (\$597.5 million): The FY 2016 ESF request for the Western Hemisphere promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: effective democratic governance and institutions, expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, and a clean and secure energy future. These investments in the hemisphere are critical to deterring the reach of transnational criminal organizations and violence throughout the region. Funding will promote development and regional security. Social prevention programs will strengthen the resiliency of at-risk communities against criminal activity and promote economic livelihood. Regional ESF for Central America, including assistance for the Central America Regional Security Initiative, economic opportunity, and prosperity and governance will complement assistance requested for Central America bilaterally under other accounts.

- **Colombia (\$141.3 million):** The requested ESF funds will strengthen Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including improved presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens; increased rural economic growth; and strengthened environmental resiliency. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will continue to target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and ex-combatants, as well as strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge. U.S. assistance will remain flexible and responsive to the GOC's implementation priorities in the event a peace agreement is reached.
- **Cuba (\$20 million):** The FY 2016 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and freedom of expression.
- **Haiti (\$97 million):** Funding in the FY 2016 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government of Haiti and other donors, local organizations, and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: social and economic infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.
- **Mexico (\$39 million):** The FY 2016 request will support the United States' continued partnership and cooperation with Mexico under the Merida Initiative to address security threats stemming from drug trafficking and violent crime. Specifically, ESF will be used to improve the rule of law by supporting the Government of Mexico's efforts to implement constitutional and criminal justice reforms; promote respect for human rights through policy-level reform, the prevention of torture, and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders; and build strong and resilient communities in order to prevent and reduce crime and violence. These activities will contribute to increasing U.S. national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared

border.

- **Peru (\$58.1 million):** These FY 2016, ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combating transnational organized crime by providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) meeting the challenges of environmental degradation and climate change; 3) promoting better governance; and 4) promoting greater social and economic inclusion for Peruvians who have not benefited from the country's progress.
- **Venezuela (\$5.5 million):** The FY 2016 request will be used to defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions and values that support human rights and Venezuelan civic engagement. FY 2016 activities will help civil society to promote institutional transparency, engage diverse constituencies in the democratic process, and defend human rights.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$236.6 million):** The FY 2016 request will support critical, multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$81.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$26 million), as well as investments in Central America economic opportunity (\$17 million), Summit of the Americas-related initiatives (\$2 million), and new investments specifically designed to address the underlying causes of migration in Central America, particularly in the areas of prosperity and governance. CARSI and CBSI focus on reinforcing and creating accountable, democratic rule of law institutions and addressing the underlying causes of violence tied to illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and supports the U.S. national interest.

As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, ESF funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action, including training and building capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions, technical assistance and cooperation, to address the common security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance.

Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

The \$1 billion request includes funding that will be transferred to other agencies where appropriate to best achieve the goals of the Strategy. Under the security line of action, CARSI funding prioritizes the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras by strengthening rule of law institutions and empowering distressed communities to address the underlying risk factors that lead to crime, violence, and emigration. Funding will strengthen rule of law institutions to better administer justice, ensure due process, and protect human rights. In addition to CARSI and consistent with the Strategy, ESF will also support regional economic growth assistance to improve income opportunities for Central America, especially the Northern Triangle countries.

Separate from Central America, in the Caribbean, CBSI builds and strengthens the rule of law, supports anti-corruption efforts, and provides vocational training to at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations to increase their licit employment opportunities. Summit ESF will support outcomes stemming from 2015 Summit of the Americas.

Global Programs (\$565.1 million): The FY 2016 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$448.3 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. efforts on climate change. The Department of State request includes \$350 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$500 million when combined with \$150 million requested through the Department of Treasury. Joining other nations, the United States pledged \$3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to this new \$10 billion funds. The GCF will help developing countries leverage public and private finance and invest in reducing carbon pollution and strengthening resilience to climate change. By reducing the most catastrophic risks of climate change, the GCF will help promote smart, sustainable long-term economic growth and preserve stability and security in fragile regions of strategic importance to the United States. It will also build on the best practices and lessons learned from the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to which the previous Administration pledged \$2 billion with bipartisan support. OES will also support other programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions in connection with activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. Funding for sustainable landscapes may include support for technical programs such as Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon, as well as contributions to multilateral initiatives such as the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes. Adaptation funds will allow the Department to support a global partnership on national adaptation planning. OES funding will also fulfill U.S. obligations under the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, which promotes American jobs and economic development in the Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will strengthen regional cooperation and build global capacity in science technology and innovation as well as for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- **Energy Resources (\$17 million):** The FY 2016 request will promote improved energy sector governance and transparency, foster technical engagement to build the capacity of governmental partners to address the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, encourage power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity for the 1.3 billion people currently lacking access, and accelerate clean energy development through strengthening enabling environments for investment in renewables generation. These programs complement and support global diplomatic engagement on energy security issues and the Administration's energy initiatives, including the Global Climate Change Initiative, Power Africa, Connecting the Americas 2022, the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership.
- **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (\$60 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2016 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples.

Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for ESF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
Enduring	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595	702,709
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of \$1,634.6 million will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as support to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance (\$1,146.9 million):** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, achieve durable solutions for populations of concern, protect vulnerable populations, and exert leadership in the international community. They provide humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies, in protracted situations, and in support of voluntary refugee and IDP return, and local integration. Protection strategies are integrated across multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. MRA-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs help vulnerable populations maintain a basic level of dignity and self-reliance; prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach populations affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; and, promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. Funding is also used to provide core support to multilateral partners to build a strong international humanitarian response.
- Refugee Admissions (\$442.7 million):** MRA programs aim to find durable solutions for populations of concern. Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution for refugees when repatriation and local integration are not possible. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$10 million):** This funding supports the goal of finding durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$35 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations, as well as any funding drawn from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account for implementation by PRM. Funds requested for FY 2016 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2016 request of \$50 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2014, the President provided \$50 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Corps	379,000	379,500	410,000	30,500

The FY 2016 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$410 million, of which \$5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to expand to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by spearheading progress in those countries and to promote a better understanding of the American people by building bridges between American Volunteers and the peoples of the countries in which they live and work. This fiscally responsible funding level provides taxpayers one of the best returns on investment by promoting a positive image of the United States and helping our country achieve its international development and citizen diplomacy goals in a cost-effective manner.

This increased funding level will build the necessary infrastructure to support a managed and sustainable Volunteer growth plan of 450 Peace Corps Volunteers. With this growth, Peace Corps will support nearly 7,500 Americans serving as Volunteers in approximately 64 countries worldwide in FY 2016, and implement the President's global engagement priorities.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who spend 27 months living and working in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. Volunteers' activities are designed to build capacity at the community level so that communities are empowered to solve their development challenges long after the Volunteers have returned home. Peace Corps Volunteers help promote a better understanding of the United States and its values by serving as grassroots ambassadors around the world. By building person-to-person connections, they help to provide a positive image of the United States in areas of the world that may have little direct exposure to Americans. The Peace Corps' FY 2016 request will fund nearly 7,500 Peace Corps Volunteers in approximately 64 countries, ranging from the Caribbean to Central Asia; and from Africa to the Pacific islands.

The Peace Corps works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2016, the Peace Corps will continue, as well as expand, these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the Peace Corps' training and programmatic resources without compromising the agency's independence or mission.

In FY 2016, the Peace Corps will continue implementing the recent reforms to provide better support to Volunteers, enhance its development impact, improve agency operations, and streamline the recruitment, application, and selection process. The health, safety, and security of Volunteers remain the agency's highest priorities. The Peace Corps has implemented new policies and programs to dramatically improve the quality of support to Volunteers, particularly in the areas of health, safety, technical training, and program support. In addition, the agency continues to have a greater focus on strategic impact, ensuring that Volunteers are placed in the areas of the world working on projects with the greatest impact. The Peace Corps will continue to increase the quality of its operations by using modern technology, innovative approaches, and improved business processes to ensure better efficiency.

In FY 2015, the Peace Corps announced historic changes to its recruitment, application, and selection process of Volunteers. By providing more choice, increased transparency, and reduced uncertainty for those applying to serve, the agency will be better positioned to field a Volunteer force that reflects the rich diversity of the American people.

The Peace Corps is now well-positioned to grow its Volunteer force, over time, in a gradual and sustainable manner. In FY 2016, additional funding will be used to continue to grow the Peace Corps' Volunteer force in a measured way while maintaining the high quality of its work.

Volunteers' service to the United States continues long after they have left the Peace Corps by helping Americans learn about other cultures and peoples. When Volunteers return to the U.S., they are deeply changed by their experience and bring their knowledge, skills, and expertise with them wherever they go. The skills they acquire while serving—whether it be professional growth in cross-cultural settings, a new language, or technical development expertise—are invaluable to the United States, as is the commitment to public service that the Peace Corps instills. Ultimately, the investment made in Volunteers is repaid many times over, at home and abroad.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	899,500	1,250,000	350,500

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$1,250 million for FY 2016. This increase in funding will allow the agency to expand its poverty-reduction partnerships that incentivize policy reform and leverage private sector investment, leading to sustainable economic growth in the developing world. Funds will enhance the agency's ability to develop high-impact compacts on an expedited timetable in key regions, and to share expertise with other elements of the U.S. government. MCC's model relies on rigorous, objective analysis of data and evidence to select partner countries, design cost-effective investments, and measure results. Coupled with disciplined and country-owned implementation, this ensures the sustainability of results. MCC further leverages its own budget by creating business-friendly environments and incentivizing countries to reform their laws, policies, and institutions.

Highlights:

The FY 2016 Budget request will allow MCC to achieve a more strategic and lasting impact on the economic development and public policies of eligible countries. Funds will enable MCC to increase the number or sizes of investments funded in the fiscal year, as well as support the objective analysis necessary to ensure selectivity, country-ownership, accountability, learning, and transparency. MCC was established to both *incentivize reform* and *promote poverty-reducing economic growth* through large-scale projects that address binding constraints in partner countries. A higher sustained funding baseline will expand the reach of this model and motivate greater legal, policy, and institutional reforms, improving the environment for strategic MCC assistance and private sector investment. In FY 2016, the Budget will permit the development of new partnerships in Asia, including MCC's first-ever investment in South Asia (Nepal), and preparation for compacts with the Philippines and Mongolia. The agency will also deepen existing partnerships in Africa by developing and signing compacts with Lesotho, Liberia, and Niger. MCC will make key contributions to the President's expanded Power Africa initiative and implement threshold programs in Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. MCC is well-positioned to play a key role supporting long-term economic growth in West Africa, including in two of the countries hardest hit by the Ebola Virus Disease, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Budget also proposes legislative authority for *concurrent* compacts. This authority will allow MCC to effectively pursue a regional approach which can leverage economies of scale, support public goods that cross borders, reduce negative externalities, and achieve potentially higher rates of return. Potential investments include linking MCC road investments to better integrate transport infrastructure in Central America, or expanding power infrastructure in West Africa and South Asia. MCC will also leverage the US and international private sector to increase investment and bankable public-private partnerships as part of MCC compacts. This would incorporate efforts to deepen the involvement of US businesses in partner country programs through investment missions, new investment partnerships, and enhanced outreach.

MCC's Data-Led Country Selection and Implementation Processes:

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates economic rates of return to assess the economic viability and return on proposed

investments, and posts the results on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, which are also available on MCC's website.

The first step in the agency's grant-making process is for MCC's Board of Directors to select countries eligible for MCC assistance. To make these determinations, the Board identifies countries below a maximum per capita income level and then assesses their performance on twenty quantified indicators that measure policy performance in three categories: *ruling justly*, *investing in people*, and *economic freedom*. MCC is the only donor agency in the world to base selection so heavily and transparently on public, third-party policy performance data. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board considers the availability of funds to MCC, MCC's ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in the given country, and where applicable, the performance of a prior MCC compact. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with them to develop a program of investment. Countries are responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own constraints to poverty reduction and economic growth, and conducting consultations across the private sector and civil society to ensure that there is widespread public support for compact investments. MCC uses rigorous economic analysis to inform investment decisions and measures results throughout the entire investment lifecycle. The FY 2016 Budget will continue support for MCC's disciplined implementation processes, knowledge-sharing efforts across the global development community, more easily accessible analyses of closed compacts, and project-level independent evaluations.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 29 compacts and approved 25 threshold program agreements, committing nearly \$11 billion to poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measurable and transparent objectives.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	18,100	-4,400

The FY 2016 request of \$18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable targeted investments in citizen-led development initiatives in marginalized communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2016, the IAF will serve U.S. interests by creating economic opportunities, strengthening the practice of democracy, furthering social inclusion, and fostering secure communities.

The IAF will provide grants to support projects that create jobs, increase incomes, encourage civic engagement, advance education and training, conserve natural resources, and improve access to basic needs and services in communities that are the foundation for democratic U.S. allies. As a part of the Administration's Central America strategy, the IAF is working in Central America and Mexico to further address the root causes of migration by improving economic opportunity, citizen security and civic participation. The IAF has developed the specialized expertise to identify and invest in poor and marginalized groups with the capacity to advance their own communities.

The IAF has 43 years of experience of leveraging resources from others. It requires that grantee partners contribute and mobilize their own resources toward their projects. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged another \$1.31 from grantee partners and others.

The IAF also collaborates with private and community foundations, private companies and diaspora groups in joint funding initiatives. Through the IAF-initiated business sector network, RedEAmérica, Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional three dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF in select grassroots organizations. This initiative has helped corporate partners move beyond philanthropic giving to more strategic investments that benefit the communities and businesses in the long-term.

The FY 2016 Budget proposes the same level as requested in FY 2015 and does not continue the increases provided in the FY 2015 enacted level. Despite this reduction, the IAF will seek to maintain its current program level by pursuing partnership opportunities with other U.S. government agencies, the private sector, and by limiting overhead costs. The IAF will also continue to coordinate with the Department of State and USAID to implement the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

The IAF will complement and enhance the value of investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by helping grassroots groups access and take advantage of large-scale investments, new markets, and trade opportunities.

U.S. African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	26,000	-4,000

The FY 2016 request of \$26 million for U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants and to support an active portfolio of 350 grants to producer groups engaged in community-based enterprises.

USADF is a Federally-funded, public corporation that supports African-led development by connecting grassroots enterprises with seed capital and local technical support. USADF impacts 1,500,000 people each year in underserved communities across Africa. Its innovative small grants program (less than \$250,000 per grant) supports sustainable African-originated business solutions that improve food security, generate jobs, and increase family incomes. In addition to economic impacts to rural populations, USADF programs create a network of in-country technical service providers with expertise critical to advancing Africa's long-term development needs.

USADF furthers U.S. priorities by directing small amounts of development resources to underserved groups in hard to reach, sensitive regions across Africa. USADF ensures that critical U.S. development initiatives such as Feed the Future, Power Africa, and the Young African Leaders Initiative extend past urban areas to rural populations living beyond Africa's growth frontier. USADF uses a cost-effective African led and managed development model to "right size" efforts, directing development resources to rural areas in greatest need and where potential for impact is strong. USADF programs also leverage funds from other donors. By matching U.S. Government funds with those from host African governments and/or other private sector foundations, USADF increases the development impact of each tax dollar appropriated. USADF's size and lower-cost operating model makes it a highly flexible, innovative, and effective foreign assistance provider to Africa.

Department of Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500
Technical Assistance - Enduring	23,500	23,500	28,000	4,500

Treasury Technical Assistance

The request includes \$28 million for the Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). This amount approximately restores prior levels, with an increase of nearly \$5 million over the FY 2015 enacted level. The requested increase reflects a strong and increasing demand for OTA assistance to support U.S. economic and security priorities in Central America, Africa, Asia, Ukraine and other conflict zones. The request also allows for a modest but important expansion of OTA's work in priority areas, including infrastructure finance and domestic resource mobilization, which helps partner countries generate revenue and manage their resources more effectively. OTA will coordinate with the Department of State, USAID, and other government agencies in the whole of government approach for the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2016, though the request includes transfer authority to allocate funding for bilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan, should it meet the requirements to qualify.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,350,000	1,296,250	1,193,771	-102,479
Enduring	1,005,610	853,055	967,771	114,716
Overseas Contingency Operations	344,390	443,195	226,000	-217,195

The FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of \$967.8 million will support country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime, disrupt illicit trafficking, and assist partner nations to build their capacities to extend their reach of justice under the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen weak or corrupt law enforcement institutions. FY 2016 INCLE funds are focused where civilian security institutions are weak, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact. INCLE programmatic funds will also support Program Design and Learning in bilateral and regional budgets in order to most effectively conduct evaluations and assessments.

The INCLE request recognizes criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The FY 2016 INCLE request will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and the Near East. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. INCLE funding will also support Program Development and Support administrative costs.

Highlights:

Africa

- **Central African Republic (\$2.5 million):** Funding will support ongoing efforts to help reestablish a functioning criminal justice system in the Central African Republic (CAR) and end impunity for serious crime by building upon current programming in collaboration with UNDP and the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative. Funds will support stability operations and security sector reform projects to train and professionalize the CAR's law enforcement forces and prison system in line with international standards and best practices. Rule of law projects will expand the capabilities of justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions through training, mentoring, and work-related equipment for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials.
- **Liberia (\$13.5 million):** As the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) further draws down its military forces, assistance will support the gradual transition of security responsibilities to the Government of Liberia. Assistance will continue to provide a U.S. civilian police contribution to UNMIL, as well as bilateral support to the Liberia National Police, other civilian law enforcement agencies, the justice sector, and the judiciary.
- **South Sudan (\$10 million):** Funding will be used to develop the Republic of South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic criminal justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance

short and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.

- **State Africa Regional (\$17 million):** The request includes funding for five programs that focus on countering terrorism, reducing transnational criminal threats, and security sector reform: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), and combatting regional Wildlife Trafficking. A portion of TSCTP and WARSI programming will jointly support both the goals of these two programs and the goals of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). Both TSCTP and PREACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. TSCTP efforts seek to build institutional capacity in the justice and security sectors in the Sahel, in support of cross-regional programs to address emerging security challenges facing the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb region of North Africa. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking. The Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, is a new joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance. The regional combatting Wildlife Trafficking program supports Presidential Executive Order Number 13648 on combating wildlife crime, the poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and animal parts, by assisting rangers, police, customs officials, prosecutors, investigators, and judiciaries in addressing this growing threat.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Burma (\$3 million):** Funding will be used to continue to assist the Government of Burma in its democratic transition by providing programming in the areas of counternarcotics, law enforcement, and the criminal justice sector. Programs will address the continued rise of poppy cultivation and opium production, drug trafficking, and drug use within Burma. Assistance will increase participation of government officials, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and civil society in programs intended to facilitate reforms. Funds will support the expansion of counternarcotics efforts in the areas of supply reduction, interdiction, and demand reduction.
- **Indonesia (\$11 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police, prosecutors, and judges. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, the programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian government's counternarcotics efforts, efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, and maritime law enforcement capacity.
- **Philippines (\$9 million):** Funding for the Philippines will support police training and infrastructure development, particularly in the southern Philippines, to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the transition of law enforcement functions from the military to civilian authorities in the south. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development and capacity building in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices in the areas of case-load management, police-prosecutor cooperation, procedural reforms, anti-corruption, cybercrime, extrajudicial killing, anti-money laundering and terrorism financing, and seized asset management.
- **Vietnam (\$4.5 million):** Funding will support maritime law enforcement by providing training and equipment to Vietnamese Coast Guard (VCG) officers, as well as construct regional training centers

for the VCG. Additionally, funds will provide technical assistance to enhance and modernize Vietnamese law enforcement capabilities, techniques, and technology, making them more effective and reliable partners to U.S. law enforcement in countering illicit trafficking, including narcotics trafficking and illicit goods smuggling. Funds will also be used to strengthen and provide specialized training at police academies and training institutions. In the justice sector, funds will support capacity building and specialized skills training for prosecutors, defense lawyers, and the judiciary. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance during the drafting of new legislation pertaining to law enforcement and/or the courts.

- **State East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$4.8 million):** Funding will support activities to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials in the region to better address national and transnational crimes. Programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, counternarcotics, and rule of law and will target a broad range of officials to build the capacity of authorities to address criminal threats. Funding will also support regional maritime efforts to improve interoperability and coordination on maritime law enforcement issues, to include curricula development, workshops and training programs for management planning and operational activities. Assistance projects will complement ongoing efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$3.8 million):** Funding will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the coordination and emergency response protocols between various law enforcement agencies, and strengthen the police academy to provide practical courses to new recruits. INCLE funds will also support work on gender issues, building the capacity of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council to provide oversight and evaluate prosecutors and judges, and providing victim support. Programs will continue to support police-prosecutor cooperation; trial advocacy; countering organized crime, corruption, and terrorism; and addressing war crimes.
- **Kosovo (\$9.5 million):** INCLE assistance helps Kosovo implement effective, professional, accountable, transparent, and accessible legal and law enforcement services strongly grounded in rule of law. Access to effective justice institutions is essential for improving public confidence in government and laying a foundation for economic growth and a democratic society. The FY 2016 request builds on long-term engagement in enhancing the skills of justice sector practitioners and helping to fully implement Kosovo's legal framework, particularly through the support of the European Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).
- **Ukraine (\$4 million):** To ensure the country's future stability and advance its European integration, FY 2016 resources will be used to enhance efforts to develop fair, effective, and transparent justice and law enforcement systems in Ukraine. INCLE-funded programs will complement other U.S. government assistance efforts by supporting the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective and transparent, thereby limiting opportunities for corruption. As part of a comprehensive law enforcement reform program, INCLE-funded technical expertise and capacity building assistance will help the Ukrainian government reform its law enforcement and police structures, including organizational reforms within the Ministry of Interior. Programs that improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice-sector personnel, assist and support reform of the Prosecutor General's Office, counter corruption across the justice sector, and increase the Ukrainian people's access to justice will be continued.

Near East

- **Lebanon (\$13 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, which are critical to the successful implementation of UNSCRs 1559 and 1701, and for promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. Additionally, INCLE assistance in Lebanon will continue to combat transnational crimes such as money laundering/terrorist financing, corruption, and human rights abuses.
- **Tunisia (\$12 million):** INCLE funding will sustain and build on security sector reforms accomplished during Tunisia's transition period. Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions to be more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion; and enhance the capabilities of law enforcement officials to respond to terrorism, civilian security, and other types of international organized crimes.
- **West Bank and Gaza (\$70 million):** Security in the West Bank remains a key component of the Middle East peace negotiations. INCLE funding will continue to build the capacity of the Palestinian Authority (PA) security sector and expand and sustain the capabilities of the PA Security Forces (PASF). Programming will support the PA Ministry of Interior to improve its ability to manage and provide oversight over the security forces. To build toward the self-sufficiency of the PASF, greater emphasis will be placed on technical assistance, including a spectrum of training and limited infrastructure support, along with replenishing worn security force equipment. Programming will also support the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the rising performance of the security forces.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$45 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support and secure transport to and from regional aviation hubs to provincial and district destinations that will be lacking safe and reliable access over-land. Funds will also support travel by Afghan government officials and employees, as well as local and international, non-governmental officials and staff.
- **Pakistan (\$46 million):** Funding for Pakistan will continue support for Government of Pakistan initiatives to enhance stability, security, and justice in Pakistan. Assistance will support law enforcement and border security efforts that strengthen the presence, reach, and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement across Pakistan, especially in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan and in other priority areas such as Karachi. Programming will support the provision of equipment, training, and infrastructure for law enforcement entities in the provinces to help build capacity and expand their reach into typically inaccessible areas. Funds will also support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing which enhances law enforcement operations against traffickers, militants, and criminals, as well as counternarcotics activities and programs to strengthen Pakistan's justice and corrections sectors.
- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$4 million):** CACI focuses on improving the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective Investigation, prosecution and conviction

of mid- to high-level traffickers. CACI provides specialized training and mentoring through the Drug Enforcement Administration and equipment to enhance capacities in the region. Promotion of regional cooperation between Afghan counternarcotics units and their Central Asian counterparts is an important goal of the Initiative.

Western Hemisphere

- **Colombia (\$117 million):** Funding will continue U.S. support for Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and the cultivation of illicit crops, promote economic development, and increase access to government services through a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in conflict zones and priority rural areas. INCLE resources will largely support the capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assume additional security responsibilities – especially in rural areas – as well as to combat illegally-armed groups and criminal organizations. Funds will also build the capacity of the Colombian government to export its security-expertise and training to third countries, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean. Resources in FY 2016 will support the aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops, primarily coca, as well as environmental monitoring and outreach programs. Support for interdiction efforts with the CNP and Colombian Navy and Coast Guard will continue to prevent the trafficking of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and weaken drug trafficking organizations. FY 2016 INCLE funding will also support Colombia’s judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex criminal cases.
- **Mexico (\$80 million):** With the FY 2016 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, creating a 21st Century border, including Mexico’s southern border, and building strong and resilient communities through the Merida Initiative. INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing Mexico’s rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Peru (\$36 million):** The FY 2016 INCLE request will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, including efforts to extend state presence in the Monzon region as well as the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. In support of the Government of Peru’s robust national program, FY 2016 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, including precursor chemical seizures, as well as improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, drug demand reduction, police academies, training on community policing, and increased capacity amongst rule of law actors.
- **State Hemisphere Regional (\$225 million):** INCLE funding will support Central America (\$205 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$20 million).

As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, INCLE funding will promote prosperity, governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action, including training and building capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions technical assistance and cooperation, to address the common security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development

banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance.

Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities will include extension of Model Police Precincts; in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel including anti-gang and transnational crime task forces; strengthening security and justice institutions to address transnational crime through joint police-prosecutor task forces; land border and maritime interdiction; regional aviation; and efforts to combat impunity. Increased emphasis will also be given to activities that support civil society through access to justice, protection of human rights, anticorruption, community engagement and support to justice system actors, with a particular focus on programs that address the insecurity and lack of opportunity driving increased migration.

In support of CBSI, INCLE funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, increase port and border security, and strengthen the rule of law through training and technical assistance. Funding will promote information sharing and collaboration among CBSI partner nations, while enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and security institutions.

Global Programs

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$25.7 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Centers (RTC) in Accra and Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. The focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra, Ghana that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding for Demand Reduction will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of scientific and technical methods to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.
- **Anti-Crime Programs (\$16.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cybercrime, and transnational and organized crime. Consistent with the President's Executive Order 13648 to combat wildlife trafficking, a portion of the transnational organized crime

funding will support programs to reduce wildlife trafficking globally, including strengthening policies and legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and law enforcement functions, supporting regional wildlife enforcement networks, and developing capacities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crimes and related corruption

- **Program Development and Support (\$34.3 million):** Funding will provide for limited personnel costs, including contract personnel, travel, and minimal support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.7 million): J/TIP-managed INCLE funds will help stimulate governments to take action towards the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements including developing comprehensive legislation, strengthening anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, training criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them, supporting protection and assistance services to victims, developing victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices, and developing and implementing anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns. In FY 2016, J/TIP looks to increase its funding commitments in the Asia region in order to stay aligned with the Administration's rebalance to Asia. J/TIP also coordinates the Department's efforts in response to the President's Executive Order on Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts through partnerships with civil society, private sector, and multilateral organizations.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700,000	685,500	999,334	313,834
Enduring	630,000	586,260	609,334	23,074
Overseas Contingency Operations	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	5,300

The FY 2016 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$609.3 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; and nuclear, chemical, biological, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and other destabilizing weapons, missiles, and their associated technologies.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$88 million) supports programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This level includes a nominal increase to support IAEA verification activities.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$64.3 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for potentially dangerous biological and chemical substances, engaging with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. While GTR programs address threats worldwide, programs will concentrate in particular in countries where the threat is greatest, such as in Pakistan and Iraq, while bolstering activities in Turkey to guard against any outflow of WMD-applicable technology from neighboring Syria.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (\$58.7 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds partner country capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the expansion, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. This contribution amount also includes funding for

specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$25 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF undertakes rapid-response activities to reduce threats that are unforeseen and unanticipated around the globe.
- The WMD Terrorism (WMDT) program (\$6.2 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving WMDs in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and to help develop capacity in key countries of concern to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling. WMDT also maintains the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, and the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities.

Anti-Terrorism Activities

- The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program (\$165.4 million) has long been the U.S. government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner nations. ATA bilateral and regional programs provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring/advising to help partner nations deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, strengthening law-enforcement counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, airport and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. ATA capacity-building is specifically designed to foster increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The requested funds will build upon productive and strategic existing partnerships with countries including but not limited to Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, and a number of other countries. The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) (\$17.5 million) is a global program that provides targeted, field-driven counterterrorism training and equipment to partner countries. RSI seeks to increase the regionalization of CT programs among key partner nations in order to foster regional cooperation, deepen U.S. relationships with our allies and help them build their own capacity to stop terrorists who recognize no borders. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program (\$3 million) works to build the capacities of partner country law enforcement institutions to work with at-risk communities, civil society groups, and others to advance counter-radicalization efforts. It also builds the capacity of correctional institutions and their partners to rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremist offenders. Focus countries in FY 2016 for CVE may include Indonesia, Nigeria and its neighbors in West Africa, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Yemen.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$26.1 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. There are 22 current partner nations, with PISCES systems installed at 147 Ports of Entry. Partners include critical nations with long established programs like Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, and Yemen, as well as nations with newer programs initiated since 2012 in response to evolving terrorist threats, including Burkina Faso, Chad, the Maldives, Niger, and most recently, Mali. The funding also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving

United States and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$14 million) builds the capacity of frontline partner-nations to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks. CTF capacity-building efforts will include developing anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance legal frameworks and regulatory structures, assisting in the development of national risk assessments, establishing effective financial investigative units, improving the effectiveness of other rule-of-law efforts to combat terrorist financing, and strengthening the capabilities of other relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions.
- The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program (\$6 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies, to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism and raising awareness of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral platform for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe. CTE funding will also go towards supporting International Institute for Justice (IIJ) and the Rule of Law in Malta program, which provides rule of law-based training to lawmakers, police, prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, and other justice sector stakeholders on how to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. Although the IIJ's mandate is global in nature, it focuses on countries in North and sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East, paying particular attention to supporting countries in transition.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$122.6 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2016 include destroying and securing SA/LW at risk of illicit proliferation that threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies; preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation from Syria and Libya; clearing U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel; clearing battle areas in South and Central Asia and Iraq; continued landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan; and reducing the threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for NADR are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	435,600	473,691	495,200	21,509
Enduring	235,600	144,993	430,200	285,207
Overseas Contingency Operations	200,000	328,698	65,000	-263,698

The FY 2016 enduring request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$430.2 million will help diminish and resolve conflict; enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations; address counterterrorism threats; and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats in the Sahel, Maghreb and Horn of Africa; supports long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict to transform them into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including forces in South Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa. Funds will also support monitoring and evaluation efforts to help evaluate the effectiveness of our PKO funded programs.

Highlights:

- Somalia (\$115 million):** FY 2016 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to AMISOM, including training and advisory services, equipment, and logistics support of personnel/goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA). Given the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important. Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize, and provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities maintenance support to Somali military forces to ensure they have the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UNSOA are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.
- Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$64 million):** FY 2016 funds will continue to support U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping capacity building by providing training, equipment, and other support for peacekeeping troops, with a focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units and achieve self-sufficiency. Funds will also support the deployment of troops to peace operations, enabling countries to more rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. The requirements and standards for peace operations have continued to expand as missions have become more complex. Therefore, FY 2016 funds will be used to continue helping to address significant capacity shortfalls in UN and regional organization's peace operations, with a particular focus on enabling capabilities. Funds will also continue to

support efforts to increase the effectiveness of UN and regional operations, including better protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing gender issues in peacekeeping. Finally, funds will continue an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

- **South Sudan (\$30 million):** FY 2016 funds will support the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) efforts to overcome the legacy of conflict and transform into an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, represents its population, is accountable to elected leadership, protects the people of South Sudan, and encourages stability in the Horn of Africa. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South Sudan. In doing so, PKO-funded programs will provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the military as well as expert advisors to assist both the military and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector. If needed (depending on the security situation), funds may also support efforts to resolve or enforce stability in South Sudan such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led cessations of hostilities Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) and peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan as well as disputed territories with Sudan.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$28 million):** The FY 2016 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$19.1 million):** The FY 2016 request continues support for the TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also have a new focus on institutional reform in the partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed. Funds will also support a Monitoring and Evaluation effort to evaluate the effectiveness of the TSCTP PKO funded programs.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$14 million):** FY 2016 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include the development of the military justice system and the Congolese military logistics system. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- **Central African Republic (\$10 million):** Requested funds will primarily support security sector reform at the national level with the Central African Republic (CAR) military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment. Funds may also support peacekeeping capacity building requirements for military and police contributing countries deploying to CAR. Support may include training, equipment, and advisory support.
- **Security Governance Initiative (SGI) (\$16.9 million):** Funds will support defense sector reform efforts with the governments of the six SGI countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and

Tunisia) through the new SGI program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support and potential refurbishment of facilities.

- **Liberia (\$2 million):** The FY 2016 request continues to support the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,100-member armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for support for the DoD military mentors in Liberia, select infrastructure support, and some advisory and/or training support.

Africa Regional (\$131.3 million): FY 2016 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- *African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) (\$110 million):* Funds will support this new program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, to build rapid peacekeeping response capabilities in the following initial African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Supporting partner country efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability requires a full spectrum approach so funds may support doctrine development, organizational structures, facilities, training and education, logistics capabilities, and equipment.
- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) (\$10 million):* Funds will continue support for PRACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PRACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command-and-control, communications, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.
- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) (\$6.3 million):* Funds will continue to support efforts to address regional crises on the African continent; provide monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment; and support civil society engagement in the security sector and the military component of broader security sector reform efforts, such as in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. Funds will support targeted peacekeeping requirements in Mali and other high priority mission on the continent, and mitigate conflict in the Mano River region in West Africa and in the Horn of Africa.
- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$3 million):* The FY 2016 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program, which focuses primarily on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.
- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):* Funds will be used to continue developing African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership

Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the effort helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for PKO are addressed in the OCO chapter.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	105,573	106,074	111,715	5,641

The FY 2016 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$111.7 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education (PME) and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards and exposes students to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$15.7 million):** IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, and South Africa – states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$12.5 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on building maritime security capability. Priority recipients include Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$31.3 million):** IMET programs for this region enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs include key strategic partners, such as Turkey, Ukraine, Georgia, Bulgaria, Poland, and the Czech Republic.
- **Near East (\$20.6 million):** IMET programs for the Near East focus on critical countries, such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen. Programs focus on enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.3 million):** IMET programs in South and Central Asia focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on English language training and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and Bangladesh.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$12.9 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory and maritime borders against transnational threats. Priority programs include Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	5,915,480	5,880,529	5,806,542	-73,987
Enduring	5,389,280	5,014,109	5,166,542	152,433
Overseas Contingency Operations	526,200	866,420	640,000	-226,420

1/ The FY 2014 OCO level includes the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

The FY 2016 enduring request of \$5,167 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by helping ensure that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are capable of working towards common security goals and sharing burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and enable friends and allies to be interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces.

The FY 2016 FMF request is consistent with prior-year request levels for Israel and Egypt, with additional Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding requested for Jordan. The request continues OCO funding for Pakistan and Iraq, and includes OCO funding to help Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova counter Russian aggressive actions and pressure. In addition, the request supports funding for coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, secure peace in the Middle East, and support the rebalance toward Asia. Funding for FMF administrative costs will support monitoring and evaluation efforts on military assistance programs.

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$19.2 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism and maritime security capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF will support critical bilateral engagement in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda as well as engagement through regional programs. Increased funding for regional programs will focus on sustaining counterterrorism investments.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$69 million):** Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will support the Administration's rebalance towards Asia by demonstrating U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of enhancing maritime security and freedom of navigation; disaster relief; enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations; increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States; developing mutual understanding; and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and respect for human rights.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$51.1 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense

reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is helping ensure our European allies and partners, including Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, are ready and capable to undertake and sustain overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **Near East (\$4,882 million):** The majority of FY 2016 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Middle East and North Africa region, including support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and for programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. This request continues assistance to Egypt to further our shared security interests. Funds will also help the Government of Lebanon uphold its international obligations and improve its national defense capability. Support to Tunisia will help counter the clear and present threat from U.S.-designated terrorist organizations, including Ansar Al Sharia-Tunisia and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, program details will be reviewed in response to changing circumstances.
- **South and Central Asia (\$10.6 million):** In South Asia, assistance will build land and maritime border security and disaster response capabilities. In Central Asia, assistance will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan. Throughout the region, assistance will promote the professionalization of the security forces, with a particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international norms of human rights among our partners.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$64.7 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control national territory, modernize defense forces, and secure the southern approaches to the United States. FMF funding for Central America will support partner efforts to control national territory and borders, denying safe havens and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and others who drive violence and other illicit activity that threatens the security of our partners. FMF for Central America will also address security sector reform to ensure that at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels each country has the ability to manage, plan and carry out their border and maritime missions in the most effective manner to counter TCOs. These activities directly support two lines of action in the Administration's whole-of-government Strategy for U.S. Engagement in Central America: enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities, and promoting improved governance. FMF will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of the bilateral relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory and enhance cooperation with the United States. FMF support through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will continue to build maritime security and support efforts in the region to identify, track and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

In addition to the regional highlights above, \$70 million will be used for administrative expenses.

Details of the FY 2016 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) allows the United States to better support coalition and other partners, including those participating in U.S. overseas contingency and other operations, by expediting the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations.

The FY 2016 request reflects an additional \$100 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2016, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2016 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	2,774,974	3,126,845	351,871
International Organizations and Programs ¹	339,720	344,170	315,000	-29,170
International Development Association	1,355,000	1,287,800	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	111,000	111,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	186,957	192,920	5,963
Global Environment Facility	143,750	136,563	168,263	31,700
African Development Fund	176,336	175,668	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	13,500	13,500
African Development Bank	32,418	32,418	34,118	1,700
Asian Development Fund	109,854	104,977	166,086	61,109
Asian Development Bank	106,586	106,586	5,608	-100,978
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	102,020	102,020	-
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	3,378	-	-3,378
North American Development Bank	-	-	45,000	45,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	43,000	43,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	31,930	1,930
Clean Technology Fund ³	209,630	184,630	170,680	-13,950
Strategic Climate Fund ³	74,900	49,900	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	150,000	150,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ⁴	-	29,907	-	-29,907

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

2/ Sec. 7060(d)(2) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 includes authority for a contribution to GAFSP from bilateral assistance if such contribution will not cause the U.S. to exceed 33 percent of total contributions.

3/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

4/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2016 request of \$315 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account

will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs that are attracting additional resources from other donors, leveraging other donors' contributions to advance U.S. strategic goals.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$132 million):** UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of UNICEF, which provides goods, and services directly to the world's most disadvantaged and marginalized children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to help them.
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$63 million):** UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 countries. UNDP's work in promoting stability and peaceful political and economic transitions in countries facing challenges and crises helps to advance U.S. development priorities and national interests by strengthening America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$35 million):** UNFPA advances the U.S. government's strategic foreign policy goals to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and their families, prevent HIV/AIDS, address gender-based violence, and provide voluntary family planning assistance worldwide. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development.

Multilateral Development Banks

Treasury's request provides \$366 million for annual general capital increase (GCI) commitments at the multilateral development banks (MDBs). FY 2016 is the first year that scheduled funding will not be required for the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) GCI, though funding is included for our unmet AsDB commitments. In addition, FY 2016 is the final year of scheduled payments for the ongoing World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) GCIs. GCI payments for the African Development Bank (AfDB) are scheduled to continue through FY 2019.

A new initiative in this request is a GCI for the North American Development Bank (NADB), which finances environmental infrastructure on the U.S.-Mexican border. The request includes the first of five \$45 million installments in paid-in capital for the GCI. In addition to a total of \$1.3 billion in callable capital, plus matching funds from the Government of Mexico, this request would support a doubling of the NADB's capital over five years. The President announced the NADB capital increase at this year's meeting of the High-Level Economic Dialogue, reflecting a strong U.S. commitment to deepen engagement with Mexico. NADB is well respected in the border region and has helped communities in both the United States and Mexico access critical infrastructure such as wastewater services. In recent years, NADB has provided renewable energy to residents in border states and has promoted new private sector investment in the sector along the border. Without a capital increase, NADB will lack the

financial resources needed to continue supporting these important investments. Mexico announced its support for a capital increase in March 2014.

The request also provides \$1.6 billion to fully meet our annual replenishment commitments to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), the African Development Fund (AfDF), and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF).

Food Security

The request includes \$43 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the multilateral component of the President's Feed the Future initiative. This amount is enough to match \$86 million in new commitments from other donors, in line with the United States' pledge to provide \$1 for every \$2 provided by other donors, up to a total U.S. contribution of \$475 million. In addition, the request includes the first payment of \$30 million towards the new replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Environment and Clean Energy

The request includes \$150 million toward the U.S. pledge to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of \$500 million when combined with \$350 million requested through the Department of State. Joining other nations, the United States pledged \$3 billion – not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges – to this new \$10 billion fund, which will support the transition of developing countries to a more sustainable development path. The GCF will also mobilize private sector resources toward clean and reliable energy and toward increased resilience. It will build on the best practices and lessons learned from the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to which the previous Administration pledged \$2 billion with bipartisan support. The request includes \$230 million to fully meet the remainder of this commitment to the CIFs. It also fully funds the annual replenishment commitment to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at \$137 million and includes \$32 million to pay down our unmet commitments.

Unmet Commitments

U.S. unmet commitments, which now exceed \$1.5 billion, erode U.S. credibility, pose a threat to our ability to shape the policy priorities of the MDBs and related funds, and in some cases hamper the ability of these entities to deliver results. The FY 2016 request would reduce these unmet commitments by \$280 million. In making allocations, we have maximized paying down those unmet commitments that are most damaging to U.S. credibility and to the programming capacity of the entities. We have also sought to avoid incurring new unmet commitments.

Specifically, the FY 2016 request allocates \$33 million for unmet commitments at the AfDF. Our nearly \$180 million in unmet commitments to the AfDF severely constrain the AfDF's overall programming capacity. Paying down our unmet commitments would demonstrate our sustained support for this institution, which is a key partner in reducing poverty in Africa. AfDF makes critical contributions to Power Africa and other international efforts to address Africa's massive infrastructure needs. AfDF works to combat the Ebola epidemic and assists many of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world.

The request also includes \$76 million to pay down our unmet commitments to the AsDF. Our over \$300 million in unmet commitments constrain the AsDF's commitment capacity. Paying down some of our unmet commitments would increase AsDF assistance, including to support Afghanistan through the political and military transitions, promote energy sector reform in Pakistan, bolster the democratic transition in Burma, and help Central Asia reduce its economic dependence on Russia.

The FY 2016 request also includes funding for our unmet commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). MDRI provides 100 percent cancelation of eligible debt owed to IDA and AfDF by countries reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. With no funding appropriated in FY 2014 or FY 2015, the unmet U.S. commitments to MDRI at IDA and AfDF have climbed to \$300 million. In this request, we have included \$111 million for IDA and \$14 million for AfDF. The United States was the leading advocate for the creation of MDRI, which was established to identify sustainable debt solutions to the severe financial difficulties faced by in the world's poorest countries. The U.S. share of the cost of MDRI is projected to grow rapidly in the future, reaching an annual amount of over \$300 million from FY 2021 through FY 2029, after which the cost will decline until MDRI ends in FY 2044.

The FY 2016 request includes \$13 million for our unmet IBRD, AfDB, and AsDB commitments in order to prevent a permanent loss of shareholding at those institutions. In addition, the request includes \$2 million toward unmet commitments at IFAD and, as noted above, \$32 million at the GEF.

International Monetary Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Monetary Fund	-	-	62,000	62,000

Treasury is seeking appropriations and authorization language within the FY 2016 request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2010, G-20 Leaders and the IMF membership decided on a set of quota and governance reforms designed to strengthen the IMF's critical role within the international system. The 2010 reforms are an important step toward modernizing IMF governance to better reflect countries' economic weights in the global economy, while preserving U.S. leadership and veto power.

The proposed appropriations and authorization language would reduce U.S. participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) by approximately \$59 billion and increase the U.S. quota by an equal amount, for no net change in the overall U.S. financial commitment to the IMF. The proposal also authorizes the United States to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement that will facilitate changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving U.S. influence in the Board.

Completing the IMF reforms is a national security and economic policy priority for the United States. The Administration is proposing a discretionary funding approach, but we are prepared to work with Congress on other feasible approaches to get legislation passed as soon as possible, including mandatory funding approaches.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-692,600	-1,062,550	-875,000	187,550
Operations	130,600	122,050	133,700	11,650
Offsetting Collections	-800,200	-1,154,600	-1,008,700	145,900
Rescission	-23,000	-30,000	-	30,000

The FY 2016 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total \$27.9 billion in lending activity, and will be funded largely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$1,008.7 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2016. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$117.7 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to expand the Bank's effort in supporting small business exports and to upgrade the Bank's systems infrastructure. The FY 2016 request for the Ex-Im Bank also includes \$10.0 million in carryover authority and \$6.0 million for the expenses of the Inspector General. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$875.0 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-265,406	-310,213	-262,500	47,713
Offsetting Collections	-355,351	-398,000	-366,000	32,000
Administrative Expenses	62,574	62,787	83,500	20,713
Credit Subsidy	27,371	25,000	20,000	-5,000

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is the U.S. government's development finance institution. OPIC mobilizes private capital to help address critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and consistently contributes to deficit reduction.

OPIC's FY 2016 budget is fully self-funded and assumes continuation of OPIC's thirty-seven year consecutive track record of positive contributions to the overall federal budget. From its FY 2016 estimated offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting \$83.5 million for administrative expenses and \$20 million for credit subsidy. OPIC projects these resources will support up to \$3.6 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees. The FY 2016 budget also includes \$20 million in transfer authority and up to \$20 million from OPIC's subsidy appropriation to implement OPIC's existing authority to finance limited partner interests in investment funds in regions of the Administration's highest foreign policy priorities, particularly Africa.

The requested resources are integral to OPIC's ability to continue to be a leading contributor to some of the Administration's most pressing foreign policy and international development priorities. These resources build on OPIC's prudent and proven business model which seeks to use limited public funds to mobilize private sector funds to address critical development challenges.

OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities – OPIC is a critical tool for fulfilling Presidential foreign policy priorities and initiatives to promote stability in the developing world as well as post-conflict rebuilding through private sector-led economic growth; Power Africa; the Global Climate Change Initiative; the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership; and a host of regional initiatives in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as the Caribbean. Additionally, OPIC will play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand U.S. engagement in Central America.

OPIC is Playing a Key Role in Power Africa initiative – OPIC, which has a long history of supporting projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, is playing a key role in a new U.S. initiative to more than double access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region has in recent years seen strong economic growth and an expanding consumer class, but limited power remains a major problem, with more than two-thirds of the population lacking regular access to electricity.

OPIC puts greater emphasis on Asia and the Pacific – OPIC strongly supports the U.S. – Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future announced by President Obama in November 2012. OPIC will provide up to \$1 billion in financing, political risk insurance and private equity funding

for sustainable power and energy infrastructure projects in Asia-Pacific as part of the U.S. government's \$6 billion commitment to support energy development in the region.

OPIC Supports Small Businesses – Over 50 percent of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in partnership with U.S. small businesses, accounting for over \$300 million in expected U.S. exports.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	60,000	73,700	13,700

The FY 2016 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$73.7 million will strengthen the Agency's ability to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA prioritizes activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2014, USTDA identified over \$5.8 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. For the sixth year in a row, the Agency's measure of its return on investments increased, reaching \$76 in U.S. exports for every taxpayer dollar programmed. USTDA's success results, in part, from its rigorous, evidence-based decision-making processes. USTDA prioritizes funding for activities in markets and sectors that have strong opportunities for U.S. exports, where U.S. industry expertise can meet the development needs of its partner countries.

To maximize return on appropriated funds, USTDA will continue to prioritize support for infrastructure development projects in the energy, transportation, and information and communications technology sectors. USTDA's key markets will include Brazil, Burma, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey and Vietnam. USTDA will also support the inclusive, whole-of-government approach to implement the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

The FY 2016 budget request represents an increase of \$13.7 million over the FY 2015 enacted level—an increase that represents the potential generation of an additional \$1 billion in U.S. exports, based upon the Agency's historical track record. The additional funds will enable USTDA to support Administration priorities and to level the playing field for U.S. companies in emerging markets by: (1) providing critical project preparation assistance to support clean energy development as part of the Power Africa initiative; (2) catalyzing investment from the U.S. private sector—leading to more exports and, ultimately, supporting more U.S. jobs—in support of the Administration's rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region; (3) educating public procurement officials in emerging economies about the benefits of structuring sustainable procurements that integrate life-cycle cost analyses and best-value determinations; and (4) increasing its investment in clean energy development projects worldwide in support of the Administration's Climate Action Plan.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Trade Commission	83,349	84,842	131,500	46,658

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations regarding unfair trade practices in import trade and conducts import-injury investigations. It also conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, participates in work on the international Harmonized System tariff nomenclature, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to the Congress and the Administration.

The FY 2016 request of \$131.5 million will fund activities related to these mandates. The request also includes \$42.7 million for costs associated with securing space for the agency following the expiration of its current lease in August 2017.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,043	2,326	2,374	48

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice. Its principle mission is to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress, pursuant to international claims settlement agreements, or at the request of the Secretary of State.

The FY 2016 request for FCSC provides \$2.4 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under current claims programs as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Food for Peace Title II	1,466,000	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II, also known as P.L. 480 Title II, is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The FY 2016 Title II request of \$1,400 million includes \$270 million to be used for development programs. An additional \$80 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to \$350 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The \$1,130 million balance of the FY 2016 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face the threat of imminent starvation, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

The request includes new authority to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at \$350 million, for cash-based food assistance for emergencies. In these cases, interventions such as the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers, will allow USAID to make emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that this flexibility will allow USAID to assist approximately 2 million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.

This flexibility will help to mitigate the reduction in available resources for Title II programming due to the elimination of U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD) reimbursements in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. MARAD reimbursements, which helped USAID offset the increased cost of using U.S. flagged carriers versus foreign flagged carriers to deliver food aid around the world, contributed to USAID's annual operating budget and increased the reach of emergency food assistance.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	185,126	191,626	191,626	-

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in foreign countries. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs also are authorized under the program. Its purpose is to reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition and improve literacy and primary education. These measures contribute to a healthy, literate workforce that can support a more prosperous, sustainable economy and ensure long-term food security. The FY 2015 Enacted Budget for the McGovern-Dole program was \$191.6 million. The FY 2016 Budget proposes \$191.6 million for the McGovern-Dole program. With this funding, the program is expected to assist more than 4 million women and children in 2016. To provide a nutritious complement to U.S. commodities, the Budget proposes to allow grant recipients to purchase agricultural commodities locally.

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program	-	-	20,000	20,000

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program. The USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) Program provides for the use of cash to buy agricultural commodities at local and regional markets. USDA LRP program funds are authorized to be used in non-emergency situations to strengthen agricultural value chains, enhance local agricultural systems, build capacity in food sourcing from local producers and fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations and may also be used to fill food availability gaps generated by unexpected emergencies. The USDA LRP program will serve as a complementary tool to support existing food aid programs, especially for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program.

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**FY 2016 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (With Recissions)	6,520,000	9,258,000	7,047,452	(2,210,548)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO	1,817,703	1,768,603	1,849,122	80,519
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,732,887	1,683,503	1,699,122	15,619
State Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	275,000	260,800	134,800	(126,000)
Ongoing Operations	275,000	10,800	10,800	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades		250,000	124,000	(126,000)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	66,778	71,900	56,900	(15,000)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	15,000		(15,000)
Office of the Inspector General ¹	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	8,628			-
International Organizations	74,400	74,400	150,000	75,600
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	74,400		(74,400)
Peace Operations Response Mechanism			150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
Other Programs	6,016	-	-	-
United States Institute of Peace	6,016	-	-	-
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	5,129,593	7,489,397	5,198,330	(2,291,067)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	91,038	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	81,000	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	10,038		-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,894,165	5,626,380	3,812,330	(1,814,050)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	(525,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	9,423	20,000	-	(20,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	-	(30,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	(1,308,114)
Department of Treasury	-	-	-	-
Treasury Technical Assistance		-	-	-
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,144,390	1,737,553	1,321,000	(416,553)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	344,390	443,195	226,000	(217,195)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	200,000	328,698	65,000	(263,698)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	526,200	866,420	640,000	(226,420)
Global Security Contingency Fund ²	3,800	-	-	-
Rescissions				
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	(427,296)	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ Funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is discussed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.

2/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2016 International Affairs request includes \$7.0 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This funds the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) extraordinary cost of operations and assistance in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Ukraine. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our effort to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and the building of counterterrorism partnerships. It provides funds that would allow the U.S. to support potential emergent peace operations without disrupting continued American assistance for existing activities peacekeeping missions in Africa and other areas of conflict. In addition, it supports efforts to counter Russian pressure and aggressive actions. This approach is consistent with the practice of the past three years and allows the Department to deal with temporary and extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives without unnecessarily undermining funding for longer-term efforts to sustain global order and tackle transnational challenges.

The FY 2016 OCO request for Afghanistan reflects a transition of U.S. operations, diplomatic engagement, and assistance programs to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint. Mission Afghanistan continues to support national security objectives, chief among them disruption of al-Qaida and its extremist allies and empowerment of the government of Afghanistan as it takes the lead on management of security, economic, and political transitions. The request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) provides for timely, effective oversight of Afghanistan programs.

For Pakistan, the OCO request supports a robust diplomatic presence and critical assistance programs to support the government and its people, maintaining diplomacy and outreach in the face of challenging political and security conditions. These funds will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation and will enable the United States to sustain a presence necessary to achieve essential strategic priorities of combatting terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical US activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

In Syria, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support for the moderate Syrian opposition as they seek to counter ISIL, provide local security to their communities, Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) and foster the conditions that can lead to political settlement. In addition, the OCO request sustains and expands counter-ISIL programs initiated in FY 2015, to include and public diplomacy lines of effort. Public Diplomacy programming is targeted to increase the organizational capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in the key languages of Arabic, Urdu, Somali, and English during hours of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa, and includes dedicated counter-ISIL content, speakers, platform development, outreach programs and analytics.

FY 2016 OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign and self-reliant Iraq, promoting Iraq's security, stability, and growth. The request supports staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. In addition, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. The U.S. Mission in Iraq serves as the foundation for all US government counter-ISIL programs and efforts.

In Jordan, consistent with the planned new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), OCO funds will help address temporary and extraordinary needs related to countering ISIL and mitigating Syria-related economic and security strains. These funds may support the Government of Jordan's overall balance of payments position and expand infrastructure and essential services required to support communities that

are hosting refugees. Funds will also support the Jordanian Armed Forces' efforts to counter terrorism and asymmetric threats; improve their border security capacity; and improve their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL.

Finally, FY 2016 OCO funds will support efforts to build and maintain strong counterterrorism (CT) partnerships through CT capacity building activities as well as targeted programs to address the underlying conditions that enable violent extremism; and assist partners in Europe and Eurasia to resist Russian pressure and aggressive actions, e.g., funding additional potential loan guarantees for Ukraine and the European Reassurance Initiative.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ¹	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257

1/ The FY 2014 Actual excludes a rescission (P.L. 113-76) of \$427.3 million in prior year balances.

The FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) totals \$1.5 billion, addressing the extraordinary and temporary costs of diplomatic operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, transition operations related to Syria, and anti-ISIL Public Diplomacy programming. This funding is critical to achieving U.S. national security goals: establishing a secure, democratic, and self-reliant Iraq, defeating al-Qaida and its associates in Afghanistan while transitioning to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint, and working to eliminate terrorist safe havens in Pakistan. The Department is also supporting a flexible diplomatic presence along Syria's borders to support humanitarian relief, counter sectarian strife and terrorism, and prepare for a peaceful transition.

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

For emergent Areas of Unrest requirements, the OCO request of \$16.3 million supports the U.S. mission objective to defeat and dismantle the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as well as facilitating transition operations related to Syria. For Syria, U.S. government humanitarian and diplomatic efforts are operating out of Gaziantep, Turkey and Consulate Adana. The OCO request of \$10.3 million will support ongoing maintenance and operations, communications, information technology, life support, and transportation of the Syria support mission. In addition, the OCO request includes \$6.0 million to sustain and expand the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and anti-ISIL Public Diplomacy programs initiated in FY 2015, increasing the Department's capacity to expand counterterrorism messaging in key languages during times of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa.

For Iraq, the OCO request of \$250.9 million supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the U.S. can advance its economic and security interests in the region. The D&CP Ongoing Operations request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. The U.S. Mission in Iraq continues to be the foundation for all U.S. government programs and efforts. The emergence of ISIL within Iraq has further increased the volatility and instability in the region, resulting in an expanded role for U.S. engagement with the Iraqi government. The Department is capitalizing on its flexible footprint in Iraq in support of these anti-ISIL coalition activities. The request is \$123.7 million above the FY 2015 estimate due to reduced carryover levels.

For Afghanistan, the OCO request of \$136.2 million reflects the transition to a Kabul-centric diplomatic footprint. Department personnel are engaged in capacity building, stabilization, and development programs that are essential to strengthening the ability of Afghanistan to take full responsibility for its security and growth. The request is \$58 million below the FY 2015 level as the number of Department and interagency personnel is decreasing, and aviation costs for FY 2016 will largely be funded from FY 2015 resources.

For Pakistan, the OCO request of \$36 million supports a robust diplomatic presence in this strategically important nation. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration in South and Central Asia. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

D&CP – Worldwide Security Protection

In Iraq, OCO funding of \$616.4 million supports operational requirements, movement security, equipment, physical and technical security, static guards, and security operations in Basrah and Erbil. The request is \$115.0 million above the FY 2015 level due to projected decreases in WSP/OCO balances. The FY 2016 OCO increase will maintain an appropriate level of security for current diplomatic operations, primarily protective security details and aviation support. The increase is needed to avoid reductions in the security footprint, which would result in reduced movement of diplomatic personnel and decreases in the aviation platform.

In Afghanistan, OCO funding of \$436.3 million for WSP is \$36.7 million below the FY 2015 level. This decrease reflects closure of field locations, but does include investments in additional Kabul security upgrades.

In Pakistan, OCO funding of \$15.3 million for WSP provides for overseas protective operations of U.S. civilians at the Embassy and consulates. The request is a straight line from the FY 2015 level, incorporating lower costs compared to FY 2014 for armored vehicles, RSO support, and Temporary Duty (TDY) personnel support.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Increase /
	Actual	Estimate	Request	Decrease
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	275,000	260,800	134,800	-126,000

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

The FY 2016 Request represents an overall decrease of \$126 million below the FY 2015 Estimate. The funding covers construction costs for the Afghanistan transition (\$124 million) and lease costs for properties in Iraq (\$10.8 million). As part of the next phase of the Kabul Master Plan, funding for Afghanistan will make existing facilities at post more secure, enabling the Embassy Compound to more safely accommodate the planned civilian presence that will remain after the military transition.

Office of Inspector General - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Inspector General	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	49,650	56,900	56,900	-

The FY 2016 request of \$56.9 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) will enable the organization to perform independent and objective oversight of reconstruction and security assistance programs. SIGAR will continue to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and highlight potential issues that may impact the implementation of reconstruction programs. Finally, SIGAR will also produce lessons learned reports on the reconstruction efforts to help inform future overseas contingency operations.

Peace Operations Response Mechanism - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	150,000	150,000

The proposed Peace Operations Response Mechanism, Overseas Contingency Operations account, will support critical requirements for peace operations and activities that emerge outside of the regular budget cycle. Such missions may involve the United Nations (UN), regional security partnerships, coalition peacekeeping efforts, or forces which promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Allocation of this funding is subject to a determination by the Secretary that additional resources are necessary to support new or expanded peacekeeping operations or activities above the program level recommended in the FY 2016 budget submission to the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) or Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts. The Peace Operations Response Mechanism request includes transfer authority to the PKO and CIPA accounts to provide flexibility for new UN or non-UN peacekeeping missions including significant troop level or mission expansions when approved by the relevant governing bodies.

The Peace Operations Response Mechanism will allow the United States to respond more rapidly and effectively to unanticipated peacekeeping requirements without disrupting ongoing missions and programs. Unanticipated peacekeeping requirements that have arisen in Africa over the past two years demonstrate the need for such a mechanism, which would enable the United States to respond to future missions in Africa, Syria, or other needs around the world.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	81,000	125,464	65,000	-60,464

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request of \$65 million provides the resources to fund the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2016, the funds will support 110 U.S. Direct Hires (USDHs) and 17 U.S./Third Country National (TCN) personal services contractors projected for Afghanistan. For the 110 USDHs, OE-OCO will cover that portion of support costs that exceed the average for USDHs in non-frontline states.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations account continues the provision of OCO resources to the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, and to Syria-related transition assistance. The FY 2016 request also extends OCO to Ukraine to provide support in the face of Russian pressure and aggressive actions. The costs associated with OCO are temporary in nature, will diminish as the missions are normalized, and will vary over time commensurate with the pace of civilian activity and the security environment in each country.

Europe and Eurasia (\$275 million): Due to the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, OCO resources will target extraordinary needs to help stabilize that country as it continues to face Russian pressure and aggressive actions.

- **Ukraine (\$275 million):** In addition to ESF base funding, \$275 million in OCO resources will provide vital macro-economic support for an up to \$1 billion loan guarantee in FY 2016 if Ukraine continues to make progress on its IMF programs, implements reforms, and if conditions warrant.

Near East (\$487.4 million): The FY 2016 OCO request is in addition to the support provided through on-going bilateral assistance included in the enduring request and addresses urgent and extraordinary needs. ESF-OCO funding will primarily be used to increase support to the moderate Syrian opposition and to Syria's neighbors and to counter extremist elements in the region, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The Administration's strategy makes clear that bolstering resilience and stability in the region is a priority while the United States continues to focus efforts on countering violent extremists and terrorist organizations, like ISIL, and their ability to exploit governance shortfalls and sectarian tensions to expand their own reach.

Support provided to the moderate Syrian opposition, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq will be tailored to the individual needs of each partner and country. Funding will meet needs in communities in the region that are hosting refugees from Syria as well as bolster governments that are bearing costs associated with the refugee crisis and countering ISIL.

- **Jordan (\$277.4 million):** The FY 2016 ESF OCO request will continue critical support to mitigate against the temporary and extraordinary economic strains Jordan faces due to regional instability, the ISIL offensive, and the influx of refugees from the crises in both Iraq and Syria. In addition to supporting Jordan's economic stability, funding may provide assistance in sectors that are increasingly under strain in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees from Syria, such as water, health, community cohesion, and basic education.
- **Syria (\$160 million):** The FY 2016 request will continue to provide nonlethal assistance to Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2016 and this request will help the United States advance a political transition, counter violent extremism, including ISIL, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. Specifically, this request continues ongoing efforts to support the moderate opposition, including national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict;

provide goods and services to their communities; and jumpstart local economies. As the Administration has long stated, the only way to end this conflict is through a negotiated political solution that results in a transitional governing body. Should a transition occur, U.S. assistance will focus on helping consolidate the political transition, support the democratic process, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors.

- **Iraq (\$50 million):** The FY 2016 ESF-OCO request for additional resources for Iraq is required to support the President's strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. These programs will have a direct impact in communities and areas liberated from ISIL's control and will help local governments and service ministries respond to citizens' needs and rebuild trust and legitimacy. This will help strengthen governance, counter ISIL's messaging, and promote stabilization, recovery, and reconciliation.

South and Central Asia (\$1,421 million): The FY 2016 request includes funding to support extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- **Afghanistan (\$1,086.1 million):** FY 2016 resources remain essential to maintaining Afghan stability following the 2014 security transition, and fostering economic development in Afghanistan that will gradually lessen the country's reliance on international assistance. With a new reform minded government in Kabul and Afghan security forces leading security operations across the country, this will be perhaps the most critical phase of solidifying the progress made over the last decade and establishing Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure country in a stable, prosperous, secure region. The concept of mutual accountability was further refined at the London Conference on Afghanistan in December 2014 with the Afghan government's presentation of its comprehensive reform plan. OCO funding will prioritize those areas critical to sustaining gains of the last decade and objectives of the new government while continuing to lay the foundation for sustained economic, political, and social sector development. FY 2016 assistance will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in viable sectors including agriculture and extractives, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The United States will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will support women and girls through the critical transition period and beyond. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan will continue working together to make progress on the fundamental reform objectives laid out in the government's reform agenda and an updated Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. The United States and other donors are committed to supporting progress in these areas. The United States will continue to incentivize progress by conditioning a portion of assistance on government enactment and implementation of reforms including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts and improved legislation to support private investment.

OCO resources in FY 2016 will support the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used to solidify gains in areas still vulnerable to unrest. Infrastructure funding will help complete and maintain investments in core projects that will bring sustainable power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. government economic growth strategy for Afghanistan. OCO funds will also support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through other programs.

- **Pakistan (\$334.9 million):** The requested level of FY 2016 resources for Pakistan is critical for achieving U.S. goals of countering terrorism and violent extremism, increasing stability in both Pakistan and the region, and making clear that the United States is not abandoning the region following the transition in Afghanistan. The goal is an increasingly stable, prosperous Pakistan. OCO funds will support stabilization, infrastructure, and increased regional trade and private

investment, particularly in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan. These resources will expand the writ of the government to improve democracy, governance, and the delivery of essential services, and expand economic opportunities in areas prone to instability. In addition, requested funds will support community development, and the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure. Funds will target key areas afflicted by violent extremism and help return, stabilize, reconstruct, and develop communities in tribal areas that are vulnerable to violent extremism and were affected by Government of Pakistan counterterrorism operations in North Waziristan and elsewhere. FY 2016 assistance will also continue to support energy investments that remain the highest priority for both the U.S. government and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will increase power generation and the efficiency and regulation of the energy sector, including via renewable energy, promoting stability and economic growth in Pakistan and the broader region.

International Disaster Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	-525,000

The FY 2016 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$810 million will support humanitarian assistance to save lives and reduce suffering for those affected by the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. The IDA OCO request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly in response to these ongoing complex emergencies, primarily through the provision of food assistance, emergency medical care, and protection assistance to those most vulnerable. The United States is the largest donor to the internal Syria and Syria regional responses, among several other ongoing, complex humanitarian responses.

This request includes \$325 million for the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to respond to civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. These programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and reduce the impact of disasters. Additionally, this request includes \$485 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food assistance. IDA OCO resources allow USAID to support food assistance interventions in these protracted, complex emergencies. This emergency food assistance includes interventions such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

Migration and Refugee Assistance - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$819 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region. In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than \$1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	344,390	443,195	226,000	-217,195

The FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan. The request of \$205 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The \$21 million request for the Middle East will support security sector reform, judicial reform, and corrections reform across the region. INCLE funding will also support Program Development and Support administrative costs and will fund Program Design and Learning evaluations and assessments in bilateral budgets.

Near East

- **Iraq (\$11 million):** This request will be used to strengthen anti-corruption, criminal justice, and security sector institutions in Iraq, which include those that have the capacity to counter violent extremists and address humanitarian concerns. Funds will support justice and civilian security institutions, such as Iraqi police and border forces, to reduce the destabilizing effects of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL's) advances and other conflicts within the region. Additionally, programs will expand the professional and technical development of judicial and legal personnel and promote increased access to justice. Programs will also strengthen Iraq's anti-corruption and anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financial institutions to disrupt ISIL's financing, deter other financial crimes, and efficiently resolve corruption cases. Proposed programming will build on previous achievements in these areas and will focus on the greatest needs, sustainable reforms, and where Iraqi political will exists.
- **Syria (\$10 million):** This request will strengthen criminal justice institutions within Syria, either as part of a transitional government or as support to moderate local governments in liberated areas. Assistance will focus on the security sector, the judiciary, and may include corrections reform. This support will prevent a security vacuum and establish a functioning rule of law system in Syria with the goal of building confidence in a reformed, transparent and independent judiciary and corrections system.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$205 million):** This request will continue projects supporting the capacity of the Afghan government to provide justice services and improve the capacity of civil society to raise awareness of legal rights. Projects will be carried out with fewer international staff, more Afghan leadership, and in some cases will consist of Afghan government implementation with financial support from the U.S. Government. Programs will continue providing professional justice sector training, mentoring, capacity building, and access to justice programs with a heavy focus on creating sustainable Afghan solutions. Cross-cutting focus will be paid to legal education and programs to protect women from gender-based violence. Programming to combat major crimes such as narcotics, corruption, and national security crimes will continue, including through support for the Counternarcotics Justice Center as well as Department of Justice mentors. Corrections sector assistance will continue to focus on developing a sustainable Afghan government capacity to manage

safe, secure, and humane correctional facilities. These efforts will be led by a core cadre of highly experienced international corrections advisors in Kabul, in concert with Afghan professional advisory staff both in Kabul and at key regional facilities. International and Afghan staff will mentor the Afghan corrections system leadership, provincial prison commanders, and corrections personnel with targeted training and mentoring. Funding will also be used to support an embedded capacity building team at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) headquarters to improve core management and budgeting functions; develop prison industries and vocational programs; support vulnerable populations including juveniles and women; and manage incarcerated national security threat populations. INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support, and secure transport for travel by U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, as well as local and international implementing partners.

Additionally, funds will be used to support Afghan-led initiatives to reduce the supply of opiates originating in Afghanistan, including by supporting Afghan-led interdiction and eradication programs to disrupt insurgency revenue sources derived from the illicit narcotics trade. Programs will promote stabilization and the growth of the licit economy by incentivizing provincial performance on counternarcotics activities, including through support for sustainable, community-led development projects. Funding will also support demand reduction, public information, and activities to build the Afghan government's capability to independently tackle the narcotics trade.

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	200,000	328,698	65,000	-263,698

The FY 2016 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$65 million will provide support for vetted members of the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which is an important component of the counter-ISIL strategy and will promote conditions for a political settlement in Syria.

- Syria (\$65 million):** FY 2016 assistance will build the capacity of moderate partners inside Syria to counter ISIL, enhance security and stability in their local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria. PKO OCO funds will enable the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which will serve to bolster their capacity, cohesion, and credibility. This funding will also be used to strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors which are critical to enabling the opposition to counter ISIL and set the conditions for a political settlement. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760

The FY 2016 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$390 million is for the Department of State's portion of the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund. These funds will enable the United States to enhance activities in support of counterterrorism (CT), countering violent extremism, and crisis response, as well as provide enabling support to partners engaged on the front lines against terrorism.

Pursuant to strategic threat assessments, funds will support CT capacity-building efforts in areas such as the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and globally as required to protect national security of the United States and its allies. The request builds on existing authorities but provides the Department with flexibility to transfer funds to other State Department foreign assistance accounts to address the underlying conditions conducive to violent extremism, including grievances and conflicts that feed extremism and facilitate recruitment of terrorists. Funds will support comprehensive counterterrorism partnerships that are global in nature – with governments, civil society organizations, and multilateral institutions – targeting efforts to partners that can provide civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions. Programs will be appropriately balanced among interventions focused on security and criminal justice, and interventions focused on addressing the conditions driving recruitment and radicalization. Allocation decisions will be made in the context of a robust, coordinated interagency process.

Within this framework, funds support the following strategic objectives:

- Preventing and Countering Terrorist Safe Havens:** The FY 2016 funds support partner efforts to reduce or control terrorist safe havens and support and recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other select countries as required to protect the national security of the United States. These projects will be calibrated to address complex threats and local conditions. It will build the CT capacity of our partners to respond to and manage terrorist threats in a rule of law framework, and more broadly address the underlying conditions to violent extremism. We will target our assistance to regions, countries, communities, and partners where there is a serious or emerging terrorist threat that endangers U.S. interests, is likely to destabilize a viable partner, or will undermine regional stability.
- Addressing Foreign Fighter Flows:** The funds will support efforts to stop the flow of foreign fighters to join groups such as Al-Nusrah or the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, as well as bolster governments' abilities to prepare for their potential return, through efforts to develop and implement appropriate legal regimes, address terrorist travel via targeted training and equipping programs, and expand ongoing Global Counterterrorism Forum initiatives and counter-recruitment programs.

Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism: For Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism, funds will build law-enforcement capacity to counter Hizballah's external networks, assist governments in countering Iranian and Hizballah-related terrorist financing and illicit activities (including through the development of sanctions regimes), and boost the ability of key partners to limit Iran's ability to build

effective terrorist networks and militia forces, such as Kata'ib Hizballah and Asai'ib al-Haq, and to constrain their reach.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	526,200	866,420	640,000	-226,420

1/ The FY 2014 OCO level includes the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

The FY 2016 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$640 million is for Pakistan, Iraq, Jordan, Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova.

- **Pakistan (\$265 million):** Given the ongoing transition in Afghanistan and continued terrorist attacks against civilian and military targets throughout Pakistan, FMF is essential to Pakistan's efforts to increase stability in its western border region and ensure overall stability within its own borders. The \$265 million Pakistan request in FY 2016 will enhance the Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Air Force, and Navy's ability to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations against militants throughout its borders, especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, improve Pakistan's ability to deter threats emanating from those areas, and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF will continue to focus on seven priority areas identified and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan, including precision strike; air mobility and combat search and rescue; counter-improvised explosive device and battlefield survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.
- **Iraq (\$250 million):** The \$250 million requested for Iraq in FY 2016 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. FMF will help ensure that a strong U.S.-Iraq relationship is in place as Iraq continues to rely on its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on helping the Iraqi Security forces counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments; professionalizing the security forces; and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.
- **Jordan (\$50 million):** The \$50 million request for Jordan in FY 2016, as part of a three-year Memorandum of Understanding, will support the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to modernize and enhance their ability to counter asymmetric threats and to counterterrorism. Assistance will focus on improving the JAF's border security capacity and on improving their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL. FMF will improve JAF capabilities through training and equipment in support of border security and counterterrorism to address instability stemming from the conflict in Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.
- **Ukraine (\$42.3 million):** The \$42.3 million request for Ukraine in FY 2016 will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist Ukraine's armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. FMF will focus on capabilities that respond to short-term needs and

also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce our long-term commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

- **Georgia (\$20 million):** Funds will be used to advance Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing security, countering Russian aggression, and contributing to coalition operations. This will include support for such things as upgrades to Georgia's rotary wing air transport capabilities, advisory and defense reform, and modernization of Georgia's military institutions.
- **Moldova (\$12.8 million):** The \$12.8 million request for Moldova in FY 2016 will enhance existing FMF investment, including dual-use capabilities that will enable Moldova to contribute to regional stability and security and counter Russian aggression, while also increasing Moldova's ability to participate in future international peacekeeping and coalition operations. Funds will focus on providing individual equipment and training to the army of Moldova.

ACCOUNT TABLES

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Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,773,750	2,783,950	2,755,000
Africa	1,458,518	*	1,441,970
Angola	38,400	*	32,400
Benin	23,100	*	23,500
Burkina Faso	9,500	*	9,000
Burundi	14,500	*	17,500
Cameroon	1,500	*	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	126,650	*	129,200
Ethiopia	138,365	*	133,200
Ghana	59,808	*	61,500
Guinea	17,850	*	17,500
Kenya	83,000	*	81,400
Lesotho	6,400	*	6,400
Liberia	37,700	*	29,700
Madagascar	49,000	*	49,000
Malawi	71,200	*	72,400
Mali	57,650	*	56,850
Mozambique	68,700	*	68,100
Nigeria	173,500	*	173,500
Rwanda	43,500	*	44,000
Senegal	57,000	*	54,000
South Africa	12,000	*	9,500
South Sudan	30,510	*	35,510
Swaziland	6,900	*	6,900
Tanzania	98,335	*	98,335
Uganda	90,500	*	88,200
Zambia	58,800	*	56,875
Zimbabwe	42,500	*	41,500
Africa Regional	14,100	*	14,000
East Africa Regional	8,650	*	7,800
Sahel Regional Program	2,800	*	6,300
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	*	2,000
West Africa Regional	14,100	*	14,400
East Asia and Pacific	138,022	*	130,450
Burma	22,000	*	15,500
Cambodia	28,772	*	30,500
Indonesia	41,250	*	39,750
Papua New Guinea	2,500	*	2,500
Philippines	32,500	*	31,200
Timor-Leste	2,000	*	2,000
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,000	*	9,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,000	*	7,100
Ukraine	7,500	*	6,100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	*	1,000

Global Health Programs - USAID

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Near East	9,000	*	9,500
Yemen	9,000	*	9,500
South and Central Asia	184,700	*	150,725
Bangladesh	79,500	*	71,200
India	48,000	*	27,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,750
Nepal	40,900	*	38,775
Tajikistan	7,000	*	5,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	63,063	*	65,541
Dominican Republic	5,750	*	5,750
Guatemala	15,000	*	13,000
Haiti	25,200	*	25,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,222	*	6,950
Central America Regional	8,391	*	8,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	*	2,750
South America Regional	3,500	*	3,500
Asia Regional	4,750	*	3,250
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,500	*	14,500
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	19,500	*	14,500
GH - Global Health	411,502	*	440,119
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	*	486,845
Blind Children	2,500	*	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	175,000	*	235,000
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,000
Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	*	86,500
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	*	50,000
TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500
MDR Financing	5,000	*	3,000
New Partners Fund	2,800	*	2,800
LAB - Global Development Lab	7,000	*	5,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	312,000	-

1/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,670,000	5,670,000	5,426,000
Africa	3,017,423	*	3,398,186
Angola	9,899	*	12,899
Botswana	49,804	*	45,804
Burundi	5,000	*	15,360
Cameroon	34,175	*	43,975
Cote d'Ivoire	114,480	*	138,405
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51,975	*	60,975
Djibouti	1,800	*	1,800
Ethiopia	123,777	*	187,213
Ghana	959	*	6,797
Kenya	371,680	*	456,680
Lesotho	25,497	*	41,038
Liberia	800	*	800
Malawi	64,180	*	87,988
Mali	1,500	*	1,500
Mozambique	274,001	*	298,301
Namibia	23,460	*	43,513
Nigeria	456,652	*	356,652
Rwanda	79,022	*	73,559
Senegal	1,535	*	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	*	500
South Africa	255,550	*	346,550
South Sudan	11,790	*	11,790
Swaziland	36,413	*	36,413
Tanzania	372,381	*	393,581
Uganda	313,467	*	320,176
Zambia	257,476	*	334,732
Zimbabwe	77,250	*	77,250
East Africa Regional	800	*	800
Southern Africa Regional	1,600	*	1,600
East Asia and Pacific	72,312	*	80,627
Burma	9,000	*	9,000
Cambodia	5,122	*	5,122
China	1,500	*	1,500
Indonesia	350	*	2,250
Papua New Guinea	3,700	*	3,700
Vietnam	46,727	*	53,142
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,913	*	5,913
Europe and Eurasia	12,015	*	25,515
Ukraine	12,015	*	25,515
South and Central Asia	26,271	*	34,294
India	13,777	*	20,000
Central Asia Regional	12,494	*	14,294

Global Health Programs - State

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Western Hemisphere	157,368	*	148,444
Brazil	500	*	500
Dominican Republic	6,438	*	9,363
Guyana	6,608	*	6,636
Haiti	124,013	*	104,013
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,208	*	15,331
Central America Regional	12,601	*	12,601
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,384,611	*	1,738,934
Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	*	345,434
International Partnerships	1,695,000	*	1,151,500
Oversight/Management	135,169	*	162,000
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	*	80,000

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,507,001	2,507,001	2,999,694
Africa	1,118,240	*	1,044,454
Djibouti	-	*	10,000
Ethiopia	102,000	*	82,200
Ghana	75,100	*	77,080
Guinea	-	*	6,000
Kenya	93,500	*	84,210
Madagascar	2,500	*	1,668
Malawi	51,500	*	33,675
Mali	53,210	*	49,265
Mauritania	-	*	1,584
Mozambique	57,000	*	42,374
Niger	-	*	2,000
Nigeria	71,000	*	76,016
Rwanda	65,000	*	42,926
Senegal	55,621	*	45,216
Sierra Leone	-	*	6,000
South Africa	15,000	*	15,750
Tanzania	115,734	*	97,936
Uganda	63,270	*	49,775
Zambia	42,500	*	23,933
Africa Regional	86,250	*	106,244
Central Africa Regional	39,400	*	16,578
East Africa Regional	41,161	*	56,480
Sahel Regional Program	15,600	*	22,007
Southern Africa Regional	21,911	*	30,623
West Africa Regional	50,983	*	64,914
East Asia and Pacific	260,542	*	343,340
Cambodia	26,756	*	35,250
Indonesia	66,420	*	112,400
Laos	2,750	*	11,100
Marshall Islands	500	*	500
Micronesia	500	*	500
Mongolia	5,000	*	-
Philippines	87,682	*	98,430
Thailand	4,000	*	5,000
Timor-Leste	6,500	*	12,700
Vietnam	21,395	*	34,750
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,039	*	32,710
South and Central Asia	105,328	*	123,379
Bangladesh	81,578	*	92,923
India	19,000	*	24,537
Maldives	2,000	*	3,000
Nepal	-	*	1,668

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Sri Lanka	2,000	*	417
South Asia Regional	750	*	834
Western Hemisphere	214,399	*	615,041
Brazil	12,500	*	-
Dominican Republic	10,300	*	8,696
Ecuador	2,000	*	2,000
El Salvador	18,631	*	116,522
Guatemala	42,789	*	205,100
Honduras	36,700	*	157,700
Jamaica	6,000	*	5,000
Mexico	-	*	12,500
Nicaragua	8,400	*	18,150
Paraguay	7,000	*	9,000
Peru	12,029	*	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,500	*	5,926
Central America Regional	12,500	*	43,500
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	25,050	*	29,670
South America Regional	13,000	*	1,277
USAID Asia Regional	7,180	*	8,069
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	*	342,660
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	112,513	*	75,809
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	23,700	*	4,880
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	220,399	*	260,303
LAB - Global Development Lab	108,000	*	160,000
Other Funding	20,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	20,000	*	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	*	25,500
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	*	1,139

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL ESF	4,589,182	4,746,795	6,135,491
Total Enduring	2,932,967	2,632,529	3,952,161
Africa	416,009	*	479,200
Burundi	-	*	2,000
Central African Republic	2,000	*	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	*	7,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,635	*	70,568
Djibouti	5,000	*	-
Liberia	89,138	*	76,453
Sierra Leone	1,600	*	-
Somalia	21,067	*	87,701
South Sudan	176,741	*	175,022
Sudan	9,197	*	9,149
Zimbabwe	20,325	*	21,816
African Union	774	*	696
Africa Regional	21,532	*	26,795
<i>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	<i>[3,500]</i>	*	<i>[7,000]</i>
East Africa Regional	20,000	*	-
East Asia and Pacific	131,048	*	133,087
Burma	68,700	*	80,700
Cambodia	5,200	*	3,500
China	10,000	*	4,500
Vietnam	22,000	*	15,000
East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,148	*	24,387
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	*	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	324,567	*	435,205
Albania	6,079	*	6,000
Armenia	20,700	*	18,360
Azerbaijan	9,000	*	7,978
Belarus	11,000	*	9,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25,554	*	24,300
Georgia	39,400	*	50,552
Kosovo	37,891	*	35,470
Macedonia	5,207	*	5,000
Moldova	15,050	*	31,820
Montenegro	374	*	-
Poland	-	*	3,000
Serbia	14,877	*	11,250
Ukraine	54,000	*	154,067
Europe and Eurasia Regional	61,185	*	60,908
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	*	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	*	17,500

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
Near East	1,092,488	*	1,318,900
Egypt	200,000	*	150,000
Iraq	-	*	22,500
Jordan	360,000	*	360,000
Lebanon	70,000	*	110,000
Libya	-	*	10,000
Morocco	15,896	*	20,000
Tunisia	25,000	*	55,000
West Bank and Gaza	272,042	*	370,000
Yemen	13,000	*	70,000
MENA Initiative	3,550	*	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	*	1,400
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	*	70,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	*	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	*	30,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	5,000
Middle East Regional	20,000	*	40,000
South and Central Asia	289,181	*	423,208
Afghanistan	108,163	*	138,850
India	-	*	3,000
Kazakhstan	6,354	*	6,113
Kyrgyz Republic	32,937	*	41,446
Nepal	33,933	*	33,038
Pakistan	60,122	*	143,070
Tajikistan	18,439	*	22,886
Turkmenistan	3,988	*	4,100
Uzbekistan	4,738	*	4,997
Central Asia Regional	17,928	*	21,708
South and Central Asia Regional	2,579	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	459,280	*	597,461
Colombia	141,500	*	141,326
Cuba	20,000	*	20,000
Haiti	119,477	*	97,000
Mexico	46,750	*	39,000
Peru	34,471	*	58,085
Venezuela	4,298	*	5,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	92,784	*	236,550
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[29,200]</i>	*	<i>[26,000]</i>
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	<i>[61,500]</i>	*	<i>[81,500]</i>
CT - Counterterrorism	-	*	8,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	25,917	*	-
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	5,000	*	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	-	*	60,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,000	*	10,000

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate ²	FY 2016 Request
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	*	17,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	*	448,250
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,300	*	5,150
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	*	2,750
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	*	2,400
Other Funding	26,225	*	-
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	22,225	*	-
Special Representatives	24,345	*	16,700
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	*	5,000
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	*	1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	*	10,000
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	*	400
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	*	300
Total OCO	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	275,000
Ukraine	-	*	275,000
Near East	495,458	*	487,350
Iraq	17,500	*	50,000
Jordan	340,000	*	277,350
Morocco	5,000	*	-
Syria	8,250	*	160,000
West Bank and Gaza	97,958	*	-
MENA Initiative	16,750	*	-
Middle East Regional	10,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	1,160,757	*	1,420,980
Afghanistan	743,837	*	1,086,050
Pakistan	416,920	*	334,930
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	711,725	-

1/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

2/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.

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

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - MRA	3,059,000	3,059,000	2,453,595
Total Enduring - MRA	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,774,645	*	1,634,595
Africa	408,648	*	454,000
East Asia	69,332	*	54,600
Europe	48,651	*	31,000
Near East	480,909	*	329,400
South Asia	66,875	*	72,900
Western Hemisphere	61,100	*	45,300
Protection Priorities	215,450	*	139,695
Migration	27,500	*	20,000
Administrative Expenses	34,500	*	35,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	*	10,000
Refugee Admissions	351,000	*	442,700
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - MRA	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - INCLE	1,350,000	1,296,250	1,193,771
Non-OCO	1,005,610	853,055	967,771
Africa	66,169	*	49,150
Central African Republic	-	*	2,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,250	*	2,000
Kenya	2,000	*	1,000
Liberia	11,700	*	13,500
Mozambique	500	*	-
Somalia	1,700	*	1,650
South Africa	2,000	*	1,000
South Sudan	20,599	*	10,000
Tanzania	450	*	-
African Union	-	*	500
State Africa Regional	23,970	*	17,000
East Asia and Pacific	32,232	*	38,120
Burma	-	*	3,000
China	800	*	800
Indonesia	10,066	*	11,025
Laos	1,000	*	1,000
Malaysia	800	*	855
Mongolia	-	*	500
Philippines	8,000	*	9,000
Thailand	1,466	*	1,900
Timor-Leste	660	*	800
Vietnam	450	*	4,450
East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,990	*	4,790
Europe and Eurasia	43,798	*	34,900
Albania	4,450	*	2,650
Armenia	2,824	*	1,700
Azerbaijan	1,226	*	800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,735	*	3,800
Georgia	3,947	*	3,500
Kosovo	10,674	*	9,500
Macedonia	1,786	*	1,600
Moldova	3,230	*	2,800
Montenegro	1,826	*	1,500
Serbia	3,000	*	2,250
Ukraine	4,100	*	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	800
Near East	104,394	*	106,000
Egypt	3,000	*	2,000
Iraq	-	*	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Lebanon	13,894	*	13,000
Libya	1,500	*	2,000
Morocco	3,000	*	3,000
Tunisia	9,000	*	12,000
West Bank and Gaza	70,000	*	70,000
Yemen	3,000	*	2,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	98,260	*	109,305
Afghanistan	45,000	*	45,000
Bangladesh	2,600	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	1,200	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	*	3,235
Maldives	1,200	*	-
Nepal	3,300	*	2,230
Pakistan	23,000	*	46,000
Sri Lanka	720	*	-
Tajikistan	7,000	*	5,000
Turkmenistan	500	*	200
Uzbekistan	740	*	940
Central Asia Regional	7,000	*	4,000
Western Hemisphere	467,131	*	464,000
Colombia	149,000	*	117,000
Haiti	12,000	*	6,000
Mexico	148,131	*	80,000
Peru	33,000	*	36,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	125,000	*	225,000
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[25,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[20,000]</i>
<i>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</i>	<i>[100,000]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[205,000]</i>
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	*	145,573
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	*	500
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	*	2,500
Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)	11,085	*	7,000
Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	9,517	*	3,800
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	5,000
Demand Reduction	12,500	*	12,500
Fighting Corruption	3,900	*	3,500
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	31,300	*	25,700
Inter-regional Aviation Support	40,000	*	38,478
International Organizations	3,869	*	4,000
International Organized Crime	8,750	*	5,000
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	2,500	*	3,300
Program Development and Support	36,814	*	34,295

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	*	20,723
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	*	20,723
OCO	344,390	443,195	226,000
Near East	23,052	*	21,000
Iraq	23,052	*	11,000
Syria	-	*	10,000
MENA Initiative	-	*	-
South and Central Asia	214,400	*	205,000
Afghanistan	180,000	*	205,000
Pakistan	34,400	*	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	10,000	*	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	10,000	*	-
Other Funding	96,938	*	-
To Be Programmed	96,938	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
NADR Total	700,000	685,500	999,334
Total - Enduring	630,000	586,260	609,334
Nonproliferation Programs	296,369	*	275,187
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	64,000	*	58,716
Global Threat Reduction	77,369	*	64,321
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	88,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,000	*	31,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,000	*	2,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	163,131	-	211,521
Antiterrorism Assistance	113,040	*	165,430
Terrorist Interdiction Program	25,091	*	26,091
CT Engagement with Allies	10,000	*	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	15,000	*	14,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	170,500	-	122,626
Conventional Weapons Destruction	170,500	*	122,626
Total - OCO	70,000	99,240	390,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	70,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO	-	*	390,000
FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113-235	-	5,300	-

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - PKO	435,600	473,691	495,200

Total Enduring	235,600	144,993	430,200
Africa	112,500	*	302,250
Central African Republic	-	*	10,000
Cote d'Ivoire	500	*	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	*	14,000
Guinea	580	*	-
Liberia	2,000	*	2,000
Mali	2,720	*	-
Somalia	42,350	*	115,000
South Sudan	30,700	*	30,000
Africa Regional	23,650	*	131,250
Near East	36,000	*	28,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	*	28,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	87,100	*	99,950
Security Governance Initiative	-	*	16,850
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	16,100	*	19,100
Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative (GPOI)	71,000	*	64,000

Total OCO	200,000	328,698	65,000
Africa	180,000	*	-
Central African Republic	10,000	*	-
Somalia	158,000	*	-
South Sudan	12,000	*	-
Near East	-	*	65,000
Syria	-	*	65,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	*	-
Peacekeeping Response	20,000	*	-

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	105,573	106,074	111,715
Africa	16,050	*	15,690
Angola	493	*	450
Benin	352	*	230
Botswana	576	*	525
Burkina Faso	319	*	250
Burundi	504	*	425
Cabo Verde	292	*	150
Cameroon	487	*	300
Central African Republic	-	*	150
Chad	353	*	300
Comoros	225	*	150
Cote d'Ivoire	492	*	280
Democratic Republic of the Congo	460	*	375
Djibouti	348	*	400
Ethiopia	589	*	570
Gabon	330	*	230
Ghana	668	*	670
Guinea	397	*	240
Guinea-Bissau	-	*	150
Kenya	748	*	800
Lesotho	227	*	150
Liberia	470	*	420
Madagascar	-	*	250
Malawi	251	*	250
Mali	99	*	280
Mauritania	300	*	300
Mauritius	204	*	150
Mozambique	630	*	370
Namibia	120	*	150
Niger	356	*	400
Nigeria	779	*	730
Republic of the Congo	295	*	150
Rwanda	-	*	450
Sao Tome and Principe	263	*	150
Senegal	901	*	800
Seychelles	138	*	150
Sierra Leone	423	*	310
Somalia	145	*	365
South Africa	715	*	650
South Sudan	14	*	700
Swaziland	147	*	150
Tanzania	424	*	500

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
The Gambia	198	*	150
Togo	398	*	200
Uganda	569	*	520
Zambia	351	*	350
East Asia and Pacific	8,626	*	12,500
Cambodia	452	*	450
Indonesia	1,855	*	2,400
Laos	298	*	450
Malaysia	877	*	1,000
Mongolia	825	*	1,500
Papua New Guinea	245	*	250
Philippines	1,699	*	2,000
Samoa	30	*	100
Thailand	713	*	2,200
Timor-Leste	383	*	400
Tonga	250	*	250
Vietnam	999	*	1,500
Europe and Eurasia	29,819	*	31,300
Albania	1,063	*	1,000
Armenia	586	*	600
Azerbaijan	592	*	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	982	*	1,000
Bulgaria	2,063	*	2,000
Croatia	1,135	*	1,100
Czech Republic	1,800	*	1,800
Estonia	1,211	*	1,200
Georgia	1,791	*	2,200
Greece	97	*	200
Hungary	1,152	*	1,000
Kosovo	750	*	750
Latvia	1,267	*	1,200
Lithuania	1,225	*	1,200
Macedonia	1,070	*	1,100
Malta	147	*	100
Moldova	779	*	1,150
Montenegro	596	*	600
Poland	2,000	*	2,000
Portugal	81	*	100
Romania	1,737	*	1,700
Serbia	878	*	1,050
Slovakia	897	*	900
Slovenia	717	*	650
Turkey	3,274	*	3,200

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Ukraine	1,929	*	2,900
Near East	17,981	*	20,560
Algeria	1,346	*	1,300
Bahrain	522	*	700
Egypt	-	*	1,800
Iraq	1,471	*	1,000
Jordan	3,588	*	3,800
Lebanon	2,347	*	2,750
Libya	1,461	*	1,500
Morocco	1,817	*	2,000
Oman	2,011	*	2,000
Saudi Arabia	9	*	10
Tunisia	2,300	*	2,300
Yemen	1,109	*	1,400
South and Central Asia	12,288	*	13,260
Afghanistan	509	*	1,200
Bangladesh	996	*	1,500
India	1,388	*	1,300
Kazakhstan	680	*	700
Kyrgyz Republic	869	*	950
Maldives	221	*	300
Nepal	1,004	*	900
Pakistan	4,899	*	4,800
Sri Lanka	756	*	500
Tajikistan	535	*	525
Turkmenistan	226	*	285
Uzbekistan	205	*	300
Western Hemisphere	13,503	*	12,905
Argentina	349	*	350
Belize	234	*	250
Brazil	618	*	625
Chile	792	*	500
Colombia	1,534	*	1,400
Costa Rica	331	*	425
Dominican Republic	760	*	600
El Salvador	1,100	*	800
Guatemala	714	*	760
Guyana	296	*	250
Haiti	241	*	255
Honduras	647	*	750
Jamaica	670	*	600
Mexico	1,427	*	1,500
Panama	671	*	700

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Paraguay	528	*	460
Peru	499	*	600
Suriname	212	*	215
The Bahamas	172	*	200
Trinidad and Tobago	179	*	325
Uruguay	725	*	500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	804	*	840
Other Funding	1,803	*	-
To Be Programmed	1,803	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,503	*	5,500
IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	*	5,500

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL - FMF	5,915,480	5,880,529	5,806,542
Total Enduring	5,389,280	5,014,109	5,166,542
Africa	15,321	*	19,153
Botswana	200	*	-
Cote d'Ivoire	200	*	-
Djibouti	1,000	*	700
Ethiopia	843	*	700
Ghana	350	*	300
Guinea	200	*	-
Kenya	1,178	*	1,000
Liberia	4,000	*	2,500
Nigeria	1,000	*	600
Senegal	325	*	300
South Africa	700	*	450
Tanzania	200	*	-
Uganda	200	*	200
Africa Regional	4,925	*	12,403
East Asia and Pacific	77,488	*	69,024
Cambodia	500	*	-
Indonesia	14,000	*	14,000
Laos	288	*	200
Mongolia	2,400	*	1,624
Philippines	50,000	*	40,000
Thailand	-	*	-
Timor-Leste	300	*	300
Vietnam	10,000	*	11,900
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	88,502	*	51,100
Albania	2,600	*	2,400
Armenia	2,700	*	1,700
Azerbaijan	2,700	*	1,700
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,500	*	4,000
Bulgaria	7,000	*	5,000
Croatia	2,500	*	2,500
Czech Republic	3,000	*	1,000
Estonia	2,400	*	2,000
Georgia	12,000	*	-
Hungary	450	*	-
Kosovo	4,000	*	4,000
Latvia	2,250	*	2,000
Lithuania	2,549	*	2,000
Macedonia	3,600	*	3,600

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Moldova	1,250	*	-
Montenegro	1,200	*	1,000
Poland	14,000	*	6,000
Romania	8,000	*	5,400
Serbia	1,800	*	1,800
Slovakia	450	*	-
Slovenia	450	*	-
Ukraine	6,103	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	3,000	*	5,000
Near East	4,839,998	*	4,882,000
Bahrain	10,000	*	7,500
Egypt	1,300,000	*	1,300,000
Israel	3,100,000	*	3,100,000
Jordan	300,000	*	300,000
Lebanon	74,999	*	80,000
Morocco	7,000	*	5,000
Oman	8,000	*	2,000
Tunisia	19,999	*	62,500
Yemen	20,000	*	25,000
South and Central Asia	248,656	*	10,600
Bangladesh	2,500	*	2,000
Maldives	400	*	400
Nepal	1,750	*	5,000
Pakistan	237,771	*	-
Tajikistan	3,535	*	-
Uzbekistan	2,700	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	3,200
Western Hemisphere	59,315	*	64,665
Belize	1,000	*	1,000
Colombia	28,500	*	25,000
Costa Rica	1,400	*	1,400
El Salvador	1,900	*	1,900
Guatemala	1,740	*	1,740
Haiti	1,600	*	1,200
Honduras	4,500	*	4,500
Mexico	6,550	*	7,000
Panama	2,125	*	2,125
Peru	2,500	*	1,300
Western Hemisphere Regional	7,500	*	17,500
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	<i>[7,500]</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>[7,500]</i>
PM - Political-Military Affairs	60,000	*	70,000
FMF Administrative Expenses	60,000	*	70,000

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Total OCO	526,200	866,420	640,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	75,000
Georgia	-	*	20,000
Moldova	-	*	12,750
Ukraine	-	*	42,250
Near East	300,000	*	300,000
Iraq	300,000	*	250,000
Jordan	-	*	50,000
South and Central Asia	42,229	*	265,000
Pakistan	42,229	*	265,000
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	50,000	*	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50,000	*	-
Other Funding	122,971	*	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	*	-
To Be Programmed	101,771	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	11,000	*	-
FMF Administrative Expenses	11,000	*	-

1/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual ¹	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	339,720	344,170	315,000
IO - International Organizations	339,720	*	315,000
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	800	*	800
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	*	400
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	360	*	300
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	*	11,700
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	*	3,000
International Conservation Programs	7,900	*	7,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	-	*	500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	*	25,500
OAS Development Assistance	3,400	*	3,000
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	2,700
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)	50	*	50
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	*	2,500
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	*	950
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	*	7,700
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	700	*	700
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	900	*	500
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,200	*	4,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	80,000	*	63,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,250	*	6,700
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,700	*	35,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	5,500	*	2,400
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,000	*	132,000
United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	*	-
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	6,350	*	3,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,650	*	1,000
Technical Assistance (WTO)	1,000	*	600

1/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2



FISCAL YEAR 2016

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Acronym List

ABR	Annual Budget Review
ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
ARCT	Africa Regional Counterterrorism
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Plan
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
COP	Country Operational Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counterterrorism Engagement
CTF	Counterterrorism Finance
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DO	Development Objective
DoD	Department of Defense
DoJ	Department of Justice
DoS	Department of State
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency

E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, USAID
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
EC-LEDS	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies
EFAC	Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund
EG	Economic Growth
EGCI	Energy Governance Capacity Initiative
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHP	Global Health Programs
GIS	Global Information System
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems

MARP	Most at Risk Population
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFG	Partnership for Growth
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RAT	Rating Assessment Tool
R2DT	Relief to Development Transition
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessments
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons

SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Crime Organization
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WACSI	West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WTO	World Trade Organization
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative

OVERVIEW

This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budget covers the FY 2016 Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign assistance request to advance peace, security and stability and strengthen our economy while combating global challenges. The foreign assistance request of \$33.7 billion is an integral part of the \$50.3 billion total request that supports the worldwide national security, foreign policy, and development missions of the Department of State and USAID.

The foreign assistance request funds critical U.S. development and national security priorities including addressing the crisis in Syria and countering the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); investing in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation; addressing the root causes of migration from Central America; countering Russian pressure and aggressive actions; reinforcing our commitment to Afghanistan and Pakistan; bolstering growth in Africa ; and investing in innovation and technology for more sustainable development outcomes. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request of \$33.7 billion is 4 percent above the FY 2014 level. Specifically, the request:

- Supports efforts to counter ISIL and responds to the Syria crisis with \$3.5 billion to strengthen regional partners, provide humanitarian assistance, and strengthen Syria's moderate opposition to advance the conditions for a negotiated political transition in Syria.
- Provides \$2.3 billion to meet strategic objectives in Afghanistan and Pakistan, an increase of 12 percent over FY 2014. In Afghanistan, the request sustain the gains made over the past decade, particularly in health and education; funding is prioritized for economic self-sufficiency, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights as laid out in the Strategic Partnership Agreement. The United States and Pakistan also continue to strengthen cooperation in areas of joint interest: counterterrorism and security, regional stability, and Pakistan's long-term economic and political stability.
- Provides \$1 billion for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) which will promote prosperity, governance, and security. Funding will address the common economic and security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan.
- The request includes \$8.2 billion for the Global Health Initiative, which will lead to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity by supporting a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy focusing on three strategic areas: Creating an AIDS-Free Generation, Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. The request provides over \$4.6 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs; \$1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; more than \$2.0 billion to accelerate progress towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, including \$235.0 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and \$327.5 million to combat other infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.
- Invests \$808.3 million in the Global Climate Change Initiative to support a healthy global environment, climate-smart growth, and improved resilience to the impact of climate change. The increase in GCCI funding supports a \$350.0 million State Department contribution to the

Green Climate Fund (GCF), which will help developing countries leverage public and private finance and invest in reducing carbon pollution and strengthening resilience to climate change.

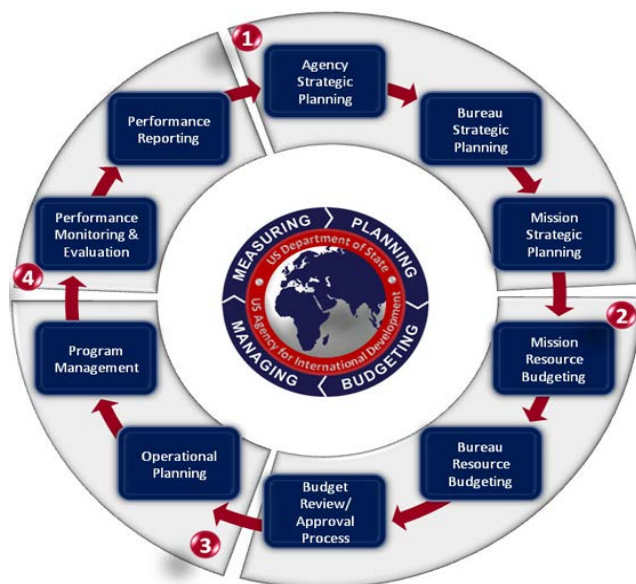
- Continues efforts to break the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty by increasing productivity in the agricultural sector, promoting resilience and addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises through the \$978.0 million for the President's Feed the Future initiative (FTF). In FY 2016, FTF will continue to work aggressively toward the goals of reducing rates of poverty and stunting by 20 percent in FTF focus countries and meeting New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa and 2013 G-8 Summit nutrition policy commitments.
- Provides \$5.6 billion for humanitarian assistance to address ongoing crises including those in and around Syria and Iraq, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. With respect to food aid reform, the request includes new authority to use up to 25 percent (\$350 million) of the appropriation in emergencies for interventions such as local or regional procurement of food, food vouchers, or cash transfers. This flexibility makes emergency food aid more timely and cost-effective, improving program efficiencies and performance, and allowing the U.S. to assist more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.
- Reinforces the importance that the United States places on our ties with sub-Saharan Africa by providing \$268.0 million in funding for important Africa initiatives, including Power Africa, Trade and Investment Capacity Building, the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership, the Security Governance Initiative, and the Young African Leaders Initiative. These investments are critical to help to stimulate growth, unlock opportunities, and create a secure, enabling environment for the next generation.
- Supports the Administration's Asia-Pacific rebalance by providing \$845.6 million in funding, an 8 percent increase over FY 2014, to deepen security ties and alliances; increase economic growth and trade; strengthen partnerships with emerging powers; support an effective regional architecture; and expand democratic development to maximize regional prosperity and U.S. national and economic security.
- Overall, provides \$2.9 billion for democracy, human rights, and governance programming worldwide, an increase of 46 percent over FY 2014. Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Near East Asia and the Western Hemisphere all see increases of more than 75 percent over FY 2014.

Acting on Evidence and Strengthening the Department of State and USAID Capacity to Build Evidence that Informs Foreign Assistance Decisions

Overview

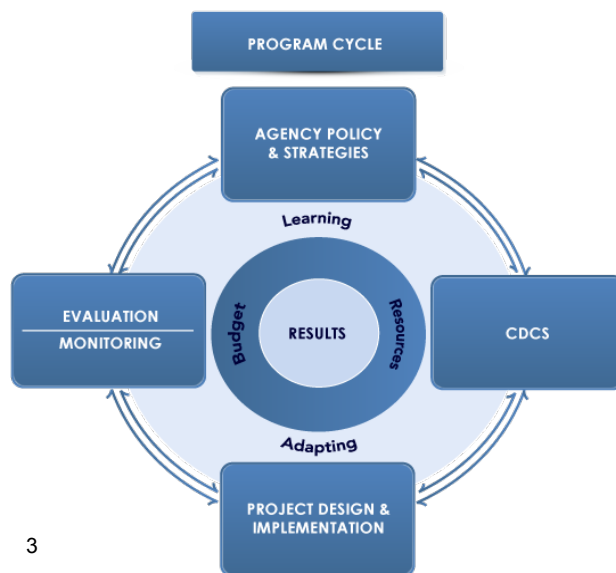
The Department of State and USAID continue to collect and use data and information to assess foreign assistance efforts as well as the ongoing performance and impact of foreign assistance programs. Ongoing performance monitoring data provides a picture of how our programs are doing, and we employ deeper analysis and program evaluation to understand “why” or “what” about them is working. Following is a description of: (1) how we are building new evidence and strengthening agency capacity for rigorous monitoring, program evaluation, and data analytics to inform future decision-making; and (2) how State and USAID have acted on existing evidence to inform foreign assistance programmatic and budget decisions. The FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2014 Annual Performance Report (APR) for the Department of State and USAID provides a more comprehensive review of the level of performance and progress towards achieving the Strategic Objectives and Performance Goals in the Joint Strategic Plan. The FY 2016 APP and FY 2014 APR will be posted on www.performance.gov in March 2015.

Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence



As a result of 2010 QDDR recommendations, State and USAID significantly modified their approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle to create important feedback loops between strategic planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation that maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. The *Managing for Results Framework* puts State Department bureau and mission strategic planning before the budgeting process so budget requests are informed by and support the goals and objectives bureaus and missions want to achieve.

While USAID’s planning and resource request already flowed along those lines, the Agency has been implementing a similar integrated *Program Cycle* (see diagram) to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure high impact results.



Both State and USAID have developed and strengthened program and project management guidelines to assist bureaus and missions in aligning and managing programs to meet our desired goals; robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving our short- and long-term goals. This process has been fully implemented, with monitoring and evaluation results used in the planning process more than ever before.

Program Evaluation

State's and USAID's program evaluation policies provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program evaluation policy in 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* Agenda, and in 2012 State released a Department-wide program evaluation policy and companion implementation guidance. State coordinated closely with USAID to ensure uniform definitions and evaluation principles. The State policy requires bureaus to evaluate all large programs, projects, and activities at least once in their lifetime as well as all pilot projects. USAID requires evaluations of all large projects (projects with funding greater than the mean project size of an operating unit) and innovative projects (any projects demonstrating a new approach or an untested hypothesis). USAID has published two reports updating progress on implementing the Evaluation Policy. The most recent report can be found at

<http://usaidlearninglab.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/Evaluation%20at%20USAID%20-%20November%202013%20Update%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Some key advancements in program evaluation capacity building include:

- State Bureaus continue to build capacity for evaluation, drawing upon completed evaluations in programming and budgeting deliberations, and planning for evaluation at program inception.
- Since the USAID Evaluation Policy was put into place in January 2011, USAID bureaus and missions have increased the number of programs under evaluation, producing hundreds of evaluation reports each year. USAID evaluation reports are published at the Development Experience Clearinghouse available at dec.usaid.gov.
- State has issued policy guidance on the public dissemination of results of evaluations reports. Summaries of results of all evaluations funded by foreign assistance monies will be posted to a searchable web page off of state.gov beginning in 2015.
- USAID is working to assess how to best evaluate programs in complex environments. As an initial step, USAID has released a discussion note on methods for complexity-aware monitoring that may also be appropriate for evaluations in complex environments. USAID is beginning complexity aware monitoring trials with a few missions and projects to learn how best to apply this method.
- USAID has published a suite of templates, checklists and guidance documents called "How-To Notes," "Technical Notes" and "Advisory Notes" to support staff in planning, designing and managing an evaluation. These include: *How-To: Prepare Evaluation Reports*, *How To Prepare an Evaluation SOW* [statement of work]; Technical Notes on Focus Group Interviews, Evaluative Case Studies, Impact Evaluation, Conducting Mixed-Method Evaluations; Advisory Notes on Setting Evaluation Targets in the PPR, How to

Use PPL's Evaluation IDIQ, Managing an Evaluation Discussion on Roles; Template for a Multi-Year Evaluation Plan; and Checklist on Drafting an Evaluation SOW.

- A State *Evaluation Community of Practice* meets monthly, featuring presentations on recently completed evaluations and special guests sharing best practices. The community has more than 300 members.
- The *Evaluation Interest Group* at USAID includes discussions of evaluation methods and practice as well as best practices in managing foreign assistance evaluations. USAID has also developed ProgramNet, an online forum available to USAID staff for learning and discussion about strengthening all USAID Program Cycle components (including strategic planning, project planning, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning).
- State has revised its two courses on evaluation – “Managing Evaluations” and “Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods” – based on feedback and experience from the implementation to better meet staff needs.
- State continues to integrate elements of the *Managing for Results Framework* in its Foreign Service Institute classroom and online curriculum for civil service employees, Foreign Service Officers, and Foreign Service Nationals.
- USAID will update its successful training courses for staff to build capacity for program evaluation – which have already reached about 15 percent of all USAID staff since 2011. The updated courses will include performance monitoring topics as well as evaluation and more of the content will be made available through online training courses.
- USAID is partnering with other organizations to ensure the agency is current on state-of-the-art evaluation methods. For example, USAID is a member of the *International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)* and the agency is supporting the EvalPartners initiative to build the evaluation capacity of local partners for mutual accountability.
- State sponsored a competition for supplemental funding in the fall of 2014 to support collaborative evaluations under State's policy. The competition encouraged partnerships between bureaus at State, with USAID, and with international organizations.
- State continues to collect information on evaluations through the evaluation registry and combine this data with the Evaluation Management System to track the number, type, and cost of evaluations as well as reveal trends in regions, topics and other areas as the amount of data grows.
- USAID has commissioned an independent evaluation of the utilization of evaluations at USAID. The study, to be completed in FY2015, will improve understanding of how evaluations are used and what factors hinder or promote evaluation use.

Program and Project Design and Management

Creating a strong culture of monitoring and evaluation starts with its early integration into program and project design. Some key efforts to build capacity in strong program and project design and management include:

- State continues to support staff in stronger program and project management with resources that include:

- A Program and Project Management Community of Practice that includes a community website and blog, meetings, networking events, and a speaker series that brings in internal and external experts in program and project management.
 - An internal website that provides State staff access to policies, guidance documents, tools, and examples to assist them in understanding and executing each component of the *Managing for Results Framework*.
 - The *Program and Project Management Guidebook: A Practical Guide for Department of State Program and Project Managers*.
 - The *Project Design Guidebook*, which emphasizes the importance of defining how success will be measured and evaluated.
- USAID continues to support capacity building for design and planning that are integrated with evaluation, learning and budgeting through revised guidance and other resources.
 - To ensure performance monitoring and evaluation informs learning and project design, USAID has created the Program Cycle Network – a suite of support mechanisms that allow USAID to tap into knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation expertise and to build capacity of USAID staff and partners
 - The Agency is in the process of updating Acquisition and Assistance Policies to support the integrated evidence-based planning approaches with the flexibility to adjust ongoing projects and programs for greatest effectiveness.
 - In addition to its ProgramNet site for internal learning on strategic and project planning, USAID has launched www.usaidlearninglab.org to provide the forum for similar collaboration with our partners. These sites are regularly monitored and updated as necessary.

Performance Monitoring

Ongoing performance monitoring is an important part of accounting for what foreign assistance programs and projects achieve, and provides an indication of what is working or not working as anticipated. Key efforts in this area include:

- USAID has revised its performance monitoring directives in ADS 203 as part of its operational policies and launched world-wide performance monitoring workshops to integrate this practice in a strategic manner in missions around the world. USAID has trained staff in creating Performance Management Plans linked to Country Development Cooperation Strategies that measure project and strategy results, mapping out how and when to collect data for monitoring and evaluation of projects and strategies, and defining the process for using that information to inform decision making by a USAID mission for current and future programming.
- In response to the Security Sector Assistance Presidential Policy Directive, several bureaus at State and USAID have revised their performance indicators. These indicators were integrated into the annual FY 2014 Foreign Assistance Performance Plan and Report for reporting by all Department of State and USAID operating units receiving foreign assistance funding.
- The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources at the Department of State is conducting a Performance Data Needs Study to determine what performance data are currently used by

various stakeholders at State and USAID, how and when these data are used by stakeholders to inform decisions, and perceptions about what additional performance data various stakeholders think they could use. The information gathered by this study will help the Department of State structure the annual performance data call to better serve performance data needs and uses among stakeholders.

- USAID is rolling out an updated system for managing data, AIDTracker Plus, integrating it with performance monitoring training to ensure that the system is used effectively to manage projects.

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

The true value of data analysis, performance monitoring, and program evaluation is only realized if the lessons they reveal are put to use to inform and support foreign assistance programs and projects. Some of the many ways this information has been put to use in foreign assistance programmatic and budgetary decisions are described below.

Third-Party Data to Support Decision Making

- The FY 2016 Foreign Assistance budget request process fostered interagency collaboration on strategies and data by tracking and analyzing country progress, as reported by third-party data from multiple sources, along five dimensions: (1) economic reforms; (2) governing justly and democratically; (3) economic performance; (4) investing in people; and (5) peace and security. A State/USAID team, called Country Data Analytics (CDA), synthesizes data for use by missions and bureaus. The CDA analyses facilitate an evidenced-based discussion as to how foreign assistance resources should be allocated. The common set of performance indicator data for all countries allows foreign assistance budget analysts, bureaus and missions to identify how performance compares with other countries, groups of countries in the same region, and/or globally.
- The budget cycle continued to benefit from an expanded use of the use of third-party data, as did strategic planning processes now underway:
 - Country data packages were distributed to every Operating Unit, where budget analysts used the data to inform resource requests.
 - The data was used to inform “round tables” where functional and regional bureaus come together to discuss effective allocations of foreign assistance funding.
 - The data was used in Integrated Country Strategy processes, resulting in more informed strategic planning.
 - Data packages are provided to headquarters units undertaking development of their Joint Regional and Functional Bureau Strategies.
- In an effort to expand the use of country performance data to inform foreign assistance, a web-based analytic platform with a core set of indicators selected by an interagency team will be made available during 2015 to State Department, USAID, and other agencies. The project will allow for interactive analysis of country performance indicators (e.g., gross domestic product or under-five mortality) in sectors across multiple countries using state-of-the-art visualizations. This tool is designed to make analysis of country performance easier and more comparable across countries and sectors, while reducing costs by avoiding

duplication in vetting and standardizing data. The new tool will also be available to the public.

Using Program Evaluation and Program Assessment Findings

Below are just a few examples from around the world that highlight how lessons learned through program evaluations and other program assessment activities have informed and improved foreign assistance programs.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):

- PEPFAR is shifting the way it works to more effectively control the HIV epidemic. This new alignment is anchored in a data-driven approach that strategically targets populations at greatest risk in geographic areas with the highest HIV-burden. As stated in the *PEPFAR Blueprint for Creating an AIDS-free Generation*, we must go where the virus is and put our resources where we can achieve the greatest impact. Expanding site-level data collection and analyses across the entire PEPFAR initiative permits much improved geographic mapping of the HIV epidemic at a granular level and supports decision-making to strengthen programmatic impact and efficiency.

Bangladesh:

- Evaluation findings and the recommendations were used to revise the USAID's follow-on activity in the area of local governance. For example, the highly successful model of street dramas and community theater events were added to the activity.
- Evaluation findings were used to inform strategic changes to improve implementation of a health project. This included addressing inefficiencies in the distribution of Misoprostol tablets at the community level and investigation of options for increasing male involvement in family planning.
- As part of a results-based approach, the Bureau of Counterterrorism at State conducted an evaluation of its Anti-terrorism Assistance programming in Bangladesh. One of a series of performance evaluations of ATA, the Bangladesh study looked at program effectiveness, institutionalization and sustainability, strategic objectives, and integration with other counterterrorism efforts. The evaluators found the program to be largely on track in most areas with the exception of integrating with other efforts. CT is addressing nine recommendations, including one on better integration targeted for 2016.

El Salvador:

- State performed a mid-term evaluation of the Partnership for Growth (PFG) in El Salvador in collaboration with USAID and Millennium Challenge Corporation. The PFG aims to achieve accelerated, sustained, and broad-based economic growth in partner countries, through bilateral agreements between the United States Government and the partner's national governments. It requires rigorous, joint analyses of countries' individual constraints to growth before developing joint action plans to address the most pressing constraints and to establish high-level mutual accountability for the goals and activities selected to alleviate them. The evaluation team found the PFG El Salvador initiative to have made great progress in developing a partnership where both governments participate in decision making. Further, the whole-of-government approach in El Salvador succeeded in focusing the initiative and promoting efficiency. Overall, objectively verifiable information was

collected within the initiative. While improvements can be made to monitor data more systematically, better leverage a structured bilateral management team and produce goal-level work plans, the progress of several PFG selected interventions provides evidence of the effectiveness of the overall initiative at mid-term.

Ethiopia:

- Evaluation results are being used by USAID/Ethiopia's Basic Education Office, Ethiopia's Ministry of Education, Regional Education Bureaus, schools, communities and other stakeholders to learn more about challenges of educating orphans and vulnerable children in schools.

Georgia:

- Findings from a mid-term evaluation of the Judicial Independence and Legal Empowerment Project, especially those related to working on the demand side with civil society organizations, were used by the implementing partner to adjust its course of action during the final year of the project.
- Evaluation findings validated the design of USAID's Restoring Efficiency in Agricultural Production (REAP) activity. The evaluation findings were posted with the REAP solicitation, and contributed substantially to increasing the quality of incoming proposals.

Guatemala:

- The end-of-project evaluation of the Program Against Violence and Impunity was timed to inform the new project design process. The findings influenced the choice of performance indicators and validated much of the new project design work that had been done to that point. The evaluation found that the former performance monitoring indicators were not a useful measure of activity success as they were undervaluing the activity of the courts and their successes.

Iraq:

- Evaluation findings were used to strengthen the sustainability of legal aid clinics and increase their effectiveness in advocacy and strengthen their preliminary efforts to develop a national network of legal aid civil society organizations, law school clinics, and legal associations.

Malawi:

- The biodiversity evaluation informed the design of USAID's new biodiversity interventions such as Protecting Ecosystems and Restoring Forests in Malawi (PERFORM), which aims to slow deforestation, and Fisheries Integration of Society and Habitats (FISH), which will improve biodiversity conservation through sustainable fisheries management.

Sudan:

- An evaluation of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs) provided a compelling case for the continued use of FOGs in Sudan to develop capacity of local organizations as appropriate. The evaluation emphasized the need to expand funding to projects that support institutional capacity building, women and youth.

Uganda:

- State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration examined the effectiveness of gender-based violence prevention programming by the bureau and UNHCR with field-based evaluations. The analysis employed standard rapid appraisal methods and found that the primary NGOs funded by PRM used a variety of strategies that overall were effective. In some cases, basic infrastructure such as medical services and safe houses was inadequate and additional attention is needed to counter the harmful effects of traditional norms. PRM is implementing a number of recommendations including using established local programs and encouraging partners to collect confidential feedback from survivors as well as expand the use of the GBV information management system in countries of operation.

West Bank Gaza:

- As a result of an evaluation, several changes were made to project operations including: updating indicators to better align with project objectives; revising the organizational chart to improve communication across project components; streamlining procurement processes; and revising the project's monitoring and evaluation plan to improve monitoring of activities.

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

State and USAID continue to conduct data-driven reviews of their Agency Priority Goals (APG), which engage APG goal owners directly with senior agency officials. Both State and USAID have found the data-driven reviews useful in focusing attention on pipelines, higher-level results, program sustainability, target setting, reporting, interagency collaboration, and learning. The data-driven reviews contributed to USAID and State making substantial progress toward their FY 2014-2015 APGs, in many cases meeting or exceeding the established targets. Examples of results achieved to date for FY 2014-2015 APGs include:

- Assisting more than seven million farmers and others in applying new technologies or management practices, where increasing yields are leading to both improved nutrition and increased incomes;
- Reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by an estimated two deaths per one thousand live births across USAID-assisted countries;
- Strengthening the capacity of over 1,800 officials and practitioners in 11 countries through participation in the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership;
- Increasing the number of prime contract acquisition dollars obligated to U.S. small businesses worldwide; and
- Ensuring 80% of nonimmigrant visa applications are reviewed within three weeks of application.

Center for the Application of Geospatial Analysis for Development (GeoCenter)

The USAID GeoCenter improves the effectiveness of USAID's development programs by geographically assessing where resources would likely maximize impact. The GeoCenter team works directly with field missions and Washington-based bureaus to integrate geographic analysis into the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID's development programs. To date, the GeoCenter has leveraged \$20.5 million worth of existing high-resolution

imagery for development projects, at no cost to the Agency. More than 450 USAID staff have been trained in the “geographic approach to development” by the GeoCenter, and 80 Operating Units have received geospatial technical assistance. GeoCenter analyses and maps of livelihoods in Niger, unaccompanied children from Central America, and Ebola-affected areas in West Africa have informed USAID activities and investments in those regions.

Development Innovation Ventures

USAID’s Development Innovation Ventures uses a tiered approach to evidence-based grant-making. DIV invests small amounts into new solutions, evaluates them rigorously, and then invests more in the most promising solutions. DIV has invested in over 100 solutions with over half being evaluated by a randomized control trial. Of these solutions, seven associated research reports are in the process of being published in peer reviewed journals, and other NGOs and/or governments are adapting five rigorously tested solutions for scale.

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	44,490,674	6,520,000	51,010,674	41,750,846	9,258,000	51,008,846	2,526,381	47,906,385	7,047,452	54,953,837	3,924,991
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	44,364,757	6,520,000	50,884,757	41,627,897	9,258,000	50,885,897	2,526,381	47,786,320	7,047,452	54,833,772	3,927,875
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	40,343,388	6,509,584	46,852,972	38,232,736	9,247,300	47,480,036	2,526,381	43,230,316	7,047,452	50,277,768	2,797,732
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,917,591	1,817,703	15,735,294	13,897,727	1,768,603	15,666,330	36,420	15,536,601	1,849,122	17,385,723	1,719,393
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	13,157,527	1,807,287	14,964,814	13,131,060	1,757,903	14,888,963	36,420	14,748,178	1,849,122	16,597,300	1,708,337
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,831,220	1,732,887	11,564,107	9,320,860	1,683,503	11,004,363	36,420	10,031,102	1,699,122	11,730,224	725,861
State Programs	6,694,525	1,391,109	8,085,634	6,493,539	1,350,803	7,844,342	36,420	7,162,732	1,507,422	8,670,154	825,812
Diplomatic and Consular Programs¹	6,617,625	1,391,109	8,008,734	6,437,139	1,350,803	7,787,942	36,420	7,096,332	1,507,422	8,603,754	815,812
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	490,835	5,241,306	4,309,024	361,097	4,670,121	36,420	4,769,195	439,459	5,208,654	538,533
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	900,274	2,767,428	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	2,327,137	1,067,963	3,395,100	277,279
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	-	76,900	56,400	-	56,400	-	66,400	-	66,400	10,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	2,399,448	275,000	2,674,448	2,063,255	260,800	2,324,055	-	2,085,097	134,800	2,219,897	(104,158)
Ongoing Operations	785,351	275,000	1,060,351	822,755	10,800	833,555	-	785,097	10,800	795,897	(37,658)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,097	-	1,614,097	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	1,300,000	124,000	1,424,000	(66,500)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	737,247	66,778	804,025	764,066	71,900	835,966	-	783,273	56,900	840,173	4,207
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ³	21,800	8,500	30,300	23,500	15,000	38,500	-	-	-	-	(38,500)
Office of the Inspector General ⁴	69,406	49,650	119,056	73,400	56,900	130,300	-	82,400	56,900	139,300	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ⁵	567,811	8,628	576,439	589,900	-	589,900	-	623,079	-	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses ⁶	8,030	-	8,030	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,446	-	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	-	28,200	30,036	-	30,036	-	29,807	-	29,807	(229)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,242	-	9,242	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	-	1,537	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	-	31,221	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,341	-	30,341	341
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>
International Organizations	3,031,181	74,400	3,105,581	3,518,042	74,400	3,592,442	-	4,470,252	150,000	4,620,252	1,027,810
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	74,400	1,340,162	1,399,151	74,400	1,473,551	-	1,540,029	-	1,540,029	66,478
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ⁸	1,765,419	-	1,765,419	2,118,891	-	2,118,891	-	2,930,223	-	2,930,223	811,332
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	169,209	-	169,209	169,209	-	169,209	-	126,759	-	126,759	(42,451)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	-	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	96	-	96	96	-	96	-	96	-	96	(1)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	-	400	400	-	400	-	400	-	400	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,700	-	16,700	-	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	135,000	-	135,000	-	103,450	-	103,450	(31,550)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(S000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	125,917	-	125,917	122,949	-	122,949	-	120,065	-	120,065	(2,884)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	-	44,000	44,707	-	44,707	-	47,281	-	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	-	33,438	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	(600)
American Sections	12,499	-	12,499	12,561	-	12,561	-	12,330	-	12,330	(231)
International Joint Commission	7,664	-	7,664	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	(155)
International Boundary Commission	2,449	-	2,449	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	(103)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	-	2,386	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	-	35,980	36,681	-	36,681	-	32,054	-	32,054	(4,627)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	729,080	4,400	733,480	731,367	10,700	742,067	-	751,436	-	751,436	9,369
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	4,400	725,480	726,567	10,700	737,267	-	741,436	-	741,436	4,169
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	4,800	-	4,800	-	10,000	-	10,000	5,200
Other Programs	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
United States Institute of Peace	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,836,857	5,129,593	33,989,450	26,138,667	7,489,397	33,628,064	2,489,961	30,624,284	5,198,330	35,822,614	2,241,598
U.S Agency for International Development	1,222,169	91,038	1,313,207	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,626,326	65,000	1,691,326	289,926
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,360,000	65,000	1,425,000	208,700
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	-	203,326	-	203,326	72,511
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	63,000	-	63,000	8,715
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,791,909	3,894,165	20,686,074	15,311,079	5,626,380	20,937,459	2,459,998	17,855,250	3,812,330	21,667,580	730,121
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,443,750	-	8,443,750	8,453,950	-	8,453,950	312,000	8,181,000	-	8,181,000	(272,950)
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁹	[2,773,750]	-	[2,773,750]	[2,783,950]	-	[2,783,950]	[312,000]	[2,755,000]	-	[2,755,000]	[-28,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,426,000]	-	[5,426,000]	[-244,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,999,694	-	2,999,694	492,693
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	931,000	810,000	1,741,000	(154,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	48,177	9,423	57,600	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	67,600	-	67,600	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	(20,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	-	8,041	8,120	-	8,120	-	9,200	-	9,200	1,080
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{10, 11}	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	2,602,622	2,114,266	4,716,888	711,725	3,952,161	2,183,330	6,135,491	1,418,603
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	1,634,595	819,000	2,453,595	(605,405)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,329,700	-	1,329,700	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,704,100	-	1,704,100	372,600
Peace Corps	379,000	-	379,000	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	30,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	899,500	-	899,500	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	350,500
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	22,500	-	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	(4,000)

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(S000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	7,366,063	1,144,390	8,510,453	6,704,491	1,737,553	8,442,044	5,300	7,285,562	1,321,000	8,606,562	164,518
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	853,055	443,195	1,296,250	-	967,771	226,000	1,193,771	(102,479)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	630,000	70,000	700,000	586,260	99,240	685,500	5,300	609,334	390,000	999,334	313,834
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	235,600	200,000	435,600	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	430,200	65,000	495,200	21,509
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,573	-	105,573	106,074	-	106,074	-	111,715	-	111,715	5,641
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ¹²	5,389,280	526,200	5,915,480	5,014,109	866,420	5,880,529	-	5,166,542	640,000	5,806,542	(73,987)
Global Security Contingency Fund ¹²	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	-	3,006,449	2,774,974	-	2,774,974	-	3,126,846	-	3,126,846	351,872
International Organizations and Programs ⁹	339,720	-	339,720	344,170	-	344,170	-	315,000	-	315,000	(29,170)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,666,729	-	2,666,729	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,811,846	-	2,811,846	381,042
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	186,957	-	186,957	-	192,920	-	192,920	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000	-	111,000	111,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	1,700
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	(100,978)
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	109,854	104,977	-	104,977	-	166,086	-	166,086	61,109
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	0
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	6,298	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	(3,378)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	31,700
Clean Technology Fund ¹⁰	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund ¹⁰	74,900	-	74,900	49,900	-	49,900	-	59,620	-	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	1,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ¹¹	-	-	-	29,907	-	29,907	-	-	-	-	(29,907)
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	62,000	62,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(879,933)	-	(879,933)	(1,282,813)	-	(1,282,813)	-	(1,063,800)	-	(1,063,800)	219,013
Export-Import Bank	(669,600)	-	(669,600)	(1,032,600)	-	(1,032,600)	-	(875,000)	-	(875,000)	157,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,406)	-	(265,406)	(310,213)	-	(310,213)	-	(262,500)	-	(262,500)	47,713
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	55,073	60,000	-	60,000	-	73,700	-	73,700	13,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	85,100	-	85,100	86,826	-	86,826	-	133,874	-	133,874	47,048
International Trade Commission	83,000	-	83,000	84,500	-	84,500	-	131,500	-	131,500	47,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	-	2,374	-	2,374	48

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Agriculture	1,651,126	-	1,651,126	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,611,626	-	1,611,626	(46,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	185,126	-	185,126	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Rescissions											
Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000
Export-Import Bank	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000

Footnotes

- 1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 2/ The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.
- 3/ The FY 2014 level includes \$21,800,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level includes \$23,500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2016 PB includes \$38.99 million in D&CP for Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 4/ The OCO request for the Office of the Inspector General is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). Additional detail on the SIGAR request is discussed in the OCO chapter.
- 5/ The FY 2014 level includes \$7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.
- 6/ The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.
- 7/ The FY 2014 level includes \$43,762,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.
- 8/ The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.
- 9/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 10/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.
- 11/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.
- 12/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

Feed the Future

Initiative Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.1 million children die each year from under-nutrition. The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives. The U.S. Government and its partners invest in country-led, evidence-based strategies that are targeted to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and enhance food security. The overall goals of the initiative in focus countries are to: 1) reduce the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent; and 2) reduce the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent, in areas targeted for investment (i.e. “geographic zones of influence”). In addition, the initiative seeks to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and reduce the likelihood of food security crises in countries with recurrent crises, including the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	977,960	900,260	77,700	[101,000]
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs ¹	896,660	863,260	33,400	
Aligned Agriculture Programs	81,300	37,000	44,300	
[Nutrition] ²	[101,000]			[101,000]

¹ Additional details for regional funding for FTF and funds managed by the Bureau for Food Security discussed in separate sections.

² Funding for nutrition programs incorporated into Feed the Future is requested separately in the President's Budget as part of the Global Health Programs request.

Development Assistance (DA)

Key Interventions:

Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in Feed the Future (FTF) focus countries: The request of \$450.5 million in Development Assistance for FTF focus countries represents 46 percent of the total FTF request. FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and under-nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In FY 2016, FTF will expand its climate resilient agriculture programming by further promoting drought and heat tolerant cereal varieties, expanding work on legumes to promote soil fertility, and scaling water conserving technologies such as drip irrigation.

These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. FTF focus countries were identified on the basis of prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities; potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth; host government commitment to country investment plans; and opportunities for regional synergies through trade.

- Bangladesh: More than 120 million Bangladeshis live on less than \$2 per day, 30 percent of women are chronically under-nourished, and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. In FY 2014, nearly 2 million farmers applied improved technologies or management practices, including the use of fertilizer applied in the ground near the roots of crops, aquaculture, and improved rice varieties. FY 2016 investments will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. Programs will promote nutrition messaging along with the cultivation of high-value commodities, such as horticulture and fish, to increase the incomes of farmers and improve the availability of nutrient-dense foods in markets and households. Funding will strengthen agricultural policies, regulations, the private sector, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved technologies, such as high yielding rice and vegetable seeds, mechanization, and irrigation.
- Cambodia: Despite strong economic growth since the mid-1990s, Cambodia remains a low-income, food-deficit country. Nearly a quarter of all Cambodians are food deprived and over 40 percent of children are stunted. In FY 2014, FTF activities enabled farmers to increase sales of horticulture products and rice from a total of \$3 million in FY 2013 to \$10.4 million in FY 2014. Additionally, 440 private enterprises adopted new practices and reported total increased incremental sales of \$5.07 million. With FY 2016 funds, FTF will improve and diversify agricultural production systems and promote the adoption of improved cultivation techniques, crops, and post-harvest management. Programs will build the skills and the expertise needed for rural households, civil society, the private sector, and government to achieve food security and meet the challenges posed by climate change.
- Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with 36.8 percent of the population living below \$1.25 per day. Stunting rates are high, but declining, with a recent study showing a decline in stunting from 58 percent to 40 percent between 2000 and 2014. In FY 2014, over 420,000 people benefited from improved technologies made available through FTF projects, such as improved seed varieties. USAID's efforts have led to an increase in wheat and maize yields by 24 percent for 4 million people. In FY 2016, FTF will focus on agricultural market development for staple commodities, such as maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, and dairy, and higher-value crops such as coffee, sesame, and honey. These efforts will complement, and in some cases will be integrated with, ongoing humanitarian assistance activities, to build the economic resilience of vulnerable populations in areas of pastoralism and lower agricultural productivity.
- Ghana: While Ghana continues to experience impressive economic growth and poverty reduction, an estimated 22 percent of the population (1.15 million) in the north live below the poverty line and approximately 36 percent of the children under five are stunted, constraining the achievement of development outcomes over the long term. Through the introduction of new technologies, labor saving practices, and improved post-harvest handling, farmers working with FTF achieved gains in gross margins in FY 2014, increasing smallholder income. For 48,400 farmers, 42 percent of whom are women, average gross margins increased over project baselines by 88 percent in the production of soybeans, 85 percent in rice, and 37 percent in maize. FTF works with farmers, fishing families, coastal communities, and research partners to identify, adapt, and disseminate promising technologies to intensify production, while mitigating emissions and natural resource depletion. This includes drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizer deep placement, alternate wet-and-dry rice production, and conservation agriculture. In FY 2016, FTF will focus on increasing the scale and depth of proven activities to poor communities across the north, including increasing farmer productivity and the resilience and nutrition of the very poor.
- Guatemala: Working in the impoverished but agriculturally-promising Western Highlands, Feed the Future, in FY 2014, provided technical assistance and market support to 8,500 smallholder coffee growers and 8,400 horticultural producers to raise their productivity and incomes. In FY 2014, the

value of total sales in horticulture increased by 25.5 percent above the previous year's level. Given the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, the highest in the Western Hemisphere, FTF activities also emphasize nutrition-sensitive agriculture, including nutrition training to extension agents; consistent nutrition messaging between projects; production of improved breeds of goat and bean varieties to boost protein consumption; and promotion of home gardens for dietary diversity. In FY 2016, FTF will continue its technical assistance for agriculture and farm management practices, link farmers to markets and increase the nutrition impact of its agricultural projects.

- Honduras: In FY 2014, FTF assisted over 30,000 families, lifting 2,234 more families out of extreme poverty during the year. By improving the productivity of maize, one of the traditional staples, FTF activities enable smallholders to switch to high-value horticulture and coffee. Maize yields increased by 16 percent between FY 2013 and FY 2014, 59 percent above the FY 2011 baseline. Horticulture yields have increased by 104 percent above baseline values and the value of total sales among beneficiary farmers increased 16.5 percent. Despite a drop in coffee yields and sales due to the coffee rust outbreak, the number of coffee growers and area planted continue to grow. FY 2016 funding will provide technical assistance to aid small farmers with best agricultural practices, link them to formal markets through mutually beneficial relationships with brokers and exporters, and expand non-farm microenterprise and employment opportunities.
- Kenya: Despite its relatively high per capita income level, over 40 percent of Kenya's population lives in poverty. FTF is helping to lower that poverty rate with activities that helped stimulate total sales of \$15 million from targeted horticultural crops in FY 2014. FY 2016 funding will focus on increasing the production and quality of products in the maize, dairy, horticulture, and livestock value chains. FTF will help to diversify livelihoods, transform the livestock sector and strengthen associations and cooperatives in the dry lands. To promote the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, FTF will invest in comprehensive and integrated programs that combine livelihoods and livestock production with marketing, financial services, nutrition, and women's empowerment.
- Malawi: Malawi has one of the highest child stunting rates in the world at 47 percent. Agricultural production is largely dependent on a single rainy season and remains highly vulnerable to recurring drought. In FY 2014, an increase in hectares planted with groundnut by FTF beneficiaries led to a total production of 244,000 metric tons, a 20 percent increase in total production over the baseline. FY 2016 funding will support value chain development activities for legumes, including groundnuts, and horticulture in south central Malawi and increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. Programs will assist the Government of Malawi with analysis of agricultural policies and build the organizational and technical capacity of national and non-state stakeholders.
- Mali: Over 43 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.25 per day, with 70 percent of the population living in rural communities. In FY 2014, FTF programs helped to bring roughly 63,000 hectares under improved management and assisted over 65,000 farmers adopt improved seeds and production practices. In focus regions, FY 2016 funds will support FTF activities in priority food commodities such as rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock. Activities will promote food security through: the development, adaptation, dissemination, and scaling of technological innovations; expanded access to agricultural inputs, reductions in regulatory barriers to cross-border trade, and increased capacity of producer organizations and water user associations. Investments in Mali will improve the quality and volume of animal production, animal health services, alternative feed sources, and market linkages. FTF will also facilitate loans to small and medium sized agricultural enterprises to provide the capital needed to fuel agro-business growth. FTF funding is also focused on increasing resilience of vulnerable populations to help prevent recurrent food crises.

- Mozambique: About 55 percent of the people in Mozambique live on less than \$1.25 per day and 44 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted. USAID's efforts in FY 2014 helped 35,000 farmers apply improved technology, such as improved seeds and new fertilizer packages, to achieve better yields on 23,000 hectares and realize \$11.5 million in incremental sales of produce. FY 2016 funds will help small and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting agricultural products including oilseeds, fruits, and pulses, encourage increased investment in agriculture, expand the availability of fortified foodstuffs and highly nutritious crops, and change nutrition and sanitation behavior in target communities. FTF will continue to strengthen farmer associations, cooperatives and agro-service centers to provide smallholders with linkages to markets. FTF will also stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the various agricultural value chains.
- Rwanda: Agriculture continues to be one of the main drivers of growth and poverty reduction in Rwanda, accounting for 39 percent of GDP and 80 percent of employment. Dairy is an important source of nutrition and income. In FY 2014, 10,600 dairy farmers adopted new technologies and best farm practices, such as silage, vaccination, and milk hygiene. This enabled them to improve milk quality and increase the quantity of milk produced and sold, raising the average price per liter of milk at farm level and increasing participant farmers' gross margins per cow by 18 percent. FY 2016 resources will continue to strengthen beans, maize, and dairy productivity through market-driven interventions and public-private partnership investments. FTF activities will train entrepreneurs, youth, and leaders of farmer-based organizations; promote the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor; and address basic nutrition needs of women and children under the age of five.
- Senegal: FTF activities in Senegal focus on nine districts representing 43 percent of the population (5.7 million people). Within this zone of influence, an estimated 34 percent live below the poverty line (roughly 245,000 households) and an estimated 25 percent of children under five are stunted. In FY 2014, FTF engaged 76,000 households through agriculture and nutrition interventions. USAID trained 91,715 individuals in improved technologies and management practices and facilitated access to credit and markets. As a result, men and women farmers, most of whom are smallholders, sold almost 136,700 tons of processed grains valued at \$19.1 million. In addition, FTF funded 39,000 women of maternal age who participated in Mother-to-Mother groups and who demonstrated progress in adopting Essential Nutrition Actions, including exclusive breastfeeding, complementary infant feeding, and water purification. In FY 2016, investments in Senegal will continue to scale innovative value chain activities, including certified seed production and distribution, improving processing and storage capacity, and facilitating access to capital and markets. Activities such as conservation agriculture, rain index insurance, and the use of drought-tolerant varieties will be expanded to help more farmers adapt to changing rainfall patterns.
- Tanzania: In Tanzania, over 42 percent of children are stunted and 43 percent of the population lives on \$1.25 per day or less. Because agriculture accounts for 28 percent of GDP and 77 percent of the labor force, it has tremendous potential to reduce poverty and improve lives. Program activities in FY 2014 resulted in the adoption of new technologies and better agricultural management practices by over 90,000 producers, who applied them in over 100,000 hectares of smallholder farmland. As a result of strategic collaboration with producers, farmers, and associations, gross rice margins increased by 15 percent over last year and maize yields increased to 30 percent over the baseline. FTF will address poverty and stunting in FY 2016 through a suite of interventions, including farmer to market development in rice, maize, and horticulture. Funding will be invested in: farm-to-market roads and other rural infrastructure; food processing and fortification; improved nutrition behaviors; policy analysis and recommendations; research and development; and leadership training.

- Uganda: Uganda contains nearly half the arable land in East Africa and benefits from abundant rainfall and two growing seasons, yet yields are 30 percent below potential and post-harvest losses are as high as 40 percent. In FY 2014, over 365,000 farmers received training and assistance, resulting in higher productivity among beneficiary farmers of maize, coffee, and legumes. An impact study of FTF's largest activity found increased incomes of between \$200 and \$300 for participating maize and coffee farmers. FY 2016 funding will support increased access to drought and disease resistant crop varieties, including Uganda's staple maize, and will scale up research and the adoption of vitamin-enriched staples, such as sweet potatoes. Assistance will also support Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. Funding will help to: increase the production of maize, legumes, and coffee; improve market linkages; expand financial services that support the agriculture sector and provide support for trade-related sanitary standards and quality management systems.
- Zambia: With 40 percent of southern Africa's water resources, Zambia has tremendous agriculture potential. Although nearly 80 percent of the rural population was living on less than \$1.25 per day when measured in 2010, Feed the Future efforts are impacting persistent rural poverty. In FY 2014, FTF projects trained 200,000 farmers (60 percent women) in these areas, resulting in 136,000 farmers applying new technologies on 110,000 hectares of land. FY 2016 funding will support Zambian smallholder farmers and will increase food security by focusing on: diversifying agricultural productivity; expanding value chains, market linkages, and small farmers' access to domestic and regional markets; enacting policy reforms to better enable private sector investments; improving economic resilience of the most vulnerable households, with a focus on nutrition and its linkages to agriculture; and increasing the sustainability of Zambia's natural resource base.

Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in FTF aligned agricultural programs: Feed the Future requests \$37 million in Development Assistance to work with aligned countries to implement agricultural development programs.

Key Interventions:

- Guinea: To address ongoing food insecurity, FY2016 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and marketing, as well as household nutrition. By building sustainable production systems linked to markets, Feed the Future will assist producers in Guinea withstand future shocks.
- Nigeria: In FY 2014, funding supported increased on-farm production, resulting in the production of 429,000 metric tons of agricultural commodities valued at \$236 million, with project assisted households achieving \$103 million in incremental sales over baseline sale values. In FY 2016, FTF resources for Nigeria will increase productivity and reduce post-harvest losses for important West African crops, such as rice and cassava. To address the needs of vulnerable groups, funding will support nutrition interventions, access to financial services, and agricultural activities that improve household income and nutrition. Resources will also be used to improve the enabling environment for agricultural growth and business development, including working with the Government of Nigeria to build policy analysis skills, improving the trade environment, and promoting laws and regulations which foster private sector investment and the dissemination of improved agricultural technologies. Improved trade in agricultural products between Nigeria and neighboring countries will benefit the entire region.
- Sierra Leone: To address food insecurity and reduce poverty, the Government of Sierra Leone has made agriculture its top priority. Agriculture has the potential to improve household wealth, generate employment, and trigger private sector development, as the sector employs about two-thirds of the workforce, accounts for 46 percent of Gross National Product and 25 percent of export earnings. FY2016 FTF resources will support farmers with activities aimed at improving production and

marketing, as well as household nutrition. Improved storage, marketing, trade, and processing of rice, horticulture, and other agricultural products will improve food security and dietary diversity.

Sustain agricultural investments through U.S. cooperation with South Africa on global food and nutrition security: Through trilateral cooperation efforts, FTF will leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of partner countries for the benefit of FTF focus countries. Feed the Future seeks to develop and implement joint food and nutrition security-related projects with strategic partners in focus countries, as well as strengthen historical U.S. linkages and collaborative relationships with the governments, private sector, and nongovernment partners of FTF strategic partners.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed \$1 million to fund FTF strategic partnership programs. Collaboration with South Africa's Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries helped to catalyze increased South African investment to improve regional food security; accelerate the transfer of improved production (including inputs), processing, storage, and marketing technologies within the maize, soy and groundnut value chains; and expand and improve partnerships between South African and companies based in FTF focus countries. With FY 2016 funding, the United States and the South Africa Strategic Partnership for Food Security will continue to build upon South Africa's economic and regional strengths to address food security challenges on the continent.

Expand local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise: FTF regional programs will promote expanded access to regional markets; help build resilience in countries without USAID mission presence; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. The FY 2016 request includes \$96.36 million in funding for regional programs.

Key Interventions:

- Regional funding will support programs in the Sahel; East, West and Southern Africa; Asia; Latin and Central American, and the Caribbean.
- Regional programs will continue to: help establish common regulatory standards; support trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform and evidence-based policy making; establish and strengthen regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinate infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; build and strengthen regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies, knowledge, and best practices; increase commercialization and scaling of improved agricultural methods and technologies, and support cross-border management of natural resources.
- Regional programs will expand regional market opportunities, particularly for smallholder farmers and pastoral livestock producers that will provide incentives for participants to adopt improved technologies to increase productivity and production quality. Support for harmonizing policies and regulations will contribute to an improved enabling environment for the private sector, encouraging increased investments in post-harvest storage and other facilities and services along priority value chains. Integrated markets will enable traders to take advantage of regional diversity and varied harvest periods, moving staple foods from surplus to deficit areas. Regional coordination will expand the availability of and access to improved technologies, knowledge, and inputs. Support to regional institutions will strengthen financial management, internal policy development, monitoring and evaluation, and gender mainstreaming, improving their ability to develop policies and implement action plans to address agriculture sector growth and rural development.

- Regional programs will support resilience efforts through the scaling-up of best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities, including in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Activities will also improve access to food for vulnerable populations, link vulnerable smallholders to markets, diversify incomes, and improve intra-regional trade.

Transformed production systems and improved nutrition: With \$146.4 million in the FY 2016 request (representing 15 percent of the total FTF request), USAID will continue to lead implementation of the FTF Research Strategy by engaging and leveraging research from U.S. universities, international research centers, the private sector, and local institutions in partner countries to solve development challenges. These programs aim to improve agricultural productivity, increase incomes, and enhance household nutrition through focused research on the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and best practices, the implementation of enhanced agricultural policies, and targeted human and institutional capacity building.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience; improves the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products; develops new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases; integrates small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in smallholder production systems; and strengthens the capacity of partner governments and institutions to achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition.
- Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to extension and outreach, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition, with a goal of preventing undernutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and mycotoxins, which affect stunting through their impact on the immune system.

Inclusive agriculture sector growth through market-based innovation, partnerships, technologies, and policies: For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private-sector resources and expertise, FTF will increase commercialization of technologies, improve the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promote inclusive market growth, in the pursuit of our common goal of food security and support for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. The FY 2016 request includes \$42 million to support these efforts.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding will support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food-insecure households in focus countries and through public and private-sector actions to achieve technology adoption that will help FTF countries increase agricultural productivity.

Strengthened planning and implementation of food security and resilience programming: In addition to country-specific resources to address resilience and the root causes of recurrent food crises, the request includes \$109 million to support vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger, under-nutrition, and stunting, including through programs that support rural safety nets. These efforts support country-led efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability in areas beset by recurrent humanitarian crises, ultimately reducing the need for continued large-scale, humanitarian

food aid responses over the long-term. Of this amount, \$80 million to the Community Development Fund (CDF) will support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance, is intended to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance, and savings. These programs help to reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility, as well as longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change.
- Country Support funds will assist countries to develop effective enabling policy environments that encourages private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity; assists farmers and other food producers connect to growing national, regional, and global markets; introduces and scales new technologies and management practices; and improves nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities, including food fortification and water, sanitation, and hygiene strategies.

Increased accountability and learning through the generation of empirical evidence regarding the results and impacts of food security programs: Monitoring and Evaluation ensures that FTF maximizes results with the resources invested. Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Key Interventions:

- With \$18 million in requested FY 2016 resources, FTF will perform impact evaluations to determine the measureable effects of FTF investments and performance evaluations to identify the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation. Interim population based surveys will measure FTF progress, including top level indicators for poverty, stunting, and underweight children. Funding will also develop the capacity of target countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning and therefore monitor economic indicators, demographics, and other measures of the country's status and welfare.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Key Interventions:

Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in FTF focus countries: The request includes \$30 million in Economic Support Funds for FTF focus countries. FTF funding will support focus country efforts to refine and implement country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Key Interventions:

- Haiti: Agriculture development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population. Haitian agricultural production, processing, and marketing have been stagnant or declining for 50 years, despite the fact that agriculture continues to employ the largest portion of the population. During FY 2014, the Feed the Future West program trained and certified 580 additional Master Farmers. Master Farmers fill a critical gap, providing

extension services in areas otherwise unreached with improved farm management practices and technologies. In addition, a total of 284 farmer field schools helped over 6,500 farmers try new technologies and management practices in the cacao, banana, rice, maize, and bean value chains. FTF investments in FY 2016 will increase yields, stabilize hillsides above productive plains, and strengthen agricultural markets. Programming will focus on: increasing crop yields through improved extension services and innovative technology for science-based soil fertilization; improving rural infrastructure; increasing access to seeds, fertilizer, and other inputs; and strengthen nutrition messages and services.

- Liberia: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. Over 40,000 farmers applied improved technologies on 6,300 hectares. In FY 2016, funding will focus on the production and marketing of basic staples, such as rice and cassava, expanding income generating opportunities and increasing dietary diversity through vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry programs, working in nearly all of the most heavily impacted areas. It will also: promote cross-cutting support in food security, including agriculture policy advocacy and research such as pricing and trade policies; coordinate partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and private companies to deliver extension services; and improve market structures such as market price information systems.
- Nepal: According to the World Food Program, two of every three Nepalis suffer from food insecurity every year. In FY 2014, over 89,000 rural households benefited directly from U.S. interventions, the majority of which were vulnerable households, including disadvantaged groups and caste and ethnic minorities. FTF interventions also increased the prevalence of children between 6 - 23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet from 45 percent in FY 2013 to 54 percent in FY2014. FY 2016 FTF funding will focus on increasing smallholder farmer production of vegetables and improving the production and accessibility of livestock and staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils. Funds will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer, and technology use to increase overall productivity and household incomes. Training will be provided to smallholder farmers, input service providers, and extension agents from multiple ethnic and caste groups on best production methods, nutrition, hygiene, and female-friendly farming methods.
- Tajikistan: Tajikistan is a chronically food insecure country with limited government capacity and a high dependence on remittances for income. Nationally, agriculture accounts for 23 percent of gross domestic product and employs 75 percent of the labor force in Tajikistan. In FY 2014, an estimated over 127,000 rural households in Tajikistan received U.S. assistance that improved their food security. FY 2016 funding will promote food security by: improving food production through fostering better inputs, extension, technology, and practices for small-holder farmers and improving household food utilization to address stunting and under-nutrition; reforming rural irrigation systems; increasing the use of improved agricultural inputs; and facilitating linkages among agricultural actors with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of the agriculture sector. Programs will help to strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, as well as increase public demand for implementation of agrarian reforms.

Address the root causes of hunger, poverty, and food crises by investing in agricultural development in Feed the Future aligned agricultural programs: Feed the Future will provide \$44.3 million in Economic Support Funds to work with aligned countries.

Key Interventions:

- Burma: Burma is a resource-rich country with access to large and growing markets, but a quarter of the country's people still survive on less than \$1.25 per day. Decades of isolation, compounded by cumbersome regulations and unpredictable policies have stifled agricultural development, which continues to employ 66 percent of the population. Low crop yields, high transport costs, and poverty and malnutrition still plague rural Burma. FY 2016 FTF funding will empower small-scale farmers and assist small and medium enterprises to improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty and deepen the country's nascent reforms. Activities will promote increased productivity and producer incomes by expanding farmers' access to agricultural inputs, finance, and markets; work with the public and private sectors; and promote a positive policy enabling environment. Efforts to strengthen the link between food production, nutrition and health will continue with interventions to address the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Democratic Republic of Congo: The DRC is ranked 176 out of 182 in the Human Development Index, and according to the World Bank, has the highest rate of extreme poverty (87 percent) in the world. USAID's FY 2014 efforts in western DRC resulted in cassava yields 58 percent higher than the target for the year and double the mean on-farm yields of the provinces of Kinshasa, Bas Congo, and Bandundu. Activities in FY 2016 will target staple and cash crops, focusing on enhancing yields from farmer's fields, improving post-harvest processing and value addition, and facilitating market linkages. USAID will pursue policy reforms at the national level, such as reducing import and export barriers, and at the local level, such as addressing petty corruption. These reforms will increase profitability and facilitate wider adoption of improved practices. USAID expects its investments to increase farmer incomes and provide enhanced community stability, particularly in the conflict-affected eastern DRC.
- Egypt: Nearly 30 percent of Egyptians are employed in the agriculture sector. In Upper Egypt, where most FTF interventions are focused, poverty rates are over 40 percent. Programs in FY 2016 will seek to: catalyze the production of high value commercial horticulture value chains; improve smallholder productivity; link smallholders to market channels; and improve compliance with quality standards, such as Global Good Agriculture Practice (Global GAP) and Fair Trade, to improve smallholder access to local and international fresh produce markets and consequently improve their socio-economic conditions on a sustainable basis.
- Georgia: In FY 2014, the U.S. government improved management practices on 16,000 hectares of land, benefited over 68,000 rural households, created nearly 3,000 jobs in agriculture, and introduced new technologies to over 24,500 individuals. FY 2016 funding will address competitiveness by increasing the productivity and sales of individual firms. FTF will provide technical assistance to the Government of Georgia to remove constraints to productivity in the business environment; improve agricultural policy analysis and formulation; and enhance agricultural education and extension services. Integrated activities will: support rural enterprise development; link small-scale farmers to agribusinesses; facilitate domestic and regional market linkages; introduce modern value-adding technologies; facilitate access to rural credit; strengthen agricultural associations; support product consolidation and marketing; improve post-harvest handling practices; and expand agriculture storage capacity.
- South Sudan: Despite the challenges in program implementation posed by ongoing conflict in FY 2014, USAID helped to expand domestic production past subsistence by supporting improved on-farm management techniques and technologies. USAID's work in the 'Greenbelt' area of Central, Eastern, and Western Equatorial States helped to develop 585 farmer-based organizations, reaching over of 13,500 farmers in the groundnuts, sorghum, cassava, and maize value chains. FY 2016 funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices

and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques. FTF will continue expansion of local production to address market needs more broadly and address food security needs, in collaboration with humanitarian efforts.

- Yemen: Agriculture employs over half of the country's economically active workforce and is the foundation of the country's rural society. However, during the past decade, agricultural production has decreased, resulting in food shortages, extremely high dependency on expensive food imports, high unemployment, and increased poverty, hunger and malnutrition. FTF will continue to address a number of constraints that have been identified in the agriculture sector including: low levels of private sector investment; poor water resource management and infrastructure; and the difficulty of farmers to access information and markets. Programs support agricultural extension services, community-level investments in water, repairs of basic tools and machinery in agricultural areas, and community-level investments in key agricultural value chains to increase crop yields for domestic consumption and improve market access. The specifics of U.S. assistance will be dependent on the operating environment and governance structures in Yemen in FY 2016. The U.S. government is monitoring these developments and will consult closely with Congress on adjustments in programming activities.
- Zimbabwe: Although Zimbabwe's economy and food security situation has improved since the economic collapse of 2008/2009, vulnerable households still struggle to either grow or procure sufficient food. In FY 2014, agricultural development and livelihoods activities assisted nearly 88,000 rural households. FY 2016 funding will continue to promote the move of rural households away from humanitarian assistance and toward self-sufficiency through training in improved technologies and management practices for a variety of high value and staple food crops, dairy, and livestock. Activities will promote market-oriented production, farm-to-market linkages, and increase access to finance for farmers and agribusiness. Assistance will also promote an agricultural recovery driven by the private sector.

Sustain agricultural investments through U.S. cooperation with India on global food and nutrition security: Through trilateral cooperation efforts, FTF will continue to leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of India for the benefit of FTF focus countries.

Key Interventions:

- Proposed \$3 million to fund FTF strategic partnership programs. In FY 2016, FTF will continue to advance triangular cooperation with FTF focus countries through private sector engagement and research collaboration, as well as government-to-government initiatives.

Expand local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise:

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request includes \$400,000 in ESF for the Middle East Regional programs. Similar to other regional programs, funding will promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: FTF undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2014:

- To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete population baseline surveys in FTF countries, assess country agricultural data and statistical systems, and design and conduct baseline data collection for at least nine rigorous impact evaluations.
- In FY 2014, USAID streamlined and refined the FTF indicators to improve their utility for performance management and reporting, and supported overseas missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.
- In FY 2014, USAID promoted use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic and policy interventions and approaches to best address these constraints. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).
- In FY 2014, USAID made improvements to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at projects. Improvements during FY 2014 opened the reporting module to more users, in addition to several changes to improve the user interface.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget, Policy, or Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions. Using monitoring and evaluation findings, USAID routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and its financial status such as pipelines and mortgages. The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Monitoring and evaluation funding will support impact evaluations, which demonstrate which results can be attributed to FTF interventions and whether and how programs are achieving their specific objectives. Impact evaluations provide the best available empirical evidence to inform policy and funding decisions.
- USAID will widely disseminate monitoring and evaluation findings, case studies, best practices, and lessons learned about the effectiveness of agricultural development and food security programming.

The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by FTF informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Revisions to country levels based on programmatic and financial performance.
- Renewed focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture in order to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- Increased attention to the scaling of key value chains and interventions, including horticulture and legumes.
- Increased support for climate smart agriculture based on data that indicates the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries.

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,078,960	900,260	77,700
Nutrition (GHP Account)	101,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	977,960	900,260	77,700
Focus Countries	480,500	450,500	30,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	40,000	40,000	-
Guatemala	18,000	18,000	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	42,000	42,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	25,000	25,000	-
Mozambique	22,500	22,500	-
Nepal	8,000	-	8,000
Rwanda	28,000	28,000	-
Senegal	32,000	32,000	-
Tajikistan	5,000	-	5,000
Tanzania	62,000	62,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	4,000	1,000	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	96,760	96,360	400
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	27,260	27,260	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	24,000	24,000	-
Research and Development	146,400	146,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	146,000	146,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
Economic Resilience	109,000	109,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	24,000	24,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	81,300	37,000	44,300
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	10,000	-	10,000
Yemen	4,300	-	4,300
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

*These numbers do not include agriculture development funding in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan.

Global Climate Change Initiative

The objective of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) is to help countries grow their economies in a way that reduces carbon pollution, builds their resilience to climate-related impacts and disasters, and mobilizes investment for the climate and clean energy solutions of the future.

According to global climate statistics, all of the ten hottest years on record have come since 1998, and 2014 was the hottest of all years on record. The number of heat waves, droughts, and major storms in some regions is expected to increase, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Each decade has been significantly warmer than the prior decade since the mid-1970s, strong evidence that changes in climate are well underway. Current and future warming is projected to have major direct and indirect impacts on the United States.

The third National Climate Assessment outlines a range of current and projected impacts of rising greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations to coasts, water supply, agricultural productivity and health in the United States. These impacts will have significant impacts on regional and national economies, and will be more or less severe depending on our success in tackling GHG emissions globally.

Climate change is projected to have major impacts on weather-sensitive economic sectors and water supply abroad, with especially adverse effects on poor and vulnerable countries, impacting their ability to develop and achieve prosperity. Extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, and environmental degradation that reduce prospects for prosperity and undermine development. The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that warming of three degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, instead of two degrees Celsius, could increase annual economic damages by approximately 0.9 percent of global output. To put this percentage in perspective for the United States, 0.9 percent of estimated 2014 U.S. GDP is approximately \$150 billion¹, and the incremental costs beyond three degrees Celsius would be even greater. The Department of Defense and independent defense assessments have identified climate change as a threat multiplier in vulnerable parts of the world, with significant national security risks for the United States.

Successfully combatting climate change will require decisive global action. It is strongly in the U.S. interest that fast-growing developing countries do their part to stem their emissions, even as we work to do the same. This initiative request comes at a pivotal moment as both developed and developing countries prepare goals for reducing GHG emissions in the post-2020 period to submit as part of a new global agreement on climate change. The strength of these goals will have a significant bearing on the severity of anticipated climate impacts both in the United States and abroad.

The GCCCI is essential in leveraging effective GHG reduction efforts from developing countries. The GCCCI is central to the Administration's implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan, fulfilling the President's determination to ensure that the United States is playing a leadership role in this effort. The GCCCI helps countries undertake climate mitigation efforts, and it will help us ensure through global negotiations that developing countries do their part. These investments ensure that the United States is a leader in helping vulnerable countries cope with climate change impacts, and in helping put the globe on a path to cleaner and more efficient development.

GCCCI programs not only benefit our efforts to protect our climate system, they promote our broader development objectives. Virtually all GCCCI programs have important benefits for food security, health,

¹ These percentages apply to gross world output and the application of them to U.S. GDP is illustrative.

sustainability, economic development and poverty reduction, and regional stability, all of which benefit the U.S. and global economy:

- **Clean Energy** programs support the development of energy services that promote cleaner air, greater energy access, and reduced GHG emissions. Programs provide technical and financial assistance to public and private sector projects and programs that leverage additional sources of financing, mobilize partnerships with the private sector, and encourage future replication through private investment.
- **Sustainable Landscapes** programs protect the world's remaining tropical forests, reduce emissions, support more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, and enhance land use governance around the world. By helping developing countries reduce deforestation and improve sustainable land management, programs ensure a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States.
- **Adaptation** programs help poor and especially vulnerable countries and communities build resilience to current weather- and climate-related disasters, such as floods, droughts, and storms. By building resilience to the effects of extreme weather events, programs reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that are exacerbated by lack of preparedness. Helping developing countries manage climate and weather-related risks protects decades of progress in reducing poverty and improving economic growth in vulnerable countries.

To support these objectives, the FY 2016 Budget requests \$1.3 billion for the GCCI, of which \$348.5 million is for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), \$459.8 million is for the Department of State, and \$481.3 million is for the Department of the Treasury. This funding includes \$500.0 million for U.S. contributions to the new Green Climate Fund (GCF). This request builds on the Bush Administration's earlier pledge of \$2.0 billion to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) to promote cleaner, more resilient development. The U.S. pledge to the GCF has helped leverage up to \$7.2 billion in pledges from other developed and developing countries, and will mobilize significant resources from other institutions and the private sector. The GCF pledges made by the United States and other countries come at a time when many developing countries are for the first time developing plans to limit their emissions. In this context, the U.S. contribution to the GCF will help secure the emission reductions we seek from other countries to ensure the global action is fair and effective.

In addition to the USAID and Department of State requests, outlined in detail below, the Department of Treasury's request includes \$481.3 million in GCCI funding. The Department of Treasury's request includes \$230.3 million to meet the remainder of the U.S. pledge to the CIFs, of which \$170.7 million is for the Clean Technology Fund and \$59.6 million is for the Strategic Climate Fund, which supports clean energy, adaptation, and forests. The Treasury request also includes \$168.3 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which approximately \$101.0 million is anticipated to target clean energy and forest-related activities that contribute to the GCCI. The Treasury request also includes \$150.0 million for the GCF.

The Green Climate Fund

The GCCI request includes \$500.0 million for the GCF, including \$350.0 million for the Department of State and \$150.0 million for the Department of Treasury. FY 2016 will be the first year in which the United States requests funds to fulfill the \$3.0 billion pledge toward the initial resource mobilization of the GCF, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, that the President announced in November 2014.

Program Description

The GCF is a new multilateral fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development. The GCF will employ a range of financial instruments to support projects and programs in developing countries that promise the greatest impact in reducing GHG emissions and building resilience. It will also mobilize private sector capital and foster stronger policy environments that better address the challenges of a changing climate. Key features of the GCF include:

- **A dedicated Private Sector Facility:** Unlike other climate funds, from its beginning the GCF will have a dedicated Private Sector Facility (PSF). The PSF has two primary objectives: 1) to support local private sector actors to engage in resilient, low-emission activities; and 2) to mobilize additional capital from investors around the world. The GCF Board is advised by a standing Private Sector Advisory Group, composed of business leaders from developed and developing countries, including the United States.
- **Work in both mitigation and resilience:** The GCF supports both mitigation and resilience activities in roughly equal measure, building up expertise in both areas and positioning itself to capitalize on synergies between them. This balance makes the GCF unique compared with other funds.
- **Inclusive governance and wide donor base:** The GCF's governance structure – headed by a 24-member Board with an equal number of developed and developing countries – gives it a high level of international buy-in and collaboration, with a corresponding ability to attract non-traditional donors. Further, the United States has its own GCF Board seat and a strong say in how the institution is designed and operates. The Board is non-resident and meets three times per year.
- **World-class safeguards and accountability mechanisms:** The GCF will require among the strongest fiduciary standards and social and environmental safeguards of any multilateral fund in climate finance today. This will help promote GCF-financed projects and programs that are responsibly designed and implemented, and help ensure that their financial resources are managed prudently and transparently.
- **Global reach:** The GCF will work through a large network of public and private partners to reach a broader set of countries, regions, and communities than most other climate funds, as well as to unlock opportunities in both adaptation and mitigation in hard-to-reach locations.

The GCF is a multilateral fund established with a Secretariat in the Republic of Korea and with the World Bank currently serving as its trustee. Although it has a Secretariat, the GCF will leverage and rely heavily on the capabilities of existing institutions – including multilateral development banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector entities – to execute the projects and programs it finances.

Because the GCF is expected to begin approving project and program funding proposals by the end of calendar year 2015, the first request for funding is contained in the FY 2016 Budget. The Treasury Department and the State Department have worked together to shape the GCF into an institution that advances U.S. global priorities while also incorporating key features to ensure adequate oversight of U.S. contributions.

How the GCF Promotes U.S. Interests

The GCF will fund activities across a variety of sectors, including transport, water and other infrastructure, energy generation and efficiency, and land use, including agriculture and forestry. Through these investments, the GCF will support development that is resilient, resource-efficient, and

minimizes the potential negative impact on citizens' health and well-being. Doing so will advance U.S. interests in four key areas:

First, the GCF will catalyze economic growth in key export markets beneficial to U.S. jobs and economic growth. Emerging-market economies where the GCF is expected to be active are major engines of global economic growth and key trade and investment partners of the United States. By enabling these countries to secure the electricity they need, increase resource efficiency, and improve resilience to extreme climate events, the GCF will help to expand markets for U.S. exports and investment.

Second, in addition to broadly supporting U.S. exports and investment, the GCF will directly support U.S. companies in the sectors in which it invests. For example, of the top 30 markets for U.S. renewable energy exports—as determined by the Commerce Department—more than half are eligible for GCF investments. Like the Clean Technology Fund, the GCF is expected to directly finance some clean energy projects that have U.S. sponsors or use U.S. equipment and services. More broadly, GCF investments in clean energy will help create new and growing markets in which U.S. companies are well-placed to participate.

Third, by enabling dynamic economies to grow with lower emissions, the GCF will help ensure that U.S. efforts to cut GHG emissions are reciprocated by other countries and have a real chance to arrest climate change. Many emerging markets are already among the largest GHG emitters, and their emissions are growing quickly. Enabling them to make the transition to cleaner energy sources and increased resource efficiency will be essential for the success of our collective effort to keep GHG emissions below dangerous levels.

Finally, experts, including those at the Department of Defense, have identified climate change as a “threat multiplier” that can exacerbate existing threats to U.S. and international security, such as competition for natural resources, disease, and civil strife. Many of the world's poorest countries are also among the most vulnerable to climate change. By enabling vulnerable countries to build resilience to changing weather patterns, sea level rise, and extreme weather events, our investments through the GCF will help counter security threats that otherwise would have to be confronted with more costly interventions. In addition, the GCF's resilience investments will help safeguard the billions of dollars of development support that the United States invests in other sectors, especially health, food security, and infrastructure.

Meeting our GCF Commitments

The United States pledged \$3.0 billion to the initial resource mobilization of the GCF, not to exceed 30 percent of total signed contribution agreements. Of that pledge, Treasury and State are requesting a total of \$500.0 million in FY 2016: \$350.0 million through the Department of State and \$150.0 million through the Department of Treasury. This joint effort is a reflection of the strong, ongoing interagency partnership on U.S. participation in the GCF.

U.S. leadership in the GCF is critical to securing resources from other countries. For example, the U.S. pledge and engagement was a direct factor in securing:

- A pledge from Japan that will make it the second largest donor to the GCF;
- Pledges from Australia and Canada; and
- Increases in pledges from a number of countries, such as Austria and Norway, both of which doubled their initial pledge due in part to U.S. action.

Notably, five developing countries that are U.S. partners – Colombia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Panama, and Peru – have already pledged resources to the GCF, as have the Republic of Korea and Mexico. More are expected to contribute in the future.

Results and Accountability

To ensure accountability and achieve results the GCF has:

- Adopted high quality interim environmental and social safeguards and initial fiduciary standards. The GCF will continue to raise the quality of these safeguards and standards over the next three years;
- Established three oversight mechanisms that are independent of the Secretariat and that report directly to the Board, including:
 - An independent integrity unit that will investigate allegations of fraud or corruption in GCF activities;
 - An independent redress mechanism that will address any complaints from local communities about GCF-funded activities; and
 - An independent evaluation unit that will assess the performance of GCF-funded activities in addressing the GCF's objectives.
- Established an Ethics and Audit Committee of the Board, on which the United States sits, to help exercise oversight of the GCF; and
- Developed its initial results management framework, which will be continually refined as operational experience is gained. This framework includes a core set of results indicators for all GCF-funded activities and additional sector-specific indicators.

The GCF will support mitigation and adaptation activities. GCF programming will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member. Accordingly, GCF funding is not factored into the GCCI pillar allocations described in this Congressional Budget Justification.

State/USAID Programs

Overview

State and USAID invest in clean energy, sustainable landscapes and adaptation through the GCCI to support a healthy global environment, climate-smart growth, and improved resilience to the impacts of climate change for the most vulnerable countries.

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	478,000	*	458,300
Adaptation	184,000	*	155,800
Clean Energy	170,500	*	190,500
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	*	112,000

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID, excluding GCF)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	458,300	305,800	115,300	37,200
Adaptation	155,800	131,500	18,000	6,300
Clean Energy	190,500	87,800	71,800	30,900
Sustainable Landscapes	112,000	86,500	25,500	-

Agency Priority Goal: Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)

USAID and the Department of State coordinate closely in implementing the GCCI. A prominent example of this coordination is the LEDS program, which serves as the focus of the State/USAID Agency Priority Goal for climate change.

Through USAID's Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) and the Department of State's Low-Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), the United States works with a targeted group of countries on the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies to promote sustainable, lower-emissions growth. This approach lies at the heart of the U.S. climate change mitigation agenda and plays a significant role in providing developing countries the tools and expertise they need to formulate their national climate targets to contribute to an international climate agreement through the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

By September 30, 2015, U.S. bilateral assistance under Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach at least 25 countries and will result in the achievement of at least 45 major individual country milestones, each reflecting a significant, measureable improvement in a country's development or implementation of low emission development strategies. Also by the end of 2015, at least 1,200 additional developing country government officials and practitioners will strengthen their LEDS capacity through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership and that capacity will be meaningfully applied in at least 25 countries.

USAID

USAID will use \$348.5 million in FY 2016 for global climate change programs. In accordance with USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID pursues three objectives: 1) accelerate the transition to low- carbon economic growth by supporting country-developed LEDS and other investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes; 2) increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through investments in adaptation; and 3) strengthen development outcomes by integrating climate change in USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations. USAID will deepen its engagement in countries that are large global emitters and well-placed to make big changes in how they power their economies. This will include investments in Clean Energy programming in targeted Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and in targeted African countries to integrate Power Africa and LEDS activities. The pace of reform in pursuit of low-emission development is expected to quicken in many countries that are partnering with the United States on LEDS, with governments and private sector actors responding to price signals as the cost of solar and wind becomes competitive with that of fossil fuels in many locations, and the international imperative to define and pursue a voluntary GHG emission target grows.

Another USAID priority is to address the major causes of deforestation by working with governments, the private sector, and NGOs to improve business practices and land-use management to reduce tropical deforestation and increase economic growth. This includes partnerships with companies to realize the

commitments they have made to stop commodity-driven tropical deforestation under the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. To strengthen the resilience of countries contending with a fast-changing climate, USAID is helping lead a new Public-Private Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development announced by President Obama at the U.N. Climate Summit in 2014. This partnership will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world. USAID will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience.

Department of State

The Department of State will use \$459.8 million for the GCCI. This includes \$350.0 million for the GCF and \$109.8 million for core GCCI programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), Energy Resources, and International Organization Affairs (excluding the GCF). Department of State funding supports targeted bilateral and plurilateral initiatives, as well as key multilateral institutions on climate change. Department of State programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts in multilateral fora such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Montreal Protocol, as well as through initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Clean Energy Ministerial, and the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative. The Department of State's ability to work through these initiatives with key developing countries supports the international negotiating process and is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Continued U.S. support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is vital to ensure that the decisions we make domestically and internationally on climate change are based on sound science and that decision makers around the world are informed by high quality assessments. U.S. support for the IPCC advances state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, climate modeling, building resilience to climate impacts, and mitigating the emissions that cause climate change. The United States will also continue to support the UNFCCC, the principal forum for multilateral climate negotiations.

Adaptation: Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages

The FY 2016 request includes \$155.8 million for adaptation programs. Building resilience is a critical investment that can, for example, reduce future expenditures on disaster response. Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth.

USAID Adaptation Programs

USAID will use \$141.5 million to help more than 20 countries and six regional programs in areas that are most vulnerable to climate change. Under its current Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes small island and coastal states, such as Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Maldives, Mozambique, and Philippines; less developed countries, especially in Africa, such as Ethiopia and Mali; and glacier-dependent states, including Colombia and Nepal.

The Agency's Adaptation Framework approach prioritizes assistance that furthers a country's development agenda while increasing the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to changes in climate. In FY 2014, USAID adaptation programs assisted an estimated 760,000 stakeholders with making climate-informed decisions and adopting climate-resilient practices. Assistance is often directed at key stakeholders such as meteorologists and agricultural extension agents, whose services in turn benefit many others. Adaptation programming focuses on making better data available, developing tools and building capacity to make this data accessible and useful for decision-making, improving national and

local governance on climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices. In the Philippines, for instance, where all 100 million people live on or near the coast, U.S. assistance fostered the adoption of design factors higher than current standards to make reconstruction in Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas more robust and to reduce the risks of damage caused by natural disasters. For instance, in storm-surge and flood-prone areas, classrooms will be elevated by three meters. USAID also helps protect vulnerable coastlines through the regeneration of mangroves. This not only protects low-lying fields, homes, and infrastructure, but also nurtures marine wildlife and fisheries and sequesters carbon.

SERVIR Global, a USAID partnership with NASA, increases the use of earth observations (obtained from satellites and other geospatial information) in development decision-making. In 2014, SERVIR established a fourth hub in the Mekong, serving the Lower Mekong countries Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. In 2014, SERVIR also provided weather information to decision-makers in Kenya, Bangladesh, and Nepal who used it to improve flood early warning, inform insurance products, and detect forest fires. Small investments in improved climate data and governance yield significant benefits for reduced vulnerability. Programs also help identify and disseminate effective, adaptive practices. In Indonesia, USAID is helping local water utilities pilot and evaluate managed aquifer replenishment to reduce flooding and improve water supply. In the Dominican Republic, an alliance involving local communities, the tourism industry, and USAID is bearing fruit, as a dozen new coral reef nurseries were established to support coral reef restoration as a way of protecting coasts from storm-surge erosion.

USAID will conduct climate-risk screening, as directed by Executive Order (E.O.) 13677, through training, platforms for exchanging knowledge and best practices, and targeted technical assistance. USAID will seed E.O. implementation with Adaptation funds for analysis, development, and piloting of screening tools to implement the E.O. In addition, it will seek to incorporate climate resilience into broader development programs using non-GCCI funds. USAID's climate adaptation priorities in FY 2016 include consolidating gains in the global provision of improved weather and climate data through initiatives like the Public-Private Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development. In support of implementing the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan and E.O. 13677, USAID will continue to build upon its climate change integration efforts in key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure and energy. USAID will participate actively in the newly established Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, sharing knowledge and policy options among partner countries, both developed and developing. USAID is also supporting the African Union in its efforts to integrate climate change considerations into national agricultural investment plans, to increase African food security in the face of climate change.

USAID will cross-fertilize climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, and in Asia, including Nepal and the Philippines. Investment in partnerships such as the Global Resilience Partnership will bring new tools and private-sector players into efforts to reduce the impact of climate shocks in particularly vulnerable countries to better link humanitarian and development assistance. For example, USAID will fund an integrated program in targeted zones of Niger and Burkina Faso in West Africa's Sahel, where chronic poverty, food insecurity, drought, and violent extremism collide. The program is increasing farmers' capacity to include proven climate change adaptation practices such as water harvesting, bioreclamation of degraded land, conservation farming, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and integrated soil fertility management, which address many of the biophysical effects that are expected to worsen as a result of climate change.

Department of State Adaptation Programs

Department of State adaptation funding for core GCCI programs (\$14.3 million) will include support for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to help strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their national development planning and programs.

A portion of the Adaptation funding will also be used to support the UNFCCC, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and to the IPCC for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Promoting Clean Energy

The FY 2016 request includes \$190.5 million for Clean Energy programs. Clean energy reduces pollution, advances other development objectives including increasing energy access and improving health, and reduces negative economic, environmental, and health impacts in the United States. Clean Energy programs reduce GHG emissions from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for sustainable economic growth.

Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed \$30 trillion over the next 25 years. Now is the time to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms; and reduce GHG emissions for decades to come.

USAID Clean Energy Programs

USAID requests \$108.0 million in FY 2016 to help 16 countries and a half-dozen regional programs promote clean energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices. Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID prioritizes major global emitters, such as India, Mexico, South Africa, and Ukraine; energy-insecure countries with rapidly growing emissions, such as Philippines and Indonesia; and regional leaders, such as Bangladesh and Colombia, which are keen to demonstrate the possibilities of low-carbon growth and renewable energy. These countries are actively implementing clean-energy-related reforms identified in their low-emission development or green growth strategies.

USAID missions are increasingly integrating technical assistance on finance mechanisms into their programming, leveraging public and private capital for clean energy. In 2014, for example, by providing potential new hydropower plants with transparent regulations, trading tools and risk mitigation options, Georgia created the investment framework that private developers demanded, allowing renewable energy producers in Georgia to sell electricity into local and regional electricity markets. These reforms and direct USAID technical assistance resulted in International Finance Corporation -financed construction of the 175 megawatt (MW) Shuakhevi and the 10 MW Skhaltá hydropower plants with a cumulative investment value of \$241.0 million. In Indonesia, USAID helped mobilize \$93.0 million in clean energy investment, including helping to complete three on-grid, small-scale hydro projects of 9.8 MW and a small biomass unit in Bali, which provided energy access to 74,000 people while reducing or avoiding 45,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in FY 2014.

USAID clean energy priorities include helping partner countries implement reforms informed by the EC-LEDS program and supporting Power Africa. A significant focus of USAID's EC-LEDS work will be on helping partner countries mobilize private investment capital to implement their low emission development strategies. USAID's partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) National Renewable

Energy Lab supports EC-LEDs and will continue to be a key part of the Agency's work on Clean Energy. For example, the partnership's clean energy work in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, and Vietnam includes renewable energy policy design and assessment, national capacity building for low-emission development, and transportation and alternative fuel analysis.

Since the intermittent nature of hydro, wind and solar power calls for larger, interconnected grids that can take full advantage of renewable energy when it is available, mobilizing investment in smart grid technologies and grid integration will be a priority in India and in many regional programs. In India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy supports clean energy investment at the national and state level by helping to create a policy environment that will attract private investment, while Greening the Grid, a program drawing on DOE expertise, will provide technical assistance to energy systems planners, regulators, and grid operators to overcome challenges associated with integrating variable renewable energy sources into the grid. USAID will also pilot a clean energy investment program in the Caribbean, capitalizing on the fact that renewable energy is increasingly more affordable than imported fossil fuels.

Department of State Clean Energy Programs

Funding is directed toward specific initiatives to address climate change, including major bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral partnerships designed to have significant benefits for emission reduction and resilience. Department of State Clean Energy funds (\$82.5 million) will support core GCCI programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low-emission development strategies. Department of State funding will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation to advance low-carbon growth.

Secretary Kerry has made regular practical cooperation with major GHG emitters a top priority. The Department's Clean Energy priorities include cooperation with China, the world's largest emitter of GHGs, to develop and expand on the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group, including implementation of the 2013 Presidential agreement to phase down HFCs, and comprehensive initiatives across multiple sectors including motor vehicles and fuels, power generation, buildings, and industry. State Department-supported GCCI activities with China were essential in enabling the United States and China to make a joint announcement of their climate-mitigation targets in November 2014. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter and the country with the fastest-growing emissions, will support the U.S.-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy, which has already mobilized significant private investment. It will also include coordination on adaptation, air quality, forestry as well as a joint climate fellowship initiative under the bilateral Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change. These technical activities, engaging the private and public sectors, provide the foundation for continuing progress toward realizing ambitious and transparent climate-mitigation targets by China and India, which is crucial to ensure that U.S. domestic climate action is complemented effectively by the other two major GHG emitters.

The Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDs-GP) and bilateral EC-LEDs support program are also at the heart of the U.S. strategy to facilitate significant emission reduction contributions that UNFCCC parties are expected to make at the Paris climate negotiation in 2015.

Requested funds will also continue to support the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes, which engage the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the dissemination of clean energy technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. Nineteen new standards or policies to improve the efficiency of lighting, televisions, and ceiling fans have either been adopted or proposed as a direct result of the CEM's Super-efficient Equipment Appliance Deployment

initiative. India recently became the first country in the world to set comprehensive quality and efficiency standards for LED lights; these standards alone are expected to save as much as 277 terawatt hours of electricity and avoid 254 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂ emissions between 2015 and 2030, the equivalent of the emissions from approximately 67 coal-fired power plants for one year. The Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership has helped enable the sale of more than 5.7 million quality-assured lighting systems in Africa alone, extending productivity and health benefits to more than 28 million people in 29 countries. FY 2016 funding will expand efforts to scale-up clean energy deployment in emerging economies such as India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa.

The State Department works to mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), a coalition of 46 countries (with more than 90 total partners), works to reduce SLCP emissions that cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. In roughly three years, the CCAC has raised pledges and contributions for funding from eleven countries, totaling over \$58 million, attracting significant support for achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security. The Global Methane Initiative (GMI), a partnership of 43 countries (including all top 10 methane-emitting nations), catalyzes policies and projects to reduce methane emissions – the second-largest contributor to anthropogenic climate change after carbon dioxide – while promoting clean energy access, environmentally and financially sustainable business practices, improved air and water quality, industrial safety, and U.S. exports. In 2013 alone, U.S.-supported GMI efforts led to reductions of more than 40 MMT CO₂ equivalent.

The Department will enable countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy via the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation. Programs may include providing technical assistance to enable clean energy projects within regional power markets, so that they may increasingly integrate renewable energy, and providing technical support to overcoming barriers to geothermal development.

The Department of State will continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), which remains an important and extremely effective mechanism for large-scale reductions of GHGs. The Montreal Protocol has phased out almost 100 different chemicals and put the ozone layer on the path to recovery by mid-century. It has also achieved massive climate benefits because most of the ozone-depleting substances (ODS) it has phased out are among the world's most potent GHGs. From 1991 to 2013, the MLF approved more than 6,950 projects and activities that phased-out over 460,000 tons of consumption and production of ODS (weighted by their ozone-depletion potential) in developing countries.

Funding for the UNFCCC, the IPCC, and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for international consensus and action on climate change, including in support of the deployment of clean energy. The Department of State may also support programs focused on leveraging private finance to expand access to clean energy such as the Global Climate Finance Facility, U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, U.S.-Asia Clean Energy Program, and the Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation that the United States helped launch in partnership with the World Bank.

Sustainable Landscapes: Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use

The FY 2016 request includes \$112.0 million for Sustainable Landscape programs. GHG emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and other land use account for one-quarter of emissions worldwide. In developing countries, this figure is closer to 40 percent. For the least developed countries collectively, more than 60 percent of emissions comes from the land sector. In individual developing countries, the percentage of overall emissions may reach 60-90 percent. As countries agree to mitigation commitments

through the climate negotiations, sustainable landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions in particular countries. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate other critical benefits ranging from forest protection and biodiversity conservation to more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment. The same activities that reduce GHG emissions from landscapes can bolster rural economies and increase the resilience of ecosystems.

Targeting emissions through land-use planning and enforcement, reducing incentives for land conversion, restoring productivity of degraded lands, and improving better management of forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes can improve emission trends and sustain economic growth over the long term. By helping developing countries better manage and realize the economic opportunities of their lands and natural resources, the United States is ensuring a level playing field for sustainably produced products, including from the United States.

These programs take on the drivers of international deforestation and land use change: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. They seek to engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous people’s local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used. Sustainable Landscapes programming contributes to other development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID Sustainable Landscapes Programs

USAID will use \$99.0 million to help twelve countries and six regional programs promote sustainable forestry and land-use management and practices. Programs focus on countries and regions in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and other globally important forests. USAID also directs resources to countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the EC-LEDS program. These include, for example, Bangladesh, Mexico, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Through Sustainable Landscapes programs, USAID strengthens countries’ ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national level. This national focus is critical to prevent simply shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another. In FY 2014, USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs helped bring millions of hectares of forests under more sustainable management and reduced or sequestered tens of millions of metric tons of carbon. In Indonesia, a country where forests are disappearing faster than anywhere else in the world, USAID supported the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and the Indonesian palm oil industry to develop the “Indonesia Palm Oil Pledge.” The pledge was signed by four of the world’s largest palm oil producers and traders at the U.N. Climate Change Summit in September 2014.

Local communities in Indonesia applied what they had learned from USAID programs and decreased timber harvesting in stressed ecosystems, improved soil management, and reduced disaster risks. Through these and other measures, nearly 1 million hectares of natural tropical forests were put under improved management or conservation in 2014. This included more than 230,000 hectares of world-class mangroves in Papua, which are known to have some of the highest forest carbon levels in the world. In Bangladesh, Sustainable Landscapes programs focused on reforestation, working with more than 6,000 men and 4,500 women to plant almost a million trees on homestead and public lands. Roughly a third of those trees are lumber, fruit, or fuel wood trees; a third are mangrove trees that stabilize coastal areas next to the Sundarban Reserve; and a third help stabilize dunes on eroding coastal land.

To help countries implement their forestry- and land use-related LEDS goals, USAID will address commodity-driven deforestation in support of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, particularly through partnerships with the private sector and civil society in countries such as Indonesia and Colombia, to address high rates of deforestation due to production of palm oil and other commodities. USAID will identify opportunities for GHG emission reductions from management of agricultural systems and from reducing agriculture's pressure on forests through support to the Collaborative Group for International Agricultural Research, aligning GCCI and Feed the Future priorities. A key outcome will be estimates of GHG emissions associated with different agriculture development scenarios and management practices that could be adopted by different countries. This analysis – an initial global snapshot followed by country case studies – will inform USAID's agriculture investment decisions in the future.

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes Programs

Funds of \$13.0 million include support for bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector. Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include programs such as Climate Fellows, SilvaCarbon, and may include efforts on climate resilient agriculture. Climate Fellows will build national capacity to implement reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) activities, preserve forests, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by providing technical support to key countries through advisors placed in-country for several years. The provision of one Climate Fellow to a developing country can double the capacity of a team working on critical REDD+ issues like forest monitoring. SilvaCarbon funding provides access to U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems required under REDD+, and which underpin national GHG inventories. Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon will support a range of activities which complement work that may be supported through the GCF. For example, technical support programs like Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon provide targeted technical and operational support at the request of forest country governments, a need the GCF is not designed to address. Climate resilient agriculture activities would work in the agricultural sector to address the links between mitigation, resilience, and agricultural productivity.

Multilateral initiatives may include a contribution to the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) or the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). ISFL has been designed to pioneer linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale. ISFL supports systematic structural reforms that underpin many mitigation and development efforts related to land use, but which often go unfunded by project-level interventions. A contribution to the FCPF would provide significant support to protect forests through the implementation of REDD+ strategies, including the completion of financing, safeguards, or monitoring plans. U.S. contributions to ISFL and FCPF have significant, tangible impacts on the ground in developing countries.

FY 2016 Global Climate Change Request

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Total State/USAID GCCI Funding	808,300	N/A	N/A	N/A
Green Climate Fund (State)*	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Economic Support Fund		N/A	N/A	N/A
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
OES/CC Climate Change	350,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
State/USAID GCCI Programs	458,300	155,800	190,500	112,000
Development Assistance	305,800	131,500	87,800	86,500
Africa	73,000	35,000	19,000	19,000
Ethiopia	8,000	5,000	3,000	-
Ghana	2,000	-	2,000	-
Kenya	2,000	-	2,000	-
Malawi	6,000	2,000	-	4,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Zambia	4,000	-	-	4,000
USAID Africa Regional	8,500	3,000	5,000	500
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	-	-	8,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	3,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	3,000	-	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	83,800	37,000	21,800	25,000
Cambodia	9,000	4,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	21,000	5,000	8,000	8,000
Philippines	23,000	14,000	5,000	4,000
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	10,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	17,800	8,000	5,800	4,000
South and Central Asia	37,500	12,500	16,000	9,000
Bangladesh	15,000	6,000	4,000	5,000
India	19,500	3,500	12,000	4,000
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	51,000	19,500	13,000	18,500
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	8,500	3,000	-	5,500
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	5,000	3,000	2,000	-

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Mexico	12,500	-	6,000	6,500
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	500	2,000	4,500
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	54,000	21,000	18,000	15,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	54,000	21,000	18,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	115,300	18,000	71,800	25,500
Europe and Eurasia	11,500	-	11,500	-
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	6,700	3,000	3,700	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Nepal	4,150	3,000	1,150	-
Western Hemisphere	24,500	7,000	5,000	12,500
Colombia	16,500	5,000	5,000	6,550
Peru	8,000	2,000	-	6,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	66,600	8,000	45,600	13,000
OES/CC Climate Change	66,600	8,000	45,600	13,000
International Organizations and Programs	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
International Organizations	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11,700	6,300	5,400	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	25,500	-

* GCF funding is not factored into the GCCI pillar allocations, because GCF programming – including decisions about support to mitigation and adaptation activities – will be determined by the GCF Board, of which the United States is a member.

Global Health Initiative

Initiative Overview

The U.S. government is a world leader in global health, saving and improving millions of lives. U.S. global health investments – a signature of American leadership and values in the world – protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The response to global health problems, however, is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States continues to challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier and more self-sufficient nations.

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is the Obama Administration's strategy to save lives and create stronger nations. It does this through smart, sustainable health investments that target the symptoms of and pathways out of poverty and provide valuable assistance for American partners to deliver services effectively. Led by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Health and Human Services, and joined by a host of other federal agencies, GHI builds on current platforms including those established by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). GHI has achieved a unified approach to the sustained impact of health programs, including by forging deep partnerships and shared responsibility for improved health across the globe through U.S. diplomatic efforts.

GHI maximizes the health impact of every dollar invested through a strategic focus on ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. GHI seeks to deliver a focused, cost-effective, and results-oriented program to address the most challenging health issues, and will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions within the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government and others. For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, \$8.2 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account.

Global Health Programs Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual *	FY 2015 Estimate **	FY 2016 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	8,443,750	8,453,950	8,181,000
Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD)	2,031,768	*	2,097,500
Malaria	665,000	*	674,000
Maternal & Child Health	703,438	*	770,000
<i>Of which, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance</i>	<i>175,000</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>235,000</i>
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	526,330	*	538,000
Nutrition	115,000	*	101,000
Vulnerable Children	22,000	*	14,500
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	6,000,000	*	5,756,000
HIV/AIDS	6,000,000	*	5,756,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>1,650,000</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>1,106,500</i>

Global Health Programs Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	411,982	*	327,500
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Global Health Security <i>(formerly PIOET)</i>	72,500	*	50,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	103,482	*	86,500

* FY 2014 Actual includes \$4.3 million transferred in from the International Organizations and Programs account.

** FY 2015 Estimate reflects the estimated funding level for FY 2015 at the Account level. Detailed allocations below the Account level are not available.

The Vision

The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. In partnership with governments, donors, and other multilateral and national health organizations, the U.S. government will accelerate progress toward ambitious health goals to improve the lives of millions while building sustainable health systems.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths: The world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries.

The U.S. government continues to lead the charge in renewing the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Together with country partners, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from around the globe, the United States is working towards targets that will truly represent an end to preventable child and maternal deaths – with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Achieving these goals will save an additional 5 million children’s lives each year and decrease by 75 percent the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis.

Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. government assistance alone nor is it solely the outcome of narrowly defined programs in maternal and child health (MCH). Rather, improvements in mortality outcomes are the result of increasingly effective efforts to link diverse health programs – in MCH, in malaria, in family planning’s contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, in nutrition, in HIV/AIDS, and in sanitation and hygiene improvement. All of these efforts contribute to ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation: The goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility; neither the United States nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The United States has made an unwavering commitment, in support of the global 90-90-90 goals set forth by the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), to work with partner governments and other stakeholders to turn the tide on HIV/AIDS, by targeting efforts programmatically and geographically.

PEPFAR, the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious HIV prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership. With a focus on transparency and accountability for impact, PEPFAR continues to actively work in close collaboration and partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to sustainably control the HIV/AIDS epidemic. PEPFAR is committed to supporting activities that are grounded in science and that are

optimally focused programmatically and geographically to control the epidemic, critical to saving lives and preventing new HIV infections in a targeted and strategic approach.

PEPFAR continues to move beyond an emergency response to focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2016 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts through a new \$300.0 million PEPFAR Impact Fund, which will be awarded to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs to focus on the highest-burden areas and sites, leveraging improved site-level data. PEPFAR is already realigning its own programmatic portfolio to focus on these high-burden areas, and the Impact Fund will intensify this impact by leveraging the actions of national governments. The State Department will allocate Impact Fund dollars to those countries with the greatest need and ability to realign resources based on evidence to reach epidemic control, increase their own share of HIV budgets, and take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis in alignment with the goals articulated in *PEPFAR 3.0 Controlling the Epidemic: Delivery on the Promise of an AIDS-free Generation*. Putting country leadership – both government and civil society – in an empowered and accountable position to meet the needs of their populations will advance the goal of a successful and sustainable HIV response.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases: While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year, including tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The FY 2016 request includes \$327.5 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight these other infectious diseases.

Key Results:

- As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) for 7.7 million men, women, and children (of which, 4.5 million are receiving direct support and 3.2 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries).
- In FY 2014, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 56.7 million people (including more than 14.2 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR has supported more than 6.5 million voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 140,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.
- In the last two years, USAID has helped achieve an 8 percent reduction in under five mortality in its 24 priority countries, saving 500,000 lives.
- In FY 2014, the President's Malaria Initiative protected over 89 million people with a prevention measure (insecticide-treated nets and/or indoor residual spraying) and distributed 58 million treatments of life-saving drugs to targeted populations.
- From 2006-2014 over \$8.0 billion of drugs for NTDs have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to USAID-supported countries, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to approximately 468 million people through USAID integrated programs.

FY 2016 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The GHP account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2016 request reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement GHI by taking the investments made through PEPFAR and PMI, and in MCH, family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), nutrition, TB, NTDs, and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care.

For all programs, resources are targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

The FY 2016 request provides over \$2.0 billion in pursuit of this goal.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The FY 2016 request includes \$770.0 million to support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2016, \$235 million is requested within MCH for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, in support of the Administration's four-year \$1 billion pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation, and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly FP/RH, nutrition, and infectious diseases. Within the total, up to \$40 million will be provided to integrated health programs to fill funding gaps as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact. This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down.

Malaria: U.S. assistance of \$674.0 million will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of PMI, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO's) World Malaria Report 2014, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has decreased by an estimated 54% and among children under five years of age by 58% from 2000 to 2013. During this same time period WHO estimates that 3.9 million malaria deaths were averted among children under five years of age in Africa. WHO estimates that most of the gains were observed since 2007, suggesting that PMI has contributed to these reductions.

In PMI-supported countries, there is evidence of positive impacts on malaria-related illness and death. In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan

Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

FP/RH: FY 2016 funding of \$538.0 million will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary FP services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. It is estimated that 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for FP, resulting in an estimated 57 million unintended pregnancies annually. FP is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern FP services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition: Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Undernutrition leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. The FY 2016 request includes \$101 million for USAID to expand evidence-based approaches to nutrition and support innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children: The FY 2016 request of \$14.5 million includes funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, which supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children. Support for implementation of the Action Plan on Children in Adversity is also included under Vulnerable Children. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort integrates models of assistance and measures results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes \$5.8 billion (\$5.4 billion GHP-State and \$330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs (\$4.3 billion, including \$4.0 billion in GHP-State and \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID):

- GHP-State funding of \$4.0 billion will support PEPFAR's core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic in a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), ART, VMMC procedures, and the provision of condoms; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls and key populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health; commodity procurement; supply chains; and laboratory systems.
- U.S. assistance of \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads.

International Partnerships (\$1.2 Billion, including \$1.1 billion in GHP-State and \$94 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of \$1.1 billion is requested in GHP-State to support a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a \$1.1 billion contribution to the Global Fund, fulfilling President Obama's pledge to provide \$1 for every \$2 pledged by other donors to the Global Fund and completing the U.S. commitment to the 2014-2016 replenishment.
- GHP-USAID funding of \$94 million is requested to support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development, and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management: GHP-State funding of \$162.0 million will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation: GHP-State funding in the amount of \$80.0 million will be used for central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. This will increase transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including treatment, prevention, and care, as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

TB: The FY 2016 request includes \$191.0 million for programs that address a disease which is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are 9 million new cases of TB each year. There are also approximately 480,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB each year, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

NTDs: More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID will focus the majority of its \$86.5 million in NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to one billion dollars each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Global Health Security (formerly *Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats*): In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Administration's Global Health Security Agenda (GHSa). The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrates the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. The FY 2016 request includes \$50.0 million in support of the GHSa to help accelerate progress toward a

world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders. USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats. Using a “One Health Strategy,” professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

GHP Country-Specific Allocations

Assistance provided through the GHP sub-accounts (GHP-State and GHP-USAID) will support GHI principles, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. The FY 2016 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in the Congressional Budget Justification and Annexes.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,181,000	5,756,000	674,000	770,000	538,000	101,000	191,000	86,500	50,000	14,500
Africa	4,840,156	3,486,096	582,500	299,560	333,200	62,300	76,500	-	-	-
Angola	45,299	17,299	24,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	45,804	45,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	32,860	18,860	9,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,475	45,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	138,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190,175	70,175	50,000	34,000	22,000	2,000	12,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	320,413	187,213	40,000	39,000	33,700	8,500	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	68,297	12,297	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	538,080	456,680	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	160,388	103,488	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,350	4,500	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	366,401	298,301	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	43,513	43,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	530,152	356,652	75,000	48,000	37,000	2,000	11,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	117,559	73,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	55,535	4,535	22,000	8,500	16,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	356,050	346,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	47,300	13,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Tanzania	491,916	393,581	46,000	13,135	28,000	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	408,376	320,176	34,000	13,000	29,000	7,200	5,000	-	-	-
Zambia	391,607	334,732	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	118,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	14,000	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	8,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,300	-	-	1,500	4,000	800	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	211,077	105,877	15,500	31,500	26,000	1,500	30,700	-	-	-
Burma	24,500	10,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,622	14,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	42,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,200	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,200	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	53,142	53,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	10,913	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	32,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-
Ukraine	31,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	185,019	38,294	-	57,225	49,250	15,000	25,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	71,200	-	-	30,000	25,000	7,200	9,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	38,775	3,000	-	14,725	14,250	6,800	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Tajikistan	5,500	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	213,985	169,535	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,636	6,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	22,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,750	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,250	-	-	2,250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
GH - Global Health	440,119	95,204	72,500	115,715	104,750	14,500	37,450	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	94,045	-	235,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	50,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	235,000	-	-	235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500	-	-
Global Health Security (<i>formerly Pandemic Influenza/Other Emerging Threats</i>)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2016 Request

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	3,000	-	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,151,500	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	162,000	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender

Initiative Overview

I. Overview

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2016 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls.

Evidence supports this strategic imperative. Research indicates that investments in women's employment, women's and girls' health, and education are correlated with a range of positive outcomes, including greater economic growth and children's health and survival. A growing body of evidence shows that women bring a range of unique experiences and contributions in decision-making on matters of peace and security that lead to improved outcomes in conflict prevention and resolution. Furthermore, engaging women as political and social actors can alter policy choices and make institutions more representative and better performing. Advancing the status of women and girls is not simply the right thing to do. It is the smart thing to do.

II. Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflects this strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women and girls to support U.S. foreign policy objectives. The U.S. National Security Strategy specifically recognizes that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity, and that, when those rights and opportunities are denied, countries often lag behind. The Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development's Joint Strategic Plan (JSP; 2014) and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR; 2010) identify and integrate a focus on gender equality, making women an integral part of U.S. diplomacy and development—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of peace, reconciliation, development, growth and stability. The impending QDDR will reaffirm this commitment.

To realize the vision outlined in the National Security Strategy, the JSP and the QDDR, the Department of State and USAID issued policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* (2012) and *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy* (2012), respectively. In 2014, Secretary Kerry issued additional policy guidance on *Promoting Gender Equality and Advancing the Status of Women and Girls*, reemphasizing the commitment to gender equality as a top strategic priority. Complementary in scope, these policies require that gender equality be integrated into policy development, strategic and budget planning, program design and implementation, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results.

In addition, the Department of State and USAID are lead agencies in the implementation of two United States strategies, one to strengthen conflict resolution and peace processes through the inclusion of women, and another to enhance prevention and response to gender-based violence around the world. In December 2011, the United States issued a National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), with an Executive Order directing its implementation. The plan outlines commitments to accelerate, institutionalize, and better coordinate efforts to advance women's participation in peace negotiations, peace-building, conflict prevention and decision-making institutions; protect women from gender-based violence; and ensure equal access to relief and recovery assistance in areas of conflict and insecurity.

The Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV) Globally, released in August 2012 -- and accompanied by an Executive Order directing its implementation -- marshals U.S. expertise and capacity to address gender-based violence more effectively and establishes a government-wide, multi-sector approach that identifies, coordinates, integrates and leverages current efforts and resources. The USAID Vision for Action to End Child Marriage was released shortly thereafter and is a pillar of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to GBV Globally. The Vision is focused on strengthening implementation efforts and results/programming on early and forced marriage in the next three to five years, and focuses both on prevention and response to early and forced marriage because this practice undermines efforts to promote sustainable development and disadvantages girls in numerous and significant ways.

III. Gender in Strategic Planning and Budgeting

Pursuant to the U.S. policy framework requiring a strategic focus on gender equality to achieve foreign policy goals, gender is integrated into foreign assistance strategic planning and budgeting processes. Under the QDDR, Department Policy Guidance on Gender Equality, and USAID's Gender Policy, State and USAID Embassies, Missions, and Bureaus develop multi-year strategies and incorporate the findings of gender analyses into those strategies. A focus on gender equality and female empowerment must be integrated into the following strategic planning documents, as applicable to a particular Mission or Bureau:

- USAID's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy, which serves as a plan for implementing PPD-6 and the QDDR in a given country;
- State/USAID multi-year Integrated Country Strategies that also articulate priorities in a given country and request that Missions, where applicable, complete a gender annex;
- Three-year State Functional and Bureau Strategies that articulate priorities for a functional bureau and outline necessary tradeoffs; and
- Three-year State/USAID Joint Regional Strategies, which outline priorities within a region.

In addition, in 2011, State and USAID revised the performance and budgetary definition of the Gender Key Issue to allow for consistent reporting in budget and performance documents and better alignment with international donor reporting. *Key Issues* refer to Administration and congressional priorities that cut across multiple areas of U.S. foreign assistance (e.g., gender, science and technology, and sustainable institutional capacity building). Key Issue data is collected through narratives and attributed funding levels that detail why a Mission or Bureau is working in a certain area and explain how activities support broad policy goals represented by the Key Issue.

The Gender Key Issue revision improved State and USAID's ability to report on planned expenditures and programmatic results related to gender equality, female empowerment, and gender-based violence. In combination with a set of specific indicators that were developed to strengthen gender-related performance reporting, the revision also enhanced the ability to communicate about the effectiveness of gender equality investments to stakeholders. In response to evaluation requirements outlined in the President's Executive Order on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), State and USAID developed a fourth component of the Gender Key Issue to cover WPS. The four components of the Gender Key Issue definition now include:

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary***, which includes activities where gender equality or women's empowerment is the principle goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity's design, results framework, and impact;

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary***, which encompasses activities where gender equality or women's empowerment purposes, although important, are not among the principal reasons for undertaking the activity, but are integrated into key parts of the activity;
- ***Gender-Based Violence (GBV)***, which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV, that results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men, girls or boys. Forms of gender-based violence include, but are not limited to, female infanticide; child sexual abuse; sexual coercion and abuse; neglect; domestic violence; elder abuse; and harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriage, "honor" killings, and female genital mutilation/cutting; and
- ***Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)***, which includes activities that advance peace and security for all by fully integrating women and girls as equal partners in preventing conflict, reducing instability and building peace; protecting women from gender-based violence; promoting women's engagement and the integration of gender perspectives in conflict prevention and mitigation, early warning, preparedness, or response planning and activities; and ensuring equal access to relief and recovery assistance, in countries affected by conflict, crisis, and insecurity.

IV. FY 2016 Budget Request: Advancing National Security and Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2016 request, \$1.7 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with overall gender attributions broken out as follows:

- \$353.5 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- \$1,241 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary
- \$142 million for Gender-Based Violence

The FY 2016 request includes \$137.9 million to advance the status of women and girls specifically within the peace and security sector. These programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage the government in key democratic processes and to contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts. In Afghanistan, for example, resources will continue to strengthen women-led civil society groups to develop networking and communications skills and to advocate for women's rights and welfare.

At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, The Department of State and USAID will launch an expanded Let Girls Learn initiative. The \$250 million whole-of-government initiative will build on ongoing U.S. efforts that currently support more than a million adolescent girls world-wide every year. The initiative will improve access to quality education and healthcare, and help address violence and other barriers to education that adolescent girls face. Let Girls Learn will also involve continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) interventions to reduce HIV infections in young women, and expand USAID's programs in support of adolescent girls' education, including expanded investments in educating adolescent girls in Afghanistan. These and other investments will deepen the U.S. commitment to adolescent girls, helping girls and young women thrive and play a fuller role in their respective societies and economies.

Investments in women and girls' health, education, and economic opportunities seek to support conditions for stable societies in countries affected by conflict and transition. For example, in order to identify GBV as a cause and consequence of societal breakdown and insecurity and to prevent and respond to this global scourge, programs will mobilize and empower women and men to prevent and mitigate such violence; work with communities to address norms that perpetuate the acceptability of gender-based

violence, and challenge harmful gender-based attitudes and practices; support policies and programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; increase access to psychosocial, legal, and health services; and support special protection for women and children in conflict and humanitarian emergencies.

Additional programs will promote women's participation in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors, including peace-building; support partnerships between policy and community members, with a particular emphasis on including women; and support the provision of legal services, including for survivors of gender-based violence. Funding will support programs that provide training for women working in judicial and security sectors, and gender sensitization and GBV training for judicial and law enforcement officials.

Elevating the status of women in foreign assistance to promote peace and security is just one example of how the U.S. is maximizing dollars and promoting national security and foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2016 budget request -- from the Global Health Initiative, which has a particular focus on women, girls, and gender equality in order to improve health outcomes, to the Feed the Future Initiative, which has integrated gender equality and female empowerment objectives into strategy, program design, and monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues will continue the Department's Full Participation Fund to support the integration of gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. Efforts also support the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative to promote women's participation in peace-making and security; protect women and girls from violence and the myriad threats inherent in conflict and post-conflict environments, including early and forced marriage; and enable women to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and conflict countries.

Working in tandem with State, USAID is requesting foreign assistance funding to implement USAID's Gender Policy and accelerate women's leadership activities throughout the Agency. The majority of funding will be programmed for women's leadership, rights, and empowerment including support for efforts to reduce and respond to gender disparities and GBV, as well as to promote women's leadership by identifying and scaling up best practices and developing new activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making. USAID will identify Missions poised to implement catalytic activities and provide them with the technical assistance to support integration of these topics into existing portfolios.

Funding will also support innovative partnerships that will leverage other donor and non-governmental resources to advance the rights of women and girls globally; support women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender issues. Foreign assistance will also support specific programmatic objectives related to Women, Peace, and Security. Key interventions in this area will include the provision of strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning; engaging women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation; supporting the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related GBV and trafficking in persons, and targeted investments in women's economic empowerment to accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict.

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,714,680	1,737,462	256,844	421,900	460,649	279,765		231,250	31,022	8,000	250	25,000	22,782
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	346,553	353,553	68,136	87,014	69,433	63,490		50,350	8,130	-	-	-	7,000
Africa	138,278	145,278	24,510	51,284	56,494	5,990		-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Angola	700	700	-	-	700	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	468	468	-	-	468	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	291	291	-	-	291	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	773	773	-	-	773	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,212	9,212	-	5,000	222	3,990		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,826	2,826	200	1,500	1,126	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	160	160	-	80	80	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,892	2,892	-	-	2,892	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,269	2,269	-	850	1,419	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	22,091	22,091	-	13,334	8,757	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	870	870	-	870	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,531	10,531	-	-	10,531	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	710	710	-	-	710	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	4,911	4,911	-	-	4,911	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	36,435	36,435	17,500	18,250	685	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	12,576	12,576	1,000	1,000	10,576	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	183	183	-	-	183	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	766	766	-	-	766	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6,523	6,523	-	3,500	3,023	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,128	7,128	5,150	-	1,978	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,067	3,067	-	-	3,067	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,336	10,336	-	-	3,336	-		-	-	-	-	-	7,000
State Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	900	900	-	900	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	660	660	660	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,100	5,100	50	-	4,850	-		-	200	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3,849	3,849	-	-	3,849	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	991	991	-	-	791	-		-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	100	100	-	-	100	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	160	160	50	-	110	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	1,240	1,240	-	-	250	950	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Armenia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	250	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	48,750	48,750	-	4,750	-	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	27,500	27,500	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	8,250	8,250	-	4,750	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	91,680	91,680	18,500	10,700	3,280	8,700	50,350	150	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,200	29,200	18,500	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,689	2,689	-	-	2,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,850	8,850	-	-	-	8,500	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	591	591	-	-	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	15,489	15,489	2,520	780	4,559	950	-	6,680	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,230	1,230	-	-	-	950	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	780	780	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	162	162	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	174	174	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,515	3,515	-	-	3,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	376	376	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,556	2,556	2,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	1,246	1,246	1,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Research and Development	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	262	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Development Innovation Center	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,225,675	1,241,457	169,345	322,447	346,011	190,823	180,550	16,249	-	250	-	15,782
Africa	683,194	698,976	106,015	185,496	336,435	53,748	-	1,500	-	-	-	15,782
Angola	14,239	14,239	-	13,582	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	39	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	2,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890
Burundi	3,909	3,909	-	1,150	2,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16,230	16,230	-	-	16,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	11,307	11,307	-	-	11,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26,107	26,107	-	4,500	11,607	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,189	32,189	14,115	-	18,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	17,600	17,600	10,100	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	7,000	7,000	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	76,260	76,260	7,250	15,550	53,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,759	2,759	-	820	1,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	23,742	23,742	-	6,032	-	17,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,600	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14,986	15,986	1,000	837	13,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Mali	26,600	28,600	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	31,504	31,504	-	-	31,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,656	2,656	-	-	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	2,448	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Nigeria	61,445	61,445	14,450	11,900	35,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,103	6,103	-	3,250	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	14,002	14,002	-	-	-	14,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	26,217	26,217	-	-	26,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	10,561	10,561	-	2,000	1,061	6,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	4,300	4,300	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	89,753	89,753	14,300	26,000	49,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	25,357	25,357	3,150	-	22,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	58,576	58,576	8,520	24,275	25,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	25,541	33,485	-	15,300	6,087	4,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,944
African Union	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,100	3,100	2,700	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,830	7,830	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	55,038	55,038	24,953	12,731	2,271	14,783	-	-	50	-	250	-	-
Burma	16,750	16,750	-	3,800	-	12,650	-	-	50	-	250	-	-
Cambodia	6,046	6,046	3,300	2,250	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,319	15,319	10,388	4,450	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,021	2,021	2,000	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,275	2,275	2,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,270	3,270	1,270	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,248	2,248	1,400	-	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,326	3,326	2,370	210	446	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	15,726	15,726	-	-	-	15,017	-	-	709	-	-	-	-
Albania	700	700	-	-	-	550	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Armenia	850	850	-	-	-	800	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,310	1,310	-	-	-	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,409	6,409	-	-	-	6,270	-	-	139	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,827	2,827	-	-	-	2,577	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	168	168	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Ukraine	1,893	1,893	-	-	-	1,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	349	349	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	35,930	35,930	-	4,750	-	31,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	14,080	14,080	-	4,750	-	9,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	264,927	264,927	4,710	22,700	97	56,420	180,550	450	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	200,300	200,300	-	-	-	31,800	168,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	12,500	12,500	3,500	8,500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	810	810	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	31,810	31,810	900	14,200	-	16,610	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	17,050	17,050	-	-	-	4,700	12,050	300	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	1,500	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	597	597	-	-	97	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	78,336	78,336	29,683	11,770	7,208	18,675	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	1,904	450	600	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,250	5,250	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	12,561	12,561	9,396	3,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	187	187	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	18,072	18,072	-	4,255	6,167	7,350	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	1,100	100	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,120	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,200	15,200	-	-	-	4,500	-	10,700	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,150	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,217	6,217	3,467	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	850	850	350	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,984	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	85,000	85,000	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	85,000	85,000	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,540	2,540	-	-	-	-	-	2,540	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	142,452	142,452	19,363	12,439	45,205	25,452	350	6,643	8,000	-	25,000	-
Africa	59,006	59,006	1,700	7,687	40,864	6,405	-	2,350	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,716	1,716	-	1,064	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,911	1,911	-	-	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,400	2,400	-	700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,040	1,040	-	-	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,021	9,021	-	3,338	193	4,490	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,377	1,377	100	-	1,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	983	983	-	-	983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,612	4,612	-	-	4,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	193	193	-	100	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	1,415	-	350	-	-	-	-
Malawi	3,157	3,157	-	180	2,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	250	250	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,153	1,153	-	-	1,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	316	316	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	580	580	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	678	678	-	250	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,250	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	10,526	10,526	500	-	10,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
South Sudan	1,070	1,070	-	-	70	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	207	207	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,664	5,664	-	-	5,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,155	2,155	-	-	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4,036	4,036	-	-	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,281	1,281	-	305	776	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,579	4,579	1,138	772	1,675	694	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	650	-	-	-	550	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	432	432	50	300	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2,036	2,036	1,088	-	748	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	473	473	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	844	844	-	472	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,013	1,013	-	-	125	700	-	-	188	-	-	-	-
Armenia	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	793	793	-	-	-	700	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Georgia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	125	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	11,891	11,891	2,015	420	906	-	-	350	200	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,100	2,100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
India	574	574	-	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	520	520	-	420	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,013	21,013	4,510	1,060	1,635	10,653	-	-	3,155	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,008	2,008	-	-	-	1,353	-	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,047	1,047	360	300	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	550	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	160	160	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Haiti	1,107	1,107	-	-	107	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,250	1,250	-	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	5,300	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,891	1,891	1,400	260	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Special Representatives	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, Peace and Security is a non-add to the Gender attribution topline. WPS attributions are already embedded within either Gender Primary, Gender Secondary or GBV attributions.													
Women, Peace and Security	137,452	137,952	21,569	500	-	69,236	21,850	24,297	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	40,113	40,113	12,475	500	-	23,488	-	3,650	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	16,656	16,656	-	-	-	16,306	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,945	5,445	800	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	4,145	4,145	-	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	9,654	9,654	-	-	-	8,667	-	-	987	-	-	-	-
Albania	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,882	5,882	-	-	-	5,650	-	-	232	-	-	-	-
Georgia	265	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	3,227	3,227	-	-	-	2,977	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Moldova	40	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Near East	14,150	14,150	-	-	-	14,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	150	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	29,610	29,610	1,110	-	-	5,650	21,850	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	21,500	21,500	-	-	-	-	21,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,650	5,650	-	-	-	5,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	350	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	32,336	32,336	5,700	-	-	8,136	-	-	18,500	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	636	-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,484	1,484	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), to put into place the Treaty's verification regime in order to acquire monitoring data and information as a basis for U.S. compliance determinations and to encourage Parties' compliance with their legal obligations once the Treaty enters into force. Maintaining our level of contribution toward our annual assessment and our additional contribution-in-kind activities are currently the most visible elements of our support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,000	*	33,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	*	33,000	1,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) CTBT International Monitoring System (IMS)

- As a signatory state to the CTBT, the United States receives an assessment ("dues") annually, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom. Additionally, because U. S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), it receives an assessment for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees' salaries as per a tax reimbursement agreement. The PrepCom is charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing stations designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods to monitor for nuclear explosions. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection element of the CTBT's verification regime, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

Key Interventions:

- The CTBT on-site inspection (OSI) regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field. To aid in the development of this regime, the PrepCom has just carried out an Integrated Field Exercise (IFE14). This exercise built on the previous large-scale Integrated Field Exercise conducted in 2008, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an OSI. The PrepCom is beginning the process of a detailed evaluation of IFE14 with a view to identifying where to focus subsequent OSI development work.
- The IMS is a large-scale, globally distributed system of individual sensing stations. Each Station consists of several large pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided consistently with high quality. The PrepCom is in the

process of developing and testing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.

- The International Data Centre's (IDC) current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the PrepCom is a redesign of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercially available software and dependencies to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware.
- A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been deployed to provide validation of data integrity. The PrepCom is currently implementing a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

CTBT PrepCom

- Voluntary contributions, which may be provided as in-kind support, will expedite completion of all elements of the CTBT's verification regime, and increases the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. National Means and Methods for nuclear explosion monitoring. U.S. support provided by this additional funding assists the PTS in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the Intelligence Community, consults with the PTS and identifies projects to assist with its most pressing needs. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; support the evaluation of the Integrated Field Exercise carried out in late 2014; enhance IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; support for re-engineering the hardware and software infrastructure of the IDC, and assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions:

- One of the most confounding factors for the CTBT IMS radionuclide monitoring network is the release of xenon and iodine from facilities producing medical and industrial isotopes, in particular molybdenum-99 by fission. Funds will assist PTS efforts to engage medical isotope producers to use techniques to reduce their xenon emissions, provide information on such emissions to the IDC, and begin defining how medical isotope data should be used when it is received by the IDC.
- Funds will support continued development of regional models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software provided to the PTS to give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data.
- Funds will also enable continued contractor support for the re-engineering of the International Data Centre hardware and software infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at Treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; volume of data and products transmitted to each member state; and many other indicators of system performance. Many indicators are also available on a continuous, near-real-time basis through the online

Performance Reporting Tool (PRTTool) through a secure web portal. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the On-Site Inspection element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, we do closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and their proposed activities for the coming year to participate in establishing a program of work and determine the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. The United States selects projects for voluntary contributions in kind based upon an assessment of where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2016 Plans

The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the member States and reflected in an approved annual program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government has made significant strides over the last decade in decimating al-Qa'ida (AQ)'s core leadership but still faces enduring and dynamic terrorist threats. These threats have become more geographically dispersed, with the rise of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the decentralization of AQ and its affiliates, the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria, and the resonance of violent extremist ideology amid sectarian and disaffected populations. In his commencement speech at West Point in May 2014, President Obama underscored that the U.S. government must strengthen the capacity and cooperation of a broad range of partners that can help disrupt and degrade these diffuse threats. President Obama also noted the United States must broaden its tools and strategies to address these threats and the environments that enable them.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) seeks to strengthen bilateral, regional, and multilateral partnerships and build civilian capacity across key regions to advance the U.S. government's top counterterrorism policy priorities. In line with the U.S. strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL, the Bureau continues to focus on expanding international cooperation against ISIL, disrupting ISIL finances, exposing ISIL's true nature, and curbing the flow of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria. The Bureau is leading the U.S. government's diplomatic efforts to encourage partner countries to take more effective action to address the foreign fighter threat, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2178. Concurrently, in line with the National Strategy for Counterterrorism (2011), the Bureau continues to build the capacity of key partners to counter and prevent terrorist safe havens and recruitment by AQ affiliates and adherents across the Middle East, South Asia, East Africa, and the Maghreb and Sahel regions of northwest Africa.

CT uses its centrally managed funds to improve foreign partners' ability to successfully deter, disrupt, apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate terrorists, while securing borders and reducing the flow of funds to terrorist organizations. At the same time, the Bureau works with a range of partners to identify populations most vulnerable to violent extremist recruitment and messaging and develop programs to break the cycle of recruitment and radicalization to violence. The Bureau also uses its funding to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote counterterrorism cooperation and best practices. Over the last several years, the Bureau has played an instrumental role in the establishment of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and related institutions, including the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), and *Hedayah*, the international center of excellence for countering violence extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	109,956	*	493,891	383,935
Overseas Contingency Operations	18,300	*	390,000	371,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,300	*	390,000	371,700
Enduring/Core Programs	91,656	*	103,891	12,235
Economic Support Fund	-	*	8,000	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,656	*	95,891	4,235

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds are a crucial tool in the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)'s efforts to counter violent extremism. The main goal of CT's countering violent extremism program (CT/CVE) is to deny terrorism new recruits by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism. CT/CVE looks to accomplish this goal through the following lines of effort: (1) building resilience among communities most at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence; (2) countering violent extremist narratives and messaging; and (3) increasing partner nation and civil society political will and capacity to counter violent extremism.

Working with USAID and other partners, CT develops and supports programs that can build the resilience of targeted communities and populations to violent extremist messaging and recruitment. This includes providing positive alternatives to at-risk communities and providing alternative peer networks and opportunities for at-risk youth. ESF funds will be used to provide training to vulnerable youth in leadership and community engagement, and in the creative use of media for CVE, as well to enable local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and key community influencers to sway youth from violence through community engagement activities. ESF funds will be used to help partners develop, support, manage, and evaluate counter-radicalization and recruitment plans, especially as they deal with the return of foreign fighters from Iraq and Syria.

CT also develops and supports programs to discredit violent extremist messaging and offer alternative narratives. ESF funds will be used to support influential civil society leaders as they work to undermine the appeal of violent extremist groups, especially ISIL and AQ affiliates, and to delegitimize their political and ideological narratives. CT will continue to support efforts to amplify local voices that undercut the legitimacy of violent extremists, including victims and survivors of terrorism, former militants, and religious and social leaders. Such voices credibly highlight the destruction and devastation caused by terrorism, as well as the hypocrisy of key extremists. Women often play distinct roles in their families and communities and can provide a first line of defense against radicalization and recruitment to violence.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3 million in ESF will be used to expand CVE's counter-narrative and counter-messaging programming to delegitimize the ideology, narratives, tactics, and recruitment efforts of ISIL and other violent extremist groups, targeting in particular communities in the Gulf, Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the Western Balkans that are significant sources of foreign fighters.
- Approximately \$2 million in ESF will be used to amplify local voices — local government, religious leaders, youth, civil society actors, and victims and survivors of terrorism — to (1) counter violent extremist narratives online, via traditional media, and through direct engagement; and (2) enhance their technical capacity to reach broader audiences regarding the threat of violent extremism.
- Approximately \$3 million in ESF will support CVE's ongoing commitment to the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the first public-private fund that will provide grants to local, grassroots organizations for community-based projects focused on education, vocational training, civic engagement, media, and women's advocacy as tools to counter violent extremism. This funding will address the drivers of violent extremism in recipient countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan. In addition, the GCERF is considering creating an anti-ISIL "thematic" window for international donors to support

counter-recruitment projects in Iraq, neighboring countries, and significant foreign fighter source countries.

- Approximately \$1 million will support *Hedayah*, the international center for CVE excellence in Abu Dhabi, through specialized training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups, particularly with reference to the Middle East.
- With up to \$1 million, CVE will continue providing targeted small grants, under the Local Grants Program (LGP) to build the capacity of local partners, including civil society groups, in at-risk communities.
- Approximately \$1 million will be used to support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation, including oversight for the Local Grants Program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

CT's NADR-funded programs are designed to cultivate civilian partners around the world capable of dealing with terrorist challenges within their borders effectively within a rule-of-law framework. In weak states, terrorists can cultivate safe havens and operate across borders, thereby threatening national and regional stability. CT designs, oversees, and manages programs to build the capacity of civilian actors to detect, disrupt, and deter terrorist activities, as well as prosecute and incarcerate terrorist suspects while respecting human rights and engaging vulnerable communities. CT's NADR programming focuses on countries and regions that serve as sources of financing, recruitment, transit, or safe haven for terrorist organizations and individuals affiliated with such groups. There are five major anti-terrorism programs funded through the NADR accounts and managed by the CT Bureau: the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program, the Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE) program, the Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program, the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program, the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI), and the Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP).

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): From prevention of terrorist attacks to terrorist attack response, ATA helps partner nations build critical capabilities across a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills. NADR/ATA funds will continue to provide training courses, consultations, seminars, and equipment relevant to investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident management, and cyber security. As terrorist networks continue to adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA will continue to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meet evolving threats. The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification. This funding request, totaling \$33 million in FY 2016, covers crucial program support and administration costs that allow the ATA program to remain dynamic and state-of-the-art in order to address evolving terrorist threats.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$6.5 million in ATA funds requested will support new course development, including course revisions and rewrites, course evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and ongoing curriculum development/oversight-related travel. Of this amount, up to \$4.5 million will be used for the final field testing (or "pilot testing") of new and updated counterterrorism training products prior to their formal addition to the curriculum. The ATA partner nations which may receive such pilot training courses – based on validated need, policy objectives, and English-speaking capability – include the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.
- ATA funds totaling approximately \$25.4 million will be used for program administration and support, including telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. Funds will also support the ATA classroom and boardroom audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, and general supplies for training activities, and will fund contractor salaries, travel, and

management of the ATA warehouse, where materials procured for train and equip programs are staged and inspected for quality control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations before being transported to end users.

- Funds totaling approximately \$0.9 million will go towards conducting capabilities assessments and program evaluation and monitoring activities, to ensure that programs are building the capacity of partner nations and CT is meeting its stated goals and objectives.
- Approximately \$0.1 million is requested for equipment such as cyber computer labs, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other equipment grants.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE): CTE program funds are used to build the capacity of regional, multilateral, and international bodies to promote effective counterterrorism policies and programs, as well as build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil society. Working with and through regional and multilateral bodies has multiple benefits; increasing the engagement of U.S. partners and allies, reducing the financial burden on the United States, and enhancing the legitimacy of U.S. and partner counterterrorism efforts. In FY 2016, CTE funding will support a spectrum of CT initiatives and training to build the capacity of foreign partners in the following areas: strengthening criminal justice institutions to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism; countering the global phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters; supporting victims of terrorism and prison de-radicalization; strengthening border security, including travel document security; countering terrorist financing, including kidnapping for ransom (KFR); improving global supply-chain security; strengthening maritime and aviation security; protecting critical infrastructure and countering terrorist use of the Internet; and implementing the UN Global CT Strategy and UN Security Council resolutions related to counterterrorism.

CTE funds help ensure the necessary international architecture is in place to address evolving terrorism threats, particularly by investing in the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and related institutions. Since its launch in 2011, the GCTF brings together civilian-focused CT policymakers and practitioners from different national departments and agencies to set priorities, mobilize resources, and assist partners in becoming more capable. The Forum has identified essential priorities and developed eleven sets of good practices in a variety of CT disciplines while identifying new capacity-building opportunities and facilitating improved coordination among donors, to encourage more coherent and strategic international engagement in key countries and regions. The Forum has inspired the establishment of three international institutions, all of which now exist as independent institutions: IIJ, GCERF, and *Hedayah*. CTE supports continued efforts to promote these institutions and build critical regional CT cooperation and capacity.

Key Interventions:

- \$2 million – CTE funding will support programs at the IIJ in Malta to train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials from transition countries in North and West Africa and the Middle East on preventing and responding to terrorist activity and other security challenges within a rule-of-law framework.
- CTE funding will support wide range of practitioner-focused GCTF activities in key regions, as well as the implementation of GCTF good practices on CT-related criminal justice and other international CT standards and norms.
- CTE funding will continue to be directed towards multilateral and regional fora, including the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch, the UN's Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Counterterrorism Centre, as well as NGOs.
- \$100,000 - A portion of this funding will support CTE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Counterterrorism Finance (CTF): CT uses a range of tools and programs to isolate and weaken terrorist groups and their support networks. The Bureau leads Department of State efforts to designate terrorist organizations and individuals, including freezing their financial assets and blocking their financial transactions. CT also helps build the capacity of foreign partners to detect illicit funds, especially those from terrorist organizations emanating from, transiting through, or entering their countries, by helping them identify deficiencies in their national anti-money laundering (AML) and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) regimes and building knowledge and skills to address those deficiencies. In addition to providing practical training, CTF's capacity building programs emphasize mentorship and follow-up.

The CTF program will focus primarily on "priority" countries – those affected by terrorist financing who have the political will to address the problem. CTF funding will be used to help host countries build their AML/CFT legal frameworks to meet the international standards established by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the UN, including establishing and implementing sound financial regulatory systems covering both the formal and informal sectors; developing effective financial intelligence units that can identify illicit financing, analyze suspicious transactions, and disseminate information; and equipping law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges to investigate and develop evidence to prosecute and adjudicate AML/CFT cases.

Federal agencies such as the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigations will implement these programs, along with several non-governmental organizations. In addition, some CTF programs will be targeted to address specific challenges relating to foreign fighters and KFR.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7 million to continue to fund CTF-focused Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) at U.S. embassies in priority countries who focus on building national and regional AML/CFT legal frameworks.
- Up to \$2 million to provide specialized training in stemming cross-border financial crimes to foreign intelligence, law enforcement, and judicial authorities.
- Up to \$3 million to implement training that involves assessments, training, mentoring, and train-the-trainer components to bolster and sustain the capacity of priority countries to investigate and prosecute terrorist financing and to strengthen the capacity of those countries to confiscate and properly dispose of assets from TF investigations.
- Up to \$1 million to design and implement courses and workshops, such as the current "Comprehensive Exchange," to bring together national and regional agencies to cooperate to address TF threats, including combating foreign fighters, kidnapping for ransom, and virtual currencies, as well as implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1267.
- \$700,000 for grant funds to international organizations, NGOs, and federal agencies to provide assessments, typologies, and mentoring.
- Utilize a portion (up to \$300,000) of the funds for program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CT uses NADR funding to build the CVE capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, complementing ESF-funded programs. CT will continue to use NADR funding to build the capabilities of law-enforcement entities in priority regions to counter violent extremism and build strong ties with vulnerable communities. For example, NADR-funded community-oriented policing projects involve law enforcement in trust-building activities with at-risk communities through mentoring, leadership, and violence-prevention activities. CT will also continue to

use NADR funds to provide technical assistance to justice sector officials on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists, including incarcerated individuals and returning foreign fighters.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$1.5 million in NADR funds will expand CVE's community-oriented policing efforts, including in countries where ISIL and other violent extremists are recruiting and radicalizing youth to violence, and where police engagement with at-risk communities is not otherwise supported or implemented. These efforts will implement and sustain the Global Counterterrorism Forum Good Practices on Community Engagement and Community-Orientated Policing as Tools to Counter Violent Extremism.
- Approximately \$0.5 million will continue to support training for prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate signs of radicalization to violence in their facilities, as well as training in how to work with incarcerated terrorists to disengage from violent extremist behavior and sustain that disengagement post-release.
- Building on recent lessons learned and further evaluation, approximately \$0.7 million will continue to support small grants under the Local Grants Program designed to build law enforcement capacity to (1) use traditional and social media to develop and disseminate counter-narratives or messages to violent extremist ones; (2) partner with women, victims organizations, religious leaders, and civil society on CVE initiatives; and (3) coordinate and work with non-law enforcement civilian institutions (e.g., social service ministries and agencies) on CVE activities.
- Approximately \$0.3 million will support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation, including oversight for the local grants program.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): CT uses RSI funding to foster regional law-enforcement cooperation and advance innovative capacity-building programs. RSI provides a flexible source of funding to respond to major gaps or opportunities identified by U.S. embassies. CT will continue to use RSI funds to address the most urgent terrorism challenges, in particular stemming the flow of foreign fighters to Syria and Iraq, countering terrorist safe havens in key regions and countries (e.g., South Asia, Yemen, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel and Maghreb regions of Africa), countering ISIL's messaging and recruitment, and countering terrorism by Iran and Hizballah.

Key Interventions:

- Programming geared toward enhancing partner nation capability to set up interagency intelligence fusion centers.
- Assistance and mentor-based training to foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judiciary to develop capacity to better investigate, prosecute, and handle terrorism and complex crime cases.
- Support for regional initiatives tackling priority CT issues such as countering the foreign terrorist fighter threat, kidnapping for ransom, and border security.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): CT uses TIP funding to provide a state-of-the-art border security system, known as the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES), and associated host-nation training to 22 key CT priority countries to help them identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel. In FY 2014, approximately 323,000 passengers per day were processed through PISCES systems around the world. In FY 2014, the number of Ports of Entry (POEs) using upgraded biometric PISCES systems to process travelers increased from 85 to 102, or 64 percent of active PISCES POEs. The increased use of biometrics has greatly strengthened the ability of PISCES partner countries to detect or deter terrorists traveling under alias identities or false documentation. They have also further constrained terrorist groups' efforts to plan and implement operations, and to establish safe havens.

TIP funding will support the expansion of PISCES programs in other high-CT-priority countries,

potentially including Cameroon, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, and the Philippines, as resources, security, and political conditions permit. In FY 2014, Mali became the 22nd country to begin implementation of the PISCES system. CT has received an increasing number of requests by current partner nations for additional PISCES installations and enhanced capabilities for PISCES to interface and network with host nation and international databases. In FY 2014, TIP successfully deployed in selected East and West African countries a transportable and self-contained version of the PISCES system, designated as “PISCES Portable.” This portable system is a cost-effective way for partner nations to expand border screening to remote locations lacking the facilities and infrastructure needed to support a fixed PISCES system. TIP funding will be used to expand the use of such portable systems at key land border-crossing points. In FY 2014, TIP also initiated a pilot program to establish back-up solar power generation for suitable PISCES installations, for use at locations where power is unreliable.

Key Interventions:

- With the requested funds, CT will support software and hardware upgrades needed to maintain the system as a state-of-the-art border control system in existing partner countries, offer PISCES to new partners, selectively expand the PISCES footprint based on CT priority, and respond to partner requests for new information sharing capabilities.
- After the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Kenya, several PISCES partner nations including Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania indicated interest in system enhancements that would allow them to share data regionally in a secure, real-time environment. In response, TIP proposes to invest \$2 million to develop and pilot a capability in PISCES for International Information Sharing Partnerships (IISP). With the IISP, PISCES would establish a multinational platform to support enhanced CT cooperation.
- TIP will expand the deployment of second generation PISCES Portable systems in key CT partner nations, with an emphasis on East and West Africa.
- Based on results of a planned pilot for an Advanced Passenger Information (API) capability, TIP will incorporate API capability into the PISCES baseline and offer it to PISCES partner nations on a cost-sharing basis.
- A portion of requested funding will support TIP program development (including the option of providing a U.S.-generated watch list), program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Counter Terrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF): \$390.0 million in CTPF funds will build sustainable partnerships and employ targeted interventions to contain, counter, and prevent terrorism and violent extremism. The request builds on existing authorities but provides the Department with flexibility to transfer funds to other State Department foreign assistance accounts to support three strategic objectives: (1) Preventing and Countering Terrorist Safe Havens, (2) Addressing Foreign Fighter Flows, and (3) Countering Iranian-Sponsored Terrorism.

Funds will be used to support partner efforts to reduce or control terrorist safe havens, as well as combat support and recruitment networks in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South and Central Asia, and other select countries as required to protect the national security of the United States. These projects will be calibrated to address complex threats and local conditions. Programs will build the CT capacity of our partners to respond to and manage terrorist threats in a rule of law framework, and more broadly address the underlying conditions fueling violent extremism. CTPF funds will be targeted towards regions, countries, communities, and other relevant actors where a serious or emerging terrorist threat exists that endangers U.S. interests, is likely to destabilize a viable partner, or will undermine regional stability.

Funds will be used to support partner efforts to stop the flow of foreign fighters to join groups such as Al-Nusrah or the Islamic State of Iraq and to prepare for foreign fighters’ potential return. Funds will

support efforts to help partner governments develop and implement appropriate legal regimes, address terrorist travel via targeted train and equip programs, and expand ongoing Global Counterterrorism Forum initiatives and rehabilitation programs.

Funds will be used to build law-enforcement capacity to counter Hizballah's external networks, assist governments in countering Iranian and Hizballah-related terrorist financing and illicit activities (including through the development of sanctions regimes), and enable key partners to limit Iran's ability to build effective terrorist networks and militia forces, such as Kata'ib Hizballah and Asai'ib al-Haq, as well as constrain their reach.

Countering and preventing violent extremism will be among the most critical areas of focus for State in the CTPF. Efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism will be based on the most current assessments and will prioritize those areas where threats are acute, including where safe-havens already exist, places associated with emerging threats, and areas where terrorists exploit underlying political and socio-economic weaknesses. In addition, efforts will be concentrated in areas of greatest impact on U.S. security and those most ripe for intervention. However, determining the precise allocation of CTPF funds to specific efforts to counter and prevent violent extremism is premature at this stage, given how rapidly the terrorist threat has been evolving. The precise programming allocations will be determined by an interagency process based on our assessment of the threat, our partners' capabilities, and critical civilian gaps.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT remains committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its activities and continues to make strides in managing for results. Over the past two years, the Bureau has stood up an M&E team to expand Results-Based Management approach and created a CT M&E Guide, which serves as a general reference tool and will be instrumental in enhancing monitoring and evaluation of CT projects. In FY 2014, the Bureau created a Monitoring Working Group to share best practices and lessons learned, undertook two comprehensive, country-level monitoring trips, conducted site visits to multiple projects in the field, and instituted a requirement that all projects clearly articulate objectives tied to Bureau goals, specify activities that support those objectives, and establish performance measures designed to determine progress. In addition, CT conducted one external evaluation and has planned two more to be implemented in 2015. These evaluations provide insights into past program performance and effectiveness that will be applied in future across all CT programs.

Highlighted below are specific examples of monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by CT programs over the last year:

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program's monitoring and evaluation activities include the extensive site visits, assessments, evaluations, course reviews, and other activities outlined below.

- In FY 2015, the CT Bureau plans to evaluate the mentoring/advising model currently used in ATA's program in Afghanistan. This evaluation, the third evaluation of ATA programming, is expected to generate a case study of best practices and lessons learned that can improve the ATA strategic and programmatic framework for building effective, sustainable CT capacities in other ATA partner nations.
- The ATA program conducted 15 capabilities assessments in FY 2014 that looked at ATA assistance in each country at all levels, from policy and strategy to implementation and operations, including partner nation political will and sustainability of the training provided. These assessments were designed to inform the overall direction of a country program and ensure the country program is

being implemented effectively given the country's unique law enforcement system.

- CT staff conducted on-site visits to monitor CT programs in Mauritania and Niger in FY 2014. These trips yielded findings and recommendations that will improve program delivery, reporting, and coordination between Posts, Diplomatic Security, and CT.
- Independent evaluations were also carried out for nine ATA courses in FY 2014. Evaluations measure all aspects of learning and focus on whether the course goals and learning objectives are properly reflected in course content and the Course Design. The findings, best practices, and lessons learned have been incorporated into course and curriculum design and will improve ATA's ability to achieve results.
- Staff from Diplomatic Security's Office of Antiterrorism Assistance conduct frequent site visits to each partner nation on a regular basis. Each course implemented in the field is attended by a U.S. Embassy official from the Regional Security Office.
- Finally, CT and DS established a joint planning group in FY 2014 to review and improve existing planning and performance measurement. The group aims to develop new processes as necessary to ensure that the program substantially contributes to broader U.S. strategic goals and builds measurable, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity in partner law enforcement entities. Selected accomplishments to date include enhancements in strategic planning and program design/development, such as new pre-assessment scoping guidance, opportunity analysis, and standard operating procedures for strategic goals, programmatic objectives, and performance management plans.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE): The nature of multilateral capacity-building presents specific monitoring challenges, as there tend to be multiple actors working concurrently or consecutively to build upon others' interventions. Outcomes are difficult to attribute to any specific project, but over the continuum, and with the assistance of focused evaluations, CT will be able to ascertain how each intervention advanced efforts toward U.S. government and international priorities.

- For each program implementer, CTE expects continuous monitoring and evaluations to be conducted after each project activity. CTE has successfully encouraged its implementers to include in project budgets sufficient funding to undertake independent evaluations in the final stages of implementation of the grant.
- At an output level, CTE measures the number of officials trained and the number of activities conducted that promote the adoption of counterterrorism policies and practices. At the outcome level, CTE measures the extent to which capacity building efforts lead to the development, adoption, and/or implementation of new practices, processes, and approaches.
- CTE closely monitors participating countries' political will and absorptive capacity, as well as their ability to effectively and independently apply best practices in order to achieve the intended outcomes defined between CT and the program implementers.

Counterterrorism Financing (CTF): CTF staff continue to build the monitoring capacity of the office's implementing partners while overseeing enhancements to CTF's monitoring systems. CTF requires from implementers provision of after-action reports once the training or exercise takes place, as well as quarterly reports that describe the status of each of the obligated projects and updated data on the performance measures used to assess progress towards project objectives. CTF recently worked with DOJ's OPDAT to develop a list of standard indicators to assess project performance and established a requirement that CTF-funded RLAs provide weekly or bi-weekly reports describing their activities for the period as well as anticipated future activities. CTF maintains frequent contact via phone, email and meetings with its implementers to track current and planned programs and exercises. In addition, CTF staff conducts monitoring visits to assess training programs and attends interagency and international meetings in which CTF program activities are discussed. A CTF planning tool has been developed to identify AML/CFT deficiencies in host countries. That tool, along with others in various stages of

design, will be used to develop country-based, multi-year strategies based on identified needs are consistent with U.S. government policy priorities. These monitoring tools will also serve as the basis for developing evaluations of priority activities and countries, including the second CTF evaluation set to commence in the first quarter of FY 2015.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CVE is a nascent field, as are the related attempts at M&E. It remains challenging to establish causal links between specific CVE programming and reduced sympathy and support for terrorism in a given context. Nevertheless, at the project level, CVE is working to develop an M&E approach that moves beyond measuring outputs to assessing outcomes. Extensive and ongoing monitoring – and initial evaluation – of CVE programs demonstrates early signs of positive impact, as outlined below.

- **Broad CT/CVE M&E Efforts:** In order to provide more support and guidance to U.S. Embassies, Missions, and implementing partners, CT/CVE created and disseminated standardized M&E resources, including a list of illustrative indicators, a Performance Monitoring Plan template, and more specific quarterly and final project report guidelines to support project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. CT/CVE, in collaboration with the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, is holding a CVE Workshop for posts in November 2014 to instruct posts on developing effective CVE projects with a robust M&E component.
- **CVE Local Grants Program (LGP):** CT/CVE provides funds of up to \$0.1 million to support CVE proposals submitted by U.S. Embassies and Missions. Each proposal lists a specific desired outcome, expressed as an end-state, which can be credibly attributed to the project. Any project has at least one, but preferably two, measurable indicators that could support a claim of progress toward the desired outcome. One common way to measure an indicator is before-and-after surveys of participants' attitudes and/or behaviors.
- During FY 2014, CT/CVE conducted a site visit to a project in Sabah, Malaysia focused on building community resilience via an implementing partner that organizes thematically-focused workshops for community leaders and law enforcement. The site visit allowed CT/CVE to observe the workshop and engage with participants and stakeholders. CT/CVE was able to witness first-hand the impact of the project on communities, as well as on key stakeholders within the Malaysian government. While meeting with Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM) officials, CT/CVE learned that this project created a sustainable platform for the newly established ESSCOM to engage with its constituent communities. Not only has ESSCOM been more willing to engage, senior ESSCOM officials have routinely participated in the workshops. These engagements also helped identify the need for ESSCOM to have an enduring presence within communities; currently, for example, ESSCOM does not have police stations and therefore is not a part of the everyday security apparatus.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by field-based CT/RSI Regional Coordinators, and occasionally by Washington-based staff. RSI requires regular reporting from project implementers and makes appropriate funding allocation decisions based on both the results reported by the implementers and the assessments of CT staff. In line with the ongoing CT monitoring and evaluation effort, RSI selects several projects per fiscal year to monitor. The monitoring can be conducted by CT staff or contracted personnel.

Examples of projects monitored include the RSI-funded border post at the Djibouti-Somalia border at Loyada and the recently completed evaluation of the ongoing RSI-funded Algeria forensics/investigations program being implemented by the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program. The Djibouti monitoring visit was conducted by CT-based RSI staff, along with Embassy Djibouti personnel. The Algerian forensics lab evaluation was undertaken by a third-party contractor with participation by CT-based RSI staff and Embassy Algiers personnel, and was commissioned to document the effectiveness and impact of this program.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): TIP implements several program M&E activities:

- TIP maintains a 24/7 Help Desk for host nation managers or technicians to contact regarding problems or issues that may arise with their PISCES system.
- TIP sends a technical team to each PISCES country on an annual basis; higher priority countries receive more than one technical visit per year. Prior to each technical trip, management holds an Operational Readiness Review with the technical team to identify trip objectives, lay out the work schedule, and note any performance or security risks. These trips allow the technical team to assess how well the system is being used, check equipment inventories, and determine any need to address training or equipment shortcomings. Upon completion of the trip, the technical team meets with management for an after-action review to assess whether the objectives were fully met. If serious issues are reported, program management may contact the U.S. Embassy as appropriate with follow-up requests.
- When an initial PISCES installation is deployed in a new country or when a major new capability is added to the PISCES system, TIP sends an Independent Verification and Validation (IV & V) team to confirm that the installation was performed correctly and is functioning as designed. The IV&V team also determines whether host nation personnel were properly trained to use the new system and confirms that the software and hardware are performing in the expected manner.
- TIP endeavors to schedule an annual managerial visit to each PISCES country. Program managers meet with Embassy and host nation officials to seek candid feedback on system performance, discuss planned system improvements and agree on a work program and schedule for the coming year. These managerial visits allow for closer monitoring, evaluation, and alignment of U.S. and host nation program goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CT Bureau recently stood up an Office of Strategy, Plans, and Initiatives (SPI) to review on an ongoing basis how the Bureau's programs and activities are advancing the Bureau's strategic goals, strategic objectives, and performance goals. The SPI office will work with program managers to monitor how CT's programs across funding lines are promoting strategic objectives in key countries and regions. For example, SPI oversaw a pilot "CT Deep Dive" in Indonesia in 2014 that looked at existing projects, country needs and capacity in order to develop a three- to five-year strategic programming plan for that country. Going forward, SPI will conduct these in-depth reviews on priority countries and regions to better inform policy and programmatic choices.

The CT Bureau also continues to augment the Project Activity Management System, a repository of CT programming information as well as an online vehicle to track a project's life cycle and serve as an analytical tool to inform programming decisions. CT will continue to use M&E mechanisms – site visit reports, project results, assessments, evaluation findings, and recommendations – to tailor future programs in FY 2015 and beyond. Below are examples of how CT programs used monitoring and evaluation materials to inform its budget and programmatic choices.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): Information from evaluations, assessments, and course revisions has been used in the following ways:

- The 15 capabilities assessments conducted in 2014 led to changes and refinements in strategic and programmatic direction for ATA programming in all partner nations assessed. A recent field assessment of the program in Indonesia, for example, provided critical awareness – through onsite observation and interaction with officers – of the comparative capabilities of various police units. Additionally, field monitoring yielded granular information on relevant issues like organizational structure, human resources, and budget, which will shape and focus the ATA program's efforts to allocate resources and training toward the most appropriate units.
- The monitoring visits to Mauritania and Niger in 2014 yielded a number of important insights that are

now shaping future course design and planning. In Mauritania, the monitoring team found that the ATA program would benefit from more narrowly-scoped strategic priorities and workplans, and that the Mauritians have reached a skill level at which additional mentoring activities would be useful. These findings will influence future strategic planning and programming decisions.

- The results of all nine course evaluations in 2014 were used to update course curricula and modernize both course content and delivery methodology in accordance with adult learning theory. For example, as a result of an FY 2014 external review for the Protection of National Leadership course in which several participants were observed to lack comprehensive driving experience, enhanced visuals were added to presentations to assist with the identification of the important components of an automobile and demonstrate how to apply the skills necessary to operate a motor vehicle safely. Additionally, videos on Vehicle Emergency Evacuation procedures were added to the supplemental Protection of National Leadership driving module to increase knowledge of participants on specialized protective driving maneuvers.

Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies (CTE): CTE's M&E approach is predicated on measuring the results and impact of CTE program and activity objectives. This approach allows CTE to ensure projects are delivered to the intended institutions and beneficiaries as prescribed by the collaboratively developed Statements of Work, which include project objectives tied to CT goals, activities and performance measures at the output and outcome level. CTE's concerted monitoring activities, in conjunction with monitoring conducted by CTE's implementers, provides data for analysis that encourages informed, strategic decisions on current and future budgets, policies and programs.

Analysis of the monitoring data collected, both qualitative and quantitative, facilitates understanding of the levels of political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies to counter terrorism. Through these activities, CT will strengthen multilateral organizations' ability to promote more effective policies and programs by working with other government agencies, NGOs, and civil society.

Countering Terrorism Financing (CTF): The CTF unit continues, modifies, or discontinues programs based on the results of reporting, monitoring and evaluation of its funded programs, and the terrorist finance environment in a given country. These decisions are made after thorough analysis of both implementer past performance and the ability of the given approach to achieve results. For example, successful projects serve as models for future programming and are expanded for greater impact; projects that demonstrate utility but do not fully achieve results receive adjustments in design and approach; and projects that cease to be a priority or respond to issues that are being covered by other donors are discontinued. CTF uses information from site visits to refine program needs and revise future iterations of a particular project. CT evaluations of Bureau-funded programs provide insights and recommendations and identify best practices that will lead to changes in CTF project design and a broader strategic approach, which will in turn have budgetary ramifications.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): For each project, CT/CVE requires implementing partners to elaborate an M&E plan and allot five percent of project budget to M&E of results. CVE M&E plans are developed during project design and clearly specify project objectives, project outputs (lower-level, tangible deliverables), project outcomes (deeper level of results capturing participants' level of learning, their actions post-training, and the results of those actions) and data sources used for measuring project performance and results (e.g., surveys, focus groups). In addition, project implementers are required to submit after-action, quarterly, and final reports, along with financial reports of their activities. Failure to submit these reports will result in withdrawal of funding for the next reporting period. An ability to report project outputs and outcomes that demonstrate a high degree of goal achievement may lead to an extension of the grant and hiring of the implementing partner for additional CVE activities.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): RSI routinely utilizes performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices.

- Under the auspices of Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Sahel Region Capacity-Building Working Group, RSI funded two events in FY 2014 that focused on strengthening border security capabilities and cooperation in the Maghreb and the Sahel. These workshops brought together key stakeholders from the participating countries to discuss the current operational challenges, including the issues of communication and coordination, as well as ways to strengthen the necessary legal/policy frameworks to enable more effective counterterrorism cooperation across shared borders. Both events sought to encourage the development of a comprehensive approach to border security in the Maghreb/Sahel, specifically in the realm of cross-border hot pursuit of suspected terrorists and other criminals. These trainings led to the development of a framework that will serve as a guide for future bilateral agreements on border security and cooperation. CT was closely involved in the planning and implementation of these trainings, and CT staff will remain engaged to make sure that the outcomes of this project will be utilized to shape CT-funded programs beginning in 2015.
- Ongoing program monitoring conducted in FY 2014 indicated several implementers could not complete the projects they had previously undertaken due to various programmatic and/or political considerations. This change in events led CT to pull back the funding from the implementers in question and re-allocate funds toward other implementers and projects. CT is utilizing the lessons learned to reframe the way forward with regard to working with the implementing partners in question.

CT will continue to use information gathered from monitoring activities, including site visits by CT staff, the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators, and reporting from project implementers, to shape funding decisions in FY 2015 and 2016. RSI programming will aim to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, develop a common strategic approach to address counterterrorism issues, form a basis for closer cooperation between and among regional partner nations and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): In response to growing requests by partner nations for a capability to screen for terrorists in remote areas where infrastructure is inadequate to support a standard fixed PISCES system, TIP commissioned a competitiveness study by an outside contractor. From the study options presented, management chose to pilot three platforms: PISCES Lite, PISCES Portable, and PISCES Mobile, with each subjected to rigorous lab and domestic field testing. PISCES Lite, the largest and most complicated of the three options, ranked low on cost/benefit and reliability analysis and was dropped from further consideration before it was deployed overseas. PISCES Portable and PISCES Mobile were successfully field tested in FY 2013 in Tanzania and Kenya. Evaluations from the field from host nation end users has led to the consolidation of the PISCES Portable system from two hardened cases to one which has been lightened to enable it to be transported as checked luggage. Given the operational success of the PISCES Portable in two African countries in FY 2014, the program plans to purchase significant numbers of the improved PISCES Portable units in FY 2015 to meet growing host nation demand.

It was determined that the PISCES Mobile needed more user-friendly (i.e., simpler) features to enable host-nation officials to efficiently process and screen travelers. In addition, program management is exploring a viable business process to enable PISCES Mobile to fit within the overall PISCES country business model before reaching a decision on whether to invest major program resources.

In the case of one PISCES country, the IV&V team determined that host nation officers had failed the scenario-based testing for new biometric upgrades. Remedial training was offered to the host nation, but later technical team visits determined that host nation officers still failed to use the biometric upgrades in a consistent manner. After a managerial visit in which the issue was discussed with host nation officials,

it was decided that no further expansion of the PISCES system will occur in this country until the host nation demonstrates the political will to improve its biometric collection performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CT Bureau recently stood up an Office of Strategy, Plans, and Initiatives (SPI) to review on an ongoing basis how the Bureau's programs and activities are advancing the Bureau's strategic goals, strategic objectives, and performance goals. The SPI office will work with program managers to monitor how CT's programs across funding lines are promoting strategic objectives in key countries and regions. For example, SPI oversaw a pilot "CT Deep Dive" in Indonesia in 2014 that looked at existing projects, country needs and capacity in order to develop a three- to five-year strategic programming plan for that country. Going forward, SPI will conduct these in-depth reviews on priority countries and regions to better inform policy and programmatic choices.

The CT Bureau also continues to augment the Project Activity Management System, a repository of CT programming information as well as an online vehicle to track a project's life cycle and serve as an analytical tool to inform programming decisions. CT will continue to use M&E mechanisms – site visit reports, project results, assessments, evaluation findings, and recommendations – to tailor future programs in FY 2015 and beyond. Below are examples of how CT programs used monitoring and evaluation materials to inform its budget and programmatic choices.

ATA: Information from evaluations, assessments, and course revisions has been used in the following ways:

- The 15 capabilities assessments conducted in 2014 led to changes and refinements in strategic and programmatic direction for ATA programming in all partner nations assessed. A recent field assessment of the program in Indonesia, for example, provided critical awareness – through onsite observation and interaction with officers – of the comparative capabilities of various police units. Additionally, field monitoring yielded granular information on relevant issues like organizational structure, human resources, and budget, which will shape and focus the ATA program's efforts to allocate resources and training toward the most appropriate units.
- The monitoring visits to Mauritania and Niger in 2014 yielded a number of important insights that are now shaping future course design and planning. In Mauritania, the monitoring team found that the ATA program would benefit from more narrowly-scoped strategic priorities and workplans, and that the Mauritians have reached a skill level at which additional mentoring activities would be useful. These findings will influence future strategic planning and programming decisions.
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State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting freedom and democracy and protecting respect for human rights around the world are central elements of U.S. foreign policy. DRL has the policy lead within the U.S. government for advancing human rights and democracy. In support of these goals, DRL conducts foreign assistance programs, primarily in support of civil society partners to help build sustainable democratic institutions that respect the rights of all citizens. DRL's foreign assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, with a specific focus on human rights and civil society programming. DRL will continue to focus its activities in countries where governments commit egregious human rights violations, democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, and governments are undemocratic or in transition. The bureau's programmatic strategy primarily is to work with local civil society, including independent media, to enable those already striving to strengthen democratic institutions and promote accountability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,500	*	60,000	-10,500
Democracy Fund	70,500	*	-	-70,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	60,000	60,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

DRL supports the efforts of reformers in new and fragile democracies, strengthens democratic institutions, promotes respect for the rule of law in crisis, and develops rule of law infrastructure to protect human rights. As political space opens around the globe, the bureau's programs maximize those opportunities and expand its work with civil society actors and with governments to build the capacity and expertise necessary to realize the full potential of these countries. With respect to transitional justice, DRL strives to restore the relationship between citizens and the state in countries where a legacy of gross human rights violations impacts individual and community participation in democratic processes.

Key Interventions:

- The Global Transitional Justice Fund will continue to fund innovative programs to support accountability for human rights violations and atrocities. Programs will help to combat impunity and create the foundation for stable democratic transitions by engaging citizens in transitional justice processes that restore their relationship with formerly abusive state institutions.
- U.S. assistance will provide support political parties to understand how to and to strengthen their issue-based work with constituencies for which civil society organizations advocate.

DRL will continue to provide quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen openings to promote positive reforms and promote human rights. DRL will provide U.S. leadership in promoting a free and open Internet and will continue to sustain its support in China, the bureau's largest country assistance program, and fund a range of projects that complement U.S. policy of principled engagement and emphasize areas where financial support from the Chinese government is improbable, i.e. protecting populations at risk. Programs will promote the rights of the most marginalized members of Chinese society, including ethnic minorities, religious minorities, migrant workers, persons with

disabilities, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) persons.

Other DRL programs will continue to support advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes; teaching tolerance and acceptance; and building capacity to advocate for human rights violations, including monitoring and documenting human rights issues; and direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes violations.

Internet Freedom (IF): DRL will program 15 percent of its foreign assistance budget on Internet freedom activities, which at the FY 2016 request level for DRL would be \$9.0 million. The Bureau supports those on the front lines advancing Internet freedom. Programming is guided by the Department's Internet freedom strategy, and the Department consults closely with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: (1) technology to expand open and uncensored access to information and communication; (2) helping users, particularly in hostile environments, both online and offline to better protect themselves by enabling them to share content with each other and the outside world through digital training and support with less opportunity for interference by repressive regimes; (3) supporting policy and advocacy projects that target countries with sufficient political space for advocacy but which are moving in a non-democratic direction on Internet freedom; and (4) overall research on the state of Internet freedom and evaluations of existing IF initiatives.

The total amount of the FY 2016 internet freedom request is \$18.0 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within the Department of State and USAID: \$9.0 million in DRL, \$7.0 million in Near East Regional Democracy program, and \$2 million in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will invest in research that provides real-time updates to activists on new Internet restrictions.
- U.S. assistance will support technology tools that protect activists' information and their contacts from being tracked by malicious third parties.
- The FY 2016 request will fund technologies that enable secure documentation of human rights violations and abuses via mobile phones.
- DRL will sponsor organizations to conduct digital safety trainings that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support IF advocacy mentoring to organizations in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.

Rapid Response Funds: The United States will provide \$6.0 million in DRL fund to support a range of rapid response programs that provide quick financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society organizations, as well as individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Key Intervention:

- DRL will support the following Rapid Response funds in FY 2016: Lifeline (provides emergency assistance to civil society organizations); Dignity for All (for LGBT activists); Justice Defenders (to assist human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (to provide training on how to operate safely in difficult environments); and the Global Gender-Based Violence Initiative (for survivors of the most egregious cases of gender-based violence).

China: The United States will provide \$8.4 million in DRL funds to support the development of civil society, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work toward developing a functioning open government information system in China and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in local government decision-making.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and labor rights to help China's legal system become more transparent and fair and to uphold worker rights in factories.

International Religious Freedom: The United States will provide \$3.0 million in DRL funds to uphold a basic universal human right that also serves as a source of stability in countries worldwide. DRL will support interfaith cooperation and counter religious intolerance and violent extremism by supporting programs that help civil society and governments develop and implement legal and policy protections to safeguard religious freedom. Programs also will help to ensure accountability for religious-based violence, advocate for legal protections for religious minorities, and promote societal respect for religious diversity. DRL also will provide support and resources to religious freedom defenders and victims of religious freedom abuses in countries where governments persecute, harass or silence individuals for their beliefs. Other programs will address expressions of intolerance, anti-Semitism, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws. DRL funding has helped increase public awareness of religious freedom issues through media outlets and opinion makers. DRL strengthens the capacity of religious leaders to promote inter-faith cooperation.

Key Intervention:

- DRL will support programs to address intolerance, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws that restrict religious expression. DRL will fund efforts to facilitate religious leaders from different faiths to effectively cooperate with one another and promote inter-faith collaboration, specifically in conflict-prone regions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 30 countries and as well as domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in Pakistan and Iraq, the Bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Islamabad and in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. To assess the effectiveness and results of programs, DRL strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan.

In FY 2014, DRL conducted several external evaluations that were assessing niche DRL programs at the portfolio level. The evaluations included providing technical assistance to grantees implementing programs in difficult operating environment to build their monitoring and evaluation skills, developing a comprehensive results framework and performance management plan on one of our rapid response mechanisms, and assessing the effectiveness of DRL's programs in high-priority countries. Several external evaluations awarded at the end of FY 2014 are underway. Additionally, a portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration to ensure program accountability, and to monitor grants worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, the bureau's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and examines the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. The annual review identifies challenging or problematic programs, and

highlights successes and good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make adjustments to the project activities to improve results. DRL reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

The findings and recommendations from the independent evaluations commissioned by DRL inform programmatic decisions. For example, a results framework developed during the process evaluation for one of DRL's rapid response funds now plays an integral role in determining which small grants are awarded under this particular initiative. A needs assessment of human rights programs in one of DRL's priority countries in South and Central Asia has helped inform decisions about how to address key human rights issues in that country for the upcoming years. Finally, external evaluations have identified areas to strengthen internal processes. As a result, DRL will deploy greater resources to augment its internal monitoring and evaluation capacity.

Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

ENR programs support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to address challenges involved in developing unconventional gas resources, power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity, and clean energy development through the creation of enabling environments for investment in renewable generation. Together, these programs counter poverty and lack of development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both. The programs support ENR's global diplomatic engagement to strengthen U.S. energy security as well as specific Administration energy initiatives, including the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), Connecting the Americas 2022, the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP), Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), the North American Leaders Summit, and Power Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,800	*	17,000	5,200
Economic Support Fund	11,800	*	17,000	5,200

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2016 request includes a total of \$17.0 million for ENR, of which \$11.0 million is non-initiative funding and \$6.0 million is GCCCI funding. Of the \$11 million non-initiative funding, \$5.5 million is for two energy governance programs – the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) and the Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP) – and \$5.5 million is for the Power Sector Program (PSP). The \$6.0 million GCCCI funding will support the development and strengthening of enabling environments for renewable energy generation. The increase of \$5.2 million from the FY 2014 Actual will enable ENR to unite its programmatic efforts with increasing diplomatic priorities related to energy governance and access, and permit the bureau to contribute its expertise to the GCCCI.

EGCI: The EGCI is a U.S. Department of State-led, U.S. interagency effort to provide technical and capacity building assistance to the host governments of countries with emerging or rapidly expanding oil and gas sectors. The EGCI seeks to assist countries in improving their ability to manage oil and gas sector resources responsibly and transparently, and for the benefit of national economic development. The EGCI program supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives and is tightly coordinated with U.S. overall bilateral energy relationships. EGCI assistance complements other reform efforts, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, and aims to coordinate with and leverage the work of other donors to every extent possible. The EGCI typically works in four areas of capacity-building: 1) technical – understanding the resource through the most appropriate technologies; 2) financial – responsible management of revenues from the sector; 3) legal – embedding international best practices into laws and regulations; 4) environmental – protecting people and the environment from sector impacts.

Benefiting countries may include: Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, and Ukraine.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal and technical guidance to support the implementation of reforms and policies that will promote good governance in the energy sector as well as a commercial environment conducive to attracting responsible investment.
- Activities will provide technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, and best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis and management; environmental management, land use planning, and leasing; and financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting and collection issues and budgeting processes.
- U.S. assistance will support visits by host governments to U.S. oil and gas development sites to familiarize key host-government officials with implementation of laws and regulations, and observation of licensing rounds and other transparent international best practices.
- The United States will facilitate regional dialogues on trans-boundary energy issues, including effectively managing cross-border resources to avoid conflict and maximize benefit.

UGTEP: The UGTEP is a Department of State-led interagency assistance program that provides technical assistance to countries seeking to develop their unconventional natural gas resources – shale gas, tight gas, and coal bed methane – safely and responsibly. The development of unconventional resources, including shale gas, has dramatically altered the U.S. domestic and global energy picture for the coming decades. By 2030, the U.S. Energy Information Agency projects that shale gas will represent 14 percent of global gas supplies. By working with countries to assess their unconventional resource potential, develop appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, and understand the unique safety, environmental, and social challenges associated with development of these resources, the UGTEP promotes greater energy security while supporting sustainable and transparent development of a country's resources.

In Europe and Eurasia, the UGTEP will work with countries to examine their unconventional gas potential and to develop the necessary legal, regulatory, and environmental frameworks to develop these resources, in order to contribute to the medium- and long-term energy security picture in Eastern Europe. Bilateral and regional work may include assistance to: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine.

In Asia, the UGTEP will continue to support the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP) and the LMI by providing regional workshops and engagements, as well as targeted bilateral assistance, which may include assistance to: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam.

In the Middle East, the UGTEP will support regional efforts to develop gas infrastructure and explore unconventional opportunities, which may include assistance to: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

In the Western Hemisphere, the UGTEP will support the development of the region's significant unconventional gas potential, including potential assistance to: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

In Africa, the UGTEP will work with South Africa as it analyzes and considers the development of its unconventional gas resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support regional government-to-government workshops that seek to share U.S. and international best practices regarding unconventional resource development.

- Activities will include technical visits, briefings, and workshops by U.S. experts to work with officials from relevant ministries in partner countries on regulatory, legal, and environmental issues.
- FY 2016 funds will support visitor programs to the United States by participant country government officials to observe first-hand the development of unconventional resources and community impacts.
- Programs will include workshops or seminars in cooperation with other countries that possess advanced experience in unconventional gas development.

PSP: The PSP seeks to expand energy access, stimulate development and deployment of renewable energy, and bring solvency to power sectors through targeted technical assistance. PSP assistance stimulates the flow of private capital into emerging power markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries. Technical assistance provided through the PSP fills gaps in ongoing or proposed donor work, builds on the results of prior donor reform efforts to help ensure their long-term success, jump-starts reforms in countries in which previous efforts have been less than successful, and identifies ways to catalyze private sector investment in reformed power sectors.

The PSP supports the Connecting the Americas 2022 initiative, which commits the United States, Colombia, and other Western Hemisphere countries to expand electrical interconnections in order to increase access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity for the region's 31 million citizens without it. The PSP also supports the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, which promotes a comprehensive, integrated approach to energy sector transformation and island-specific pathways towards achieving energy security. Assistance in the Western Hemisphere will target low carbon development, including gas, renewable energy such as geothermal, and electrical interconnection; strengthen the regional electricity market in Central America; and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy development and trade. Countries receiving assistance in the Western Hemisphere may include: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia.

The PSP also supports the USACEP, which aims to address energy poverty, energy efficiency, and energy access in the region, and the LMI, which will provide legal, technical, economic, and regulatory assistance to enable the development of regional markets, investment in power and gas infrastructure, regional regulatory planning for sustainable development, integration of clean energy and energy efficiency, and power trade in South Asia. Countries receiving assistance in Asia may include: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, and Vietnam.

In Africa, the PSP will support optimizing the use of low-carbon resources and increasing investment in power sector infrastructure in priority countries, including in support of the Power Africa initiative and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Africa Clean Energy Corridor initiative. The PSP will also bolster the stability of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and support development and interconnection coordination and linkage with the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP), where appropriate, to strengthen regional grids. ENR plans to provide assistance for certain SAPP countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia), certain EAPP countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania), and certain WAPP countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo).

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance and advisor support to develop innovative

financial mechanisms and regulatory frameworks to promote investment, optimize energy infrastructure development, and remove barriers to developing and deploying clean and alternative energy generation technology.

- U.S. assistance will support technical visits, workshops, and peer reviews by U.S. experts, including state public utility commissioners, to work with relevant foreign regulators, ministers, and system operators on revising regulatory, legal, and planning structures to further reforms and stimulate investment in the power sector.
- U.S. assistance will support legal, regulatory, and economic guidance for the development of tender and bidding processes for power projects, including procedures and mechanisms that will attract the most optimal investment for the region while protecting the government's resources and financial investment.
- Technical assistance and training by power sector experts will strengthen regulatory and planning organizations responsible for power sector management. Experts will discuss strategies and impart best practices for efficient management of national resources, the revenue that flows from those resources, and the potential investment in developing future resources.

Enabling Environments for Renewable Energy Generation: In order to address the needs of the 1.3 billion people lacking energy access, attract the \$20.8 trillion in investment requirements necessary to meet growing power demand by 2035, and catalyze unmet investment opportunities in clean energy generation and infrastructure, it will be necessary to deploy a holistic approach to technical support activities. This approach will need to identify commercial markets and technologies; involve the finance, energy, and donor community in identifying regions and prioritizing projects; and help implement improved regulatory structures, new project and structured finance mechanisms, and increased project management capacity.

ENR will support the clean energy pillar of the GCCI by helping enable countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through investments in clean energy via the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation. The issues addressed by ENR's GCCI funds may include enabling clean energy projects within regional power markets, so that they may increasingly integrate renewable energy and working to overcome barriers to geothermal development.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR requires implementing partners to provide quarterly performance and financial reports, including performance analysis that describes activities undertaken and progress toward the objectives outlined in the work plan for each country based upon the criteria noted in interagency agreements, grants, and contracts. Implementing partners are required to provide a cost estimate and work plan for each intended activity, which is compared with the after action trip and budget report. Program Managers write after action reports of each activity to inform future programming and strategies for engaging recipient governments. ENR is conducting an evaluation of UGTEP in FY 2015 to inform future planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Having completed its first full year of implementation, the PSP has identified the need to strengthen donor coordination in most PSP countries. The PSP has created a donor coordination matrix for Central America and has contributed to a coordination matrix in Vietnam and the Caribbean, in order to track relevant activities, to be completed by PSP and counterparts in respective organizations. The coordination matrix identifies opportunities for complementary work across multiple donors. PSP monitoring has further identified that technical modeling and analysis often requires a significant amount of data from country

organizations, yet those managing this data are often concerned that information may indicate they performed subpar work, making it difficult to attain documentation. To address the concerns regarding sensitive country data, the PSP outlines processes for keeping documentation confidential, including security protocols on implementers' databases.

ENR continues to implement the programmatic changes related to the EGCI and UGTEP monitoring results described in ENR's FY 2015 CBJ Appendix narrative.

Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) represents America's commitment to saving lives and the shared responsibility of all global partners toward achieving an AIDS-free generation. After more than a decade, PEPFAR is entering what may be its most challenging phase yet—focusing on sustainable control of the epidemic. The FY 2016 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to PEPFAR, consistent with the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013, a bi-partisan law signed by President Obama on December 2, 2013. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative (GHI), PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below. Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of the Congressional Budget Justification and its annexes. In FY 2016, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with host-country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to sustainably control the HIV/AIDS epidemic and create an AIDS-free generation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,384,611	*	1,738,934	-645,677
Global Health Programs - State	2,384,611	*	1,738,934	-645,677

Global Health Programs (GHP)

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the President's Malaria Initiative and Feed the Future. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas.

In FY 2016, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation. To help reach the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS' (UNAIDS) ambitious 90-90-90 global goals -- 90 percent of people with HIV diagnosed, 90 percent of them on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and 90 percent of them virally suppressed by 2020 -- PEPFAR is shifting the way it does business. PEPFAR can best contribute to controlling the epidemic by pivoting to a data-driven approach that strategically targets geographic areas and populations where the initiative can achieve the most impact for its investments. In partnership with non-governmental organizations, other donor nations, civil society and multilateral institutions such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), the U.S. government will continue to play a leadership role in ending this devastating pandemic.

In FY 2016, PEPFAR's efforts will be driven by five action agendas: Impact, Efficiency, Sustainability, Partnership, and Human Rights. These agendas—combined with PEPFAR's overriding commitment to transparency, oversight, and accountability—will continue to guide the initiative's work.

PEPFAR will focus on doing the right things, in the right places, and at the right time to control the epidemic and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. This will entail using the best available data to focus PEPFAR resources on evidence-based interventions (i.e., ART, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), voluntary male medical circumcision (VMMC), and condoms) to scale for populations at greatest risk and in geographic areas of greatest HIV incidence. PEPFAR will prioritize reaching scale quickly and with quality because an expanding HIV epidemic is not financially sustainable.

Children, adolescents, young women, and other key populations will remain a priority for PEPFAR's investment and action. PEPFAR will accelerate efforts to prevent HIV infections and ensure treatment among those who need it most. These efforts will be data-driven from the national level down to the site level to best guide programmatic decision-making and solidify sustainability and quality. Access to viral load testing will be essential so everyone can ensure they have effective treatment. Transparency with data will allow for mutual accountability and innovation, so that PEPFAR investments can have the greatest impact, as rapidly as possible, and to ensure each dollar is spent efficiently and effectively. Addressing stigma and discrimination, including harmful laws and policies, that reduce access to essential health services also will be critical to PEPFAR's success.

Neither the United States nor any other entity can achieve an AIDS-free generation alone. PEPFAR will further strengthen its partnerships with host governments, other donor nations, the private sector, civil society, and multilateral institutions. Greater, deeper, and broader engagement of those most affected by the epidemic also will be launched and monitored to improve program accountability and impact. PEPFAR also will enhance its focus on sustainability—ensuring that while countries scale up interventions to reach epidemic control, the services, systems, financing, and policies required to maintain that control continue to support PEPFAR beneficiaries and partner countries.

Working closely with its partners, PEPFAR has made significant accomplishments to date. As of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR is supporting life-saving ART for 7.7 million men, women, and children (of which, 4.5 million are receiving direct support and 3.2 million are benefiting from essential technical support to partner countries). In FY 2014, PEPFAR supported HIV testing and counseling for more than 56.7 million people (including more than 14.2 million pregnant women) as well as care and support for more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children. Further, as of September 30, 2014, PEPFAR has supported more than 6.5 million VMMC procedures in Eastern and Southern Africa as well as training (including pre-service training) for more than 140,000 new health care workers in PEPFAR-supported countries to deliver HIV and other health services.

Thanks to these collective efforts, an AIDS-free generation is in sight. However, PEPFAR's work is not done. Every week, more than 3,600 children and 25,000 adults die from HIV. We can all do even better. In FY 2016, working together—with a focus on doing the right things, in the right places, at the right time—we will.

International Partnerships: The U.S. government's bilateral and multilateral investments continue to build upon a long-term and sustainable approach to combating AIDS, TB, and malaria. Through mutually-supportive and increasingly-integrated programming, PEPFAR, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and bilateral TB programs work closely with key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by UNAIDS. In addition, PEPFAR and PMI have strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and

community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

The U.S. government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

The Global Fund: The Global Fund remains the U.S. government's largest partner in the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria. As of October 2014, the Global Fund Board disbursed over \$25.3 billion through 1,050 performance-based grants in 151 countries, providing HIV/AIDS treatment for 7.5 million people, TB treatment for 11.9 million people, and 415 million insecticide-treated bed nets for malaria prevention.

As its largest donor, the U.S. government has a strategic interest in supporting a strong, effective, and efficient Global Fund — one that collaborates closely with U.S. government bilateral programs to maximize our collective impact in addressing the HIV, TB, and malaria pandemics. The U.S. government has continued to lead the push forward toward sustaining the real and visible changes in how the Global Fund conducts business, as evidenced by the rollout of the Global Fund's New Funding Model (NFM) in 2014. The NFM is a game-changing investment framework with greater alignment with national strategic plans, predictable funding and flexible timing, and, above all, a more-inclusive process that invests in countries with the lowest income and highest burden of disease.

The FY 2016 budget request includes \$1.1 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund, which reinforces the U.S. government's confidence that the Global Fund is a smart investment while, at the same time, encourages greater investment by other donors—including emerging donors and the private sector. The U.S. government's contribution to the Fund increases the impact of U.S. AIDS, TB, and malaria programs, which are complementary to, and deeply interdependent with, Global Fund-financed programs. This improved programmatic relationship is critical as U.S. government programs seek to achieve strong bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of our investment, and promote shared responsibility among donors and implementers.

By continuing our strong investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. government will continue to ensure that Global Fund resources are invested in an increasingly coordinated and complementary manner that falls within the framework of national strategic plans developed by partner countries. U.S. government bilateral programs (including PEPFAR, PMI and USAID's TB program) work in close collaboration with Global Fund-financed programs. Through continued engagement with Global Fund staff and principal recipients, coupled with the participation of 115 U.S. representatives in 70 Country Coordinating Mechanisms, the U.S. government has taken steps to achieve maximum program impact through seeking integration and synergies between U.S. government health resources and Global Fund investments. These steps have increased program efficiencies and improved health outcomes.

To simplify country systems, PEPFAR is also continuing its work with the Global Fund to harmonize monitoring, evaluation, expenditure analysis, and reporting practices, creating a local framework for better decision-making by countries and their bilateral and multilateral partners.

As the Global Fund moves closer to its next replenishment cycle in 2017, the U.S. government continues to work through diplomatic channels to encourage nations with emerging economies and natural resource wealth to shoulder an increasing share of domestic HIV financing. The U.S. government will continue to work together with the Global Fund Secretariat and Board to target priority donors for new or increased

contributions to the Global Fund. U.S. embassies in targeted countries will raise this issue in diplomatic discussions.

In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. government will work to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions.

UNAIDS: The U.S. government plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a member state in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the U.S. government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The request includes \$45.0 million for UNAIDS in FY 2016. The U.S. government's investment in UNAIDS continues to support their core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response. The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to deliver as one with common strategies, goals, and objectives; mobilize political and financial resources; advocate for political and policy change; hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; and empower agents of change, including civil society, to make available strategic information for planning to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact. UNAIDS also engages country leadership in support of country-owned responses that integrated with national health and development efforts.

PEPFAR continues to work closely alongside UNAIDS. In 2015, efforts will be made to ensure strong coordination at the HQ, regional, and country levels to operationalize the UNAIDS Fast Track vision towards the achievement of the 90-90-90 targets. The UNAIDS Fast Track is aligned with PEPFAR, and provides an important advocacy platform for moving domestic and other HIV resources towards the most impactful investments.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The FY 2016 request of \$80.0 million includes funding for central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, increasing transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. Through these programs and systems, PEPFAR works to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

The U.S. government continues to build a collaborative relationship with the WHO aimed at achieving the 90-90-90 targets to realize the vision of ending the AIDS epidemic. Collaboration is focused on the following seven Shared Strategic Priorities: HIV testing, enrollment in care, sustaining treatment and care, pediatric treatment and eliminating mother-to-child transmission, prevention and services for the most affected, joint TB and HIV programs, and strategic information. The U.S. government and WHO utilize the Shared Strategic Priorities to guide WHO and PEPFAR's allocation of resources, and the development of shared goals. PEPFAR is working closely with the WHO to improve the organization's transparency. PEPFAR is also working closely with the WHO to ensure that technical assistance being

provided by the U.S government and WHO in support of the Global Fund is complementary.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the *PEPFAR Blueprint*. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is also used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies, and assist country programs as they also look to expand the role of the private sector.

Oversight and Management: A total of \$162.0 million is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of the multiple U.S. government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
(\$ in millions)	Actual	Estimate	Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	4,940	*	5,240
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,350</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4,650</u>
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	330	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,020	*	4,320
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>590</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	129	*	128
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	454	*	462
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>
TB Bilateral	243	*	195
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB	7	*	4
Global Fund Multilateral	1,650	*	1,107
State GHP	1,650	*	1,107
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,833	*	6,541

For FY 2015, detailed allocations for State-USAID below the Account level are not available.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2014 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

- **Program Evaluations:** Sixty PEPFAR-funded evaluations were completed in FY 2014. Forty-three evaluation reports are currently publically available. In addition, the PEPFAR Evaluation Standards of Practice, a common definition of evaluation and list of eleven standards of practice to which all PEPFAR evaluations must adhere are published on the PEPFAR website. All future PEPFAR evaluations should adhere to these standards. Each evaluation focused on different aspects of the PEPFAR program in various countries and across programmatic areas. For example, in Malawi an

evaluation was conducted to understand the factors, outcomes and reasons for loss to follow-up among women in Option B+ PMTCT program in Lilongwe, Malawi. It was found that loss to follow-up was associated with younger age, being pregnant, and earlier year of ART initiation. Reasons that were cited for stopping ART included travel, lack of transport money, not understanding the initial ARV education session, being too weak or sick, and ARV side effects. The study emphasizes the need for enhanced post-test counselling strategies, ongoing psychosocial support, the provision of incentives, and further decentralization efforts of PMTCT services. Use of evaluation findings such as these will serve to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR programs.

- **Annual Program Results:** In FY 2014, 32 countries and four regional platforms submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 23 programmatic and 8 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2014, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets. Furthermore, six and twelve month site-level data were analyzed in conjunction with epidemiologic data to ensure PEPFAR programs are focusing on delivering and scaling up services in alignment with the distribution of the burden of disease in country and within prioritized populations.
- **Expenditure Analysis:** In FY 2014, PEPFAR continued to institutionalize its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis (EA) methodology into routine reporting. In this last year, all PEPFAR programs produced annual financial indicators for use in financial monitoring and analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning.

- Building upon PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. The routine annual reporting of the EA exercise provides new data and financial indicators, e.g. U.S. government spending per unit result (patient on treatment for one year; person tested and identified positive for HIV; etc.) for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. This data is becoming available to be analyzed and utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers reported that data allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding sources. Use of the data also promotes more strategic alignment of PEPFAR funds with those of host nation governments and other donors by better defining PEPFAR spending by region and program area.
- The analysis of program achievements at the site level for HIV testing together with an enhanced review of the epidemiologic data in country has allowed PEPFAR programs to critically assess programs that have tested zero positive patients or have had a low yield of positives tested within the past six or 12 month periods. In ensuring that we are focusing on where the epidemic is, and targeting resources accordingly, PEPFAR teams have been asked to carefully reexamine the support being provided to these sites and to discontinue support. This will allow for the re-focusing of resources and expansion of high impact services to the areas and populations where the greatest impact can be made.

State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. This is accomplished through the effective use of foreign assistance and by fostering global anti-crime cooperation. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law and helps to stabilize transitioning societies through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in transitioning countries; builds the capacity of U.S. partners in the security and criminal justice sectors; and supports multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities. In close collaboration with other federal agencies, U.S. state and local criminal justice organizations, non-governmental organizations, international partners, multilateral organizations, and the private sector, INL designs and develops specialized programs to meet individual country requests and requirements and helps governments take responsibility as partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	169,585	*	145,573	-24,012
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	169,585	*	145,573	-24,012

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats affecting citizen security, from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Specific components include:

Anti-Crime: Funding in this component will support efforts to: combat transnational crime and other crime with impact on U.S. foreign policy and national security interests including: border security and alien smuggling; corruption; international organized crime; cybercrime; intellectual property crime; money laundering and financial crime; as well as wildlife trafficking and environmental crime. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats in support of the President's national security strategy and other anti-crime strategic initiatives.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$13 million will support transnational organized crime projects that advance the international objectives of the 2011 President's *Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime*, namely strengthening international partnerships and capacities, building international cooperation and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime, and raising awareness of the harm posed by transnational organized crime and illicit trade.

Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership: Funds will support INL criminal justice technical expertise on international law enforcement, corrections, training, justice issues and security sector reform. Subject matter experts will assist U.S. embassies and missions to assess, plan, implement, and measure the impact of INL assistance programs. Subject matter experts will tap into U.S. criminal justice expertise available through outreach and INL partnerships with courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, ports, and corrections departments and organizations; and help bring that expertise to bear in INL programs around the world. To further support and improve the quality of INL programs, funds will also focus on pre-deployment training for INL advisors, promote the participation of women in INL programs, and support efforts to improve the quality and consistency of curricula.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP): CFSP ensures the safety, structural integrity, and functionality of INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to support various country aviation programs of the Department of State. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel and extends service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.

Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness: Programs will specifically address regional and global drug-related threats posed by illicit drugs such as: methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behaviors that increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Funding will support sub-regional training and technical assistance that develops national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of substance use disorders treatment services for women and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of substance use disorders among minors (from infancy to age eight) through the dissemination of the first-ever treatment and prevention protocols for this age group.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1 million will support an innovative program that develops the world's first protocols for treating substance use disorders in children. The results of exposure to illicit drugs and their toxic cutting agents/adulterants during childhood can result in lifelong problems with learning, behavior, and development. Whereas drug treatment protocols and programs have been developed for adults and adolescents, no such protocols have ever been developed for children. These protocols are being developed and applied in Afghanistan, Southwest Asia, West Africa, and the Southern Cone of South America.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Accra. Additionally, funds will support emerging regional security priorities in Africa, as well as other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as drug trafficking, corruption, and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and U.S. government law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$600,000 for combating wildlife trafficking will continue INL programming in support of regional training for wildlife investigations at the International Law Enforcement Academies in Bangkok and Gaborone.

Interregional Aviation Support: Funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

International Organizations: Funding will continue to support the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). To advance U.S. law enforcement and anti-crime interests through multilateral fora, funds will strengthen these organizations' ability to assist member states in their implementation of international counterdrug standards (including precursor chemical control and anti-crime standards), which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures, or which reflect treaty provisions, the implementation of which benefits U.S. law enforcement and criminal justice interests. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing assets. Programs through UNODC and OAS/CICAD will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. INL coordinates closely with the Department of State's Bureau of International Organizations (IO) and the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE) in the provision of funding to UNODC, as well as with the U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States (USOAS) for all funding designated for CICAD. Activities funded with this assistance may include conferences and other meetings open to member states, thus beneficiaries may include all 179 State parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 184 State parties to the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 183 State parties to the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 188 State parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as the 34 member states of the OAS.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS): IPPOS is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the UN and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.

Washington-Based Program Development and Support: These funds will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs in FY 2016 effectively. This funding will cover the annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, the Department issued its Bureau Evaluation Policy. INL completed three evaluations in 2014, which brought the total number of completed evaluations to six. The following is a listing of all completed evaluations:

- Evaluation of the INL Transnational Crime and Rule of Law Programs in Russia (Completed June 2013): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of the programs through calendar year 2012 and ascertained whether proper monitoring mechanisms were used for the programs
- Evaluation of INL Rule of Law Programs in Colombia (Completed October 2013): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of INL-funded rule of law activities in Colombia's challenging security environment
- Monitoring and Evaluation of INL Mexico Merida Program (Completed November 2013): This evaluation examined how INL can better monitor its program in Mexico and the activity taken place using Merida funding
- Evaluation of INL Virtual Law Enforcement Center Program in Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova (Completed March 2014): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of virtual law enforcement centers operating as a joint effort between those nations
- Evaluation of the INL Criminal Justice Sector Programs in Indonesia (Completed May 2014): This evaluation was the first of its kind to examine the entirety of the INL programming footprint inside a single host nation and examined the effectiveness of the five INL programs in Indonesia
- Evaluation of INL Law Enforcement and Rule of Law Programs in Tajikistan (Completed September 2014): This evaluation examined the effectiveness of INL programming in Tajikistan considering the challenges posed by the current operating environment

In 2014, INL initiated several evaluations, including:

- Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Law Enforcement and Counter-Narcotics Programs
- Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) Rule of Law and Counter-Narcotics Programs
- Central Asia Counter-Narcotics Program
- Afghanistan Corrections Support Program

These evaluations should be completed using FY 2016 funds. INL developed a Bureau Evaluation Plan laying out all priority evaluations that will take place through FY 2018 in accordance with the Department's Bureau Evaluation Policy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluations are essential to INL's ability to measure and monitor program performance; make programmatic decisions; document impact; identify lessons learned; determine return on investment; provide inputs for policy and planning; and achieve greater accountability.

INL's monitoring and evaluation activities have resulted in the following management initiatives and process and programmatic improvements:

- Development of three program management guides to inform INL program design and implementation
- Development of a Human Capital Development Plan to establish a professional development program for INL employees
- Drafting of over 100 Standard Operating Policies and Procedures relevant to audits/reviews, budget formulation, budget execution, contract administration, human resources, and monitoring

- Expansion of field training and knowledge-sharing platforms to better inform program managers and leadership on the status of projects and programs
- Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs led to the replication of the projects in other regions and countries

With the FY 2016 funding request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

- **Civilian Policing:** Program offices and INL sections overseas will continue to rely heavily upon police, justice, and corrections team expertise for initial and follow-up assessments and recommendations for operational implementation.
- **Crime/Demand Reduction:** INL will continue to assist the international community by reducing drug consumption, through collaborative efforts with the Colombo Plan or OAS-CICAD, and in reducing the income that criminal organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and threats to the health and welfare of fragile states.
- **ILEA:** Based on ILEA's international reputation, foreign countries will continue to rely on the program's expertise in both building leadership/management skills for their criminal justice leaders and developing their law enforcement capabilities to address threats and challenges posed by transnational criminal organizations and terrorist/insurgent groups.

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Program Development and Support

INL's Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds ensures domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. The Department's FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification includes \$145.086 million for overseas INL PD&S cost and includes:

U.S. Personnel - The overseas PD&S budget pays salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH), contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.

Non-U.S. Personnel - The overseas PD&S also covers salaries, benefits, and allowances for non- U.S. personnel such as Locally Engaged Staff who support and administer numerous programs at Post.

International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) - The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.

Program Support - INL's program support ensures an adequate level of administrative support for bureau operations and includes: office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, materials, supplies, furnishings and equipment. Program support also includes staff travel.

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	124,028	*	145,086
Africa	6,097	*	7,798
Central African Republic	-	*	55
Democratic Republic of the Congo	400	*	450
Kenya	41	*	382
Liberia	1,306	*	1,450
Mozambique	5	*	-
Somalia	186	*	538
South Africa	236	*	236
South Sudan	1,856	*	1,437
Tanzania	5	*	-
African Union	-	*	12
State Africa Regional	2,062	*	3,238
East Asia and Pacific	3,511	*	4,335
Burma	-	*	900
China	41	*	30

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
Indonesia	878	*	878
Laos	473	*	475
Malaysia	30	*	30
Mongolia	-	*	50
Philippines	800	*	800
Thailand	914	*	886
Timor-Leste	25	*	25
Vietnam	17	*	31
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	333	*	230
Europe and Eurasia	6,996	*	7,044
Albania	165	*	170
Armenia	692	*	686
Azerbaijan	46	*	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	*	250
Georgia	1,941	*	1,563
Kosovo	1,170	*	1,250
Macedonia	352	*	580
Moldova	898	*	900
Montenegro	391	*	463
Serbia	111	*	114
Ukraine	980	*	982
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	40
Near East	16,858	*	19,669
Egypt	523	*	350
Iraq	5,141	*	5,156
Jordan	-	*	-
Lebanon	1,691	*	1,925
Libya	16	*	50
Morocco	993	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	585
Tunisia	1,061	*	1,303
West Bank and Gaza	6,453	*	8,200
Yemen	980	*	1,000
MENA Initiative	-	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	100
South and Central Asia	42,911	*	45,758
Afghanistan	33,115	*	35,000
Bangladesh	97	*	98
Kazakhstan	607	*	536
Kyrgyz Republic	970	*	825
Maldives	45	*	-

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Program Development and Support by Post

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate *	FY 2016 Request
Nepal	123	*	125
Pakistan	5,821	*	7,200
Sri Lanka	27	*	-
Tajikistan	1,653	*	1,540
Turkmenistan	94	*	50
Uzbekistan	99	*	119
Central Asia Regional	260	*	265
Western Hemisphere	47,655	*	60,482
Colombia	8,500	*	8,500
Haiti	2,926	*	3,116
Mexico	15,076	*	14,000
Peru	5,561	*	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,592	*	29,866

* FY 2015 PD&S amount as reflected in the CBJ.

International Organizations (IO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 request of \$315 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing our multilateral engagement, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	339,720	*	315,000	-24,720
International Organizations and Programs	339,720	*	315,000	-24,720

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): ICAO's Aviation Security Program strengthens worldwide civil aviation security by enabling ICAO to evaluate the security of national civil aviation systems, provide assistance to countries not currently meeting international standards, and hold regional aviation security meetings calling for tighter counterterrorism measures. Funds for the ICAO Aviation Security Program will support core activities necessary to aviation security and help ICAO to remain the authority on security of the international civil aviation system. Another priority for the United States is to support the Universal Security Audit Program. Regular audits are essential to the maintenance and security of the international civil aviation system. It is also important for the U.S. to support ICAO in helping States and regions address areas in which security measures are lacking and build capacity to maintain appropriate security measures. FY 2016 funding will help ICAO to increase the number of countries who fully comply with security standards and practices, and continually improve the level of compliance and the effectiveness of these practices. U.S. contributions to this program will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges, including by fulfilling the strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP): The U.S. contribution to IMO will support core activities of the organization and the Maritime Security Program. The contribution will help IMO to maintain maritime security, including by combatting piracy. Most importantly, it will enable IMO to work with Member States to improve maritime security measures, which have a direct impact on the well-being of U.S. citizens. Among other things, the U.S. contribution may support long-range identification and tracking of vessels, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy activities and training. FY 2016 funds will enable the IMO's Maritime Security Program to support a range of projects, which may include sending expert advisory missions to help maritime nations implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, maintaining marine

infrastructure resilience, and combating piracy at sea. These funds may also support IMO security audits – which will be mandatory for all IMO Member States in 2016, many of which remain unaudited - that identify security gaps and necessary improvements to inform IMO's work. The Program will also support the draft Guidelines for the Development of National Maritime Security Legislation, currently in development, which the United States would like to see completed and approved in 2016.

U.S. contributions to the Maritime Security Program will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges, including fulfilling the strategic objective of Overcoming Global Security Challenges through Diplomatic Engagement and Development Cooperation.

U.S. contributions to ReCAAP advance the Department's strategic goals of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping and supporting broader objectives of the Rebalance strategy (promoting respect for international law and norms, improving good governance, deepening relations with allies, partners and emerging powers, and building regional maritime domain awareness and security capacity). The United States acceded to ReCAAP on September 22, 2014 and has designated the U.S. Coast Guard to serve as the lead agency and represent the U.S. on the ReCAAP Governing Council. FY 2016 funding for the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center (ISC) will allow the continued participation of the United States in the ReCAAP ISC.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is able to rapidly mobilize international efforts to support democracy and the protection of human rights in the Western Hemisphere. The Fund has succeeded in providing critical financial support for special OAS missions to address crises in OAS Member States, conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance missions. FY 2016 funds will help the Fund's efforts to support strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic governance and institutions at both the national and subnational level, including legislatures, judiciaries and political parties. Through the Fund, the U.S. may provide a contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) which will concentrate on specific human rights issues or groups. FY 2016 funds will also advance OAS reforms, consistent with the "Organization of American States Revitalization and Reform Act of 2013" (P.L. 113-41) and build a stronger, more vibrant, and cohesive institution capable of proactively addressing threats to democracy.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides targeted support to promote democracy through actors and activities, particularly in nations where it is difficult to support such activities bilaterally. UNDEF provides small grants to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, including in priority areas such as women, youth, and free media – all critical to democratic governance. FY 2016 voluntary contributions to UNDEF will advance U.S. values, global stability, security, and positive political evolution to democratic systems of governments worldwide. U.S. contributions to UNDEF will advance the Department's strategic goals by allowing the United States to maintain its strong influence and in addition will continue U.S. participation on the UNDEF Advisory Board as a UN entity.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the principal UN official responsible for advancing human rights and is essential to promote and protect human rights worldwide. Through its 13 country and regional offices, and new offices as needed, including Honduras, OHCHR works closely with partners at the country and local levels in order to ensure that states implement their international human rights obligations and commitments. OHCHR supports the special procedures mandates of the HRC (including top U.S. priorities such as the commissions of inquiry for Syria and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the special rapporteurs on Iran and Belarus), and supports human rights treaty bodies. FY 2016 funding for OHCHR's core budget will support and strengthen the office's capacity to provide

technical assistance to build states' capacity to promote and protect human rights, to advocate on behalf of victims of human rights violations and abuses, and to monitor human rights situations globally. FY 2016 funds will enable OHCHR to support activities such as additional human rights monitoring missions to supplement peacekeeping missions. The U.S. contribution will help the United States remain an authoritative voice in the HRC by underscoring our support for the UN's human rights mechanisms.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: Through the Voluntary Fund, the OHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. A contribution in FY 2016 will support OHCHR's operations to provide needed technical assistance and capacity building, and other expertise to promote human rights worldwide. In the long term, the Voluntary Fund will sustain the UN's activities to share expertise and best practices on human rights and integrate the issue of human rights into countries' legal, political, and social frameworks. The Voluntary Fund will also continue to contribute to the promotion of human rights in countries hosting UN peacekeeping missions, increasing the likelihood of a successful outcome and long-term stability.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): The UNVFVT provides funds received from voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The goals of the UNVFVT are to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The UNVFVT is widely recognized as a successful and effective mechanism for meeting the needs of victims of torture, strengthening civil society, and promoting accountability. The FY 2016 contributions to the UNVFVT will support its direct assistance to the victims of torture, addressing urgent humanitarian needs, advancing U.S. multilateral leadership on human rights and democracy, and underscoring the commitment of the United States to eliminate the practice of torture worldwide.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development. These health goals are integrally linked to other critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as empowering women, protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. FY 2016 contributions to UNFPA's core budget will support programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning, and reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where death rates are highest. Under UNFPA's current Strategic Plan for 2014-2017, program activities in FY 2016 will focus on the following core areas with special emphasis given to poor and vulnerable populations: gender equality and women's empowerment, including gender-based violence and discrimination; maternal and reproductive health including HIV prevention; adolescents and youth services, including comprehensive sexuality education; and employing data on population dynamics to help governments base policies on demographic evidence.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. UNICEF focuses on seven priority areas: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion, which are critical to the success of the post 2015 Development Agenda. FY2016 voluntary contributions will support the core budget of UNICEF, which provides goods and services directly to the world's most disadvantaged and excluded children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. Core funding also contributes to UNICEF's efforts to coordinate and harmonize its operations with other UN agencies, and to strengthen transparency and accountability, including results based management.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO is an intergovernmental organization with the exclusive mandate to promote the rule of law in developing countries. IDLO has expertise in institution building and legal empowerment; knowledge of diverse legal systems; and extensive research on rights and justice. FY2016 voluntary contributions to IDLO's core budget will support its substantive goals, which include supporting well-functioning, responsive legal institutions, citizens who are empowered and aware of their rights, legal systems that enable fair, sustainable development outcomes, helping to build confidence in the justice sector by supporting legal and institutional reforms and promoting good governance (especially in countries emerging from conflict or moving towards democracy).

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for this area is particularly important now with the anticipated entry into force of a binding agreement on mercury and continued progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. These programs advance key Department strategic foreign policy objectives for protecting public health, expanding access to markets, and facilitating a transition to a cleaner global economy. FY 2016 funding will support a range of UN Environment Program -linked activities and secretariats related to chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the newly concluded Minamata Convention on Mercury, with supporting partnership activities of the UNEP Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; support of activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and resources to facilitate implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and support for its Secretariat. FY 2016 funding will also facilitate online training courses, webinars, and expert meetings to: 1) strengthen developing country capacity for hazardous waste management; 2) enhance scientific cooperation and technical assistance for electronic waste management; 3) build national capacity in developing countries for electronic waste management; 4) continue technical work on the elaboration of e-waste policy guidance; and 5) develop policy guidance to ensure the environmentally sound trade in used and end-of-life electronics.

International Conservation Programs: International Conservation Programs support multilateral conventions and organizations that promote and implement science-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage the Earth's economically and ecologically important ecosystems, natural resources, and species. FY 2016 funds will continue prior year support to conventions and organizations, including activities to combat wildlife trafficking, slow deforestation, enhance food security, improve the scientific basis on which to make policy decisions, and strengthening civil society. U.S. funding will support the ongoing implementation of multilateral conventions and organizations that help developing countries counter pressures that undermine conservation, coordinate global efforts to avoid gaps and duplication in activities, and preserve the good standing and influence of the United States in these organizations. The multilateral organizations and conventions that may receive funds include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the FAO National Forest Program Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Convention on Wetlands, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Forum on Forest.

Monitoring and Evaluation: FY 2016 funds will support the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) and fund the monitoring and evaluation of organizations and programs receiving IO&P funding. The mission of MOPAN is to assess the effectiveness of the top multilateral organizations receiving development and humanitarian funding from its members. Aiming to strengthen organizations' contributions to overall program results, MOPAN generates, collects, analyzes and presents relevant and credible information on the organizational and development effectiveness of

multilateral organizations. This knowledge base is intended to contribute to organizational learning within and among multilateral organizations, their direct clients/partners, and other stakeholders. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provides a fixed secretariat function for MOPAN and facilitates knowledge sharing on multilateral aid effectiveness with OECD's Development Assistance Committee.

The United States has actively participated in MOPAN since 2012. By combining efforts with other donor countries to assess the performance of multilateral organizations, the United States minimizes the cost and duplication of bilateral reviews of international organization effectiveness, achieves maximum effect by leveraging common goals, and reduces the burden on organizations under review. Assessments target the top recipients of official development assistance, and provide a first line of evidence to improve donor knowledge and serve as the basis for donor engagement with organizations on areas in need of improvement. This furthers the U.S. commitment to an effective multilateral system and maximizes major U.S. multilateral investments. Having recently completed a revision of its methodology, MOPAN will launch a new two-year assessment cycle for 2015-2016 to review up to 15 organizations in approximately 10 different countries where they operate. The United States is chairing MOPAN in 2015.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), a major initiative supporting implementation of President Obama's global development policy. U.S. support for the IPCC will advance state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling. FY 2016 funds will help ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop and promote transparency, and boost clean energy development and to conclude a new international climate agreement by 2015 that is applicable to all. This U.S. funding enables the United States to support the OECD work on tracking private climate finance, a key issue in the negotiations. U.S. support for GEO will contribute to the global effort to promote timely and open access of earth-observing data for the benefit of society. Such an effort bolsters national capacities to prepare for and respond to changes in the earth system, including natural disasters.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), established permanently in 1994, is the Montreal Protocol's financial mechanism that provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The Montreal Protocol is generally considered the most successful Multilateral Environmental Agreement in existence, galvanizing global political will for universal adoption of binding commitments that are credited with turning the momentum toward a renewed ozone layer by the middle of the 21st Century, and thereby averting significant negative health and climate effects. The MLF is managed by its Executive Committee, a policy body where the United States and Japan as key donors hold the only two permanent seats. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out. Among other things, FY 2016 U.S. contributions will support activities to assist developing countries achieve targets in their hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out plans toward implementation of the 2020 reduction step of a 35% reduction. HCFCs are commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning among other sectors and developing countries just faced a January 1, 2015 compliance deadline to meet a 10% reduction step.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: The OAS protects America's security and prosperity by helping citizens of Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries

pursue a development path toward poverty eradication and away from extremism. U.S. support for technical cooperation programs through the OAS Development Assistance Program provides policymakers and economic actors in LAC countries with tools and skills to address country specific challenges. The sharing of best practices from these programs contributes to region-wide sustainable development objectives. These programs also enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials related to labor, energy, competitiveness, education, small and medium enterprises, environmental protection, science and technology, tourism, social development, and culture.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. FY 2016 contributions to UN Habitat's core budget will help address developing countries' urbanization challenges with impacts on political, economic, social, environmental, and health security. In order to fulfill its potential both as an international organization and a bilateral partner, the United States will continue to encourage UN Habitat to improve its management, increase accountability and transparency, and refine its new strategic focus, particularly in project planning and evaluation.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP is the primary development agency of the United Nations, working in over 130 countries. UNDP focuses on poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. FY 2016 voluntary contributions to UNDP's regular core budget will support UNDP's administrative functions and basic development programming, enabling UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in these areas to advance key U.S. interests and policy objectives and to ensure that UNDP operates with transparency and accountability.

UNDP adopted a strategic plan for 2014-17 that continues its focus on the four areas in which it has traditionally worked: poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. The strategic plan incorporated a results framework that uses indicators with baselines and targets to measure accomplishments. As one of the largest financial contributors to UNDP, the United States will continue to help strengthen those independent oversight functions at UNDP, including evaluation, audit, and ethics offices, to ensure that UNDP programs continue to produce good and measurable results and do so with greater efficiency and the highest transparency and accountability standards.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP): UNEP is the lead UN entity on environment issues, including helping to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays an important role in developing international agreements, assessing global, regional, and national environmental conditions, and building capacity in developing countries to carry out such assessments and to act on them.

The bulk of the FY 2016 IO&P voluntary contribution to UNEP will go to the Environment Fund, which provides core funding for UNEP's program of work in focal areas such as climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystems, governance, chemicals and wastes, and resource efficiency. FY 2016 funds may also support UNEP's work to improve air quality, reduce marine plastic debris, and support national efforts to fight illegal wildlife trafficking, among others.

With FY 2016 funding, the U.S. will also support the Regional Seas Program for the Pacific (SPREP), which is closely aligned with, but not administered by, UNEP. The United States is a party to the SPREP Agreement and U.S. support has been critical to its success. SPREP represents one of the

United States' best avenues for engagement with Pacific islands on environmental issues of mutual concern, such as global climate change, marine pollution and biodiversity conservation.

FY2016 funding will also support UNEP's Caribbean Environment Program's Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, as well as coral reef programs.

United Nations Equity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide including increasing women's economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women's leadership and political participation; and advancing women's role in peace and security. FY 2016 funding will support the UN Women's core budget and help fund programs in the field and implement an effective range of policies and programs to advance the status of women globally.

In 2016, UN Women plans to improve women's political participation by helping break through structural barriers and roll-back discriminatory laws and institutions that limit opportunities to run for office. It will work to improve enforcement in the unprecedented number of countries with laws and policies against various forms of violence and help women win access to free or affordable essential services in sectors such as health, police, justice, and social support to ensure their safety, protection, and recovery. It plans to enhance women's ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies determining growth and development.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The VCP supports technical collaboration between the 189 WMO Member states to build capacity of developing countries to produce higher quality data and forecasts related to climate, water, and weather. Climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters. FY 2016 contributions will support VCP activities, such as improving the global system of data gathering, analysis, and forecasting, which has a direct benefit on the ability to address critical issues of human security in the U.S. and worldwide. U.S. contributions to the VCP will advance the Department's strategic goal of Strengthening America's Foreign Policy Impact on our Strategic Challenges and enhance global stability and security through strengthened response to threats to human wellbeing.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (TA): The main objective of the WTO TA is to build long-lasting human and institutional trade capacity and to enhance ownership through training and technical cooperation for WTO Members. TA is primarily geared towards government officials from developing and least-developed countries and acceding countries, although the audience can also include representatives from civil society, academia, and the private sector. FY 2016 contributions to WTO TA will support technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries, underscoring our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and helps developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA coordinates the provision of international humanitarian assistance for some 57 million people globally, including four countries declared "Level Three," or the most severe type of crises. Continued U.S. financial support for OCHA's core budget will enable it to strengthen the international humanitarian architecture making it more effective, coordinated, and inclusive. Given the unprecedented number of humanitarian crises, OCHA will continue to implement its strategy to cultivate new humanitarian donors and to engage new governments in international humanitarian assistance work. Moreover, OCHA will continue to strengthen its private-sector engagement, increasing outreach to individual corporations and building relationships with key private-sector institutions and leaders. OCHA will also improve outreach with regional bodies to improve coordination and communication and continue to provide expert policy guidance to UNSC Member States on numerous resolutions, offer expert briefings on protection of

civilians, humanitarian access, and other issues, and advance disaster risk reduction efforts, particularly as it pertains to the new framework under negotiation. Finally, OCHA will continue to organize consultations and briefings in advance of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States.

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI).

Highlights of recent management reforms include:

- Approval of public access to internal audits of the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the WMO

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions from the IO&P account, the program officers consider past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions; therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2016 meet these standards.

State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to nation states and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department of State's efforts to prevent the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as destabilizing conventional weapons. The Bureau's security assistance programs in this request are vital tools in these efforts. ISN uses these programs to strengthen foreign capabilities to deny access to these weapons and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD/missiles and secure related materials; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack using WMD.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	229,109	*	200,987	-28,122
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	*	200,987	-28,122

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. It depends heavily on the U.S. Voluntary Contribution and the extra-budgetary contributions of other IAEA Member States for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. The U.S. Voluntary Contribution also provides funding for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as for assistance to countries newly interested in nuclear power to develop the infrastructure necessary to pursue it under high standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation. The Voluntary Contribution also supports Agency activities in the areas of human health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agricultural security, environmental monitoring (e.g., ocean acidification), and other areas that support specific U.S. interests in human development and demonstrate the United States' commitment to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty obligation for peaceful cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. Not only does the U.S. Voluntary Contribution assist the IAEA materially, it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency and for the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their international nuclear obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities. These activities include the IAEA's role in conducting monitoring of Iran's nuclear commitments under the Joint Plan of Action adopted by the P5+1/E3+3 (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and Iran. Also, the need to maintain high standards of nonproliferation as the use of peaceful nuclear energy rises will continue to increase demands on the IAEA safeguards program. Requested FY 2016 funding will help to ensure that the Agency has the needed resources to carry out these safeguards and other vital responsibilities. Of particular importance to the long-term effectiveness of IAEA safeguards is modernization of the Agency's safeguards information technology (IT) system, which will increase the efficiency of day-to-day work and the security of safeguards information.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide across-the-board support for the IAEA's Department of Safeguards, including in the development of equipment, training of inspectors and staff, and the modernization of IT infrastructure. The IAEA is critical to ensuring the development of advanced safeguards technologies and procedures, as well as the implementation of effective safeguards at an ever-increasing number of locations.
- The United States will support the continued implementation of the IAEA's new Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017, which helps keep weapons-usable nuclear materials out of the hands of terrorists.
- The United States will support IAEA efforts to promote a systemic approach to nuclear safety, including by: enhancing the ability of countries to regulate their nuclear facilities and radiation activities; strengthening radioactive waste management; ensuring the safe transport of radioactive material; and strengthening the control of radioactive sources. The IAEA is uniquely suited to strengthening nuclear safety measures globally, in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-chi nuclear power plant.
- The United States will also support the IAEA by providing in-kind contributions to support critical IAEA work (e.g., technology development, analytical support, training courses, and the facilitation of U.S. experts' participation in IAEA meetings abroad, including as instructors). The United States also provides cost-free U.S. experts at junior and senior levels, including, for example, providing experts to assist in developing detailed project plans and resource mobilization to ensure the successful modernization of the Nuclear Applications Laboratory. This Laboratory is central to IAEA core efforts to help Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, particularly to address global problems such as food security, water and energy shortages, human and animal health, and climate change. These efforts also help cement support for the IAEA's broader nonproliferation mission. Renovation/construction of the Laboratory will begin in November 2015.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): GTR programs reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will obtain access to WMD-applicable expertise, equipment, and materials, by enhancing the security of dangerous pathogens; strengthening the capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism; reducing insider nuclear threats; and engaging scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise. GTR is uniquely positioned to rapidly counter emerging WMD threats worldwide, and works to preserve the ability to immediately address urgent threats as they emerge. Recent areas of GTR programming focus have included programs to address urgent and evolving threats posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Iraq, Russian incursions into Ukraine, and the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. In FY 2016, GTR will continue to focus on high-threat countries where the confluence of terrorism, WMD precursors, and inadequate security pose a threat to U.S. national security. GTR implements high-impact WMD threat reduction activities that focus on the countries in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, with a greater concentration of programming in countries where the threat is greatest, such as in Iraq and Pakistan, while bolstering activities in Turkey to guard against any outflow of WMD-applicable technology from neighboring Syria. Activities in these countries will prioritize chemical and biological security, but will also include appropriate outreach on security issues to the nuclear technical community. GTR is also supporting the broader U.S. government Ebola response effort through targeted activities that strengthen biosecurity and prevent Ebola sample acquisition for the development of a biological weapon. GTR will partner with other states to bolster their abilities to detect, disrupt, and prevent WMD terrorism and proliferation to sustainably address emerging threats in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America, and to engage scientists with dual-use skills in the former Soviet Union. Finally, GTR's FY 2016 request will support administrative and travel costs in support of GTR programs.

Key Interventions:

- GTR will prevent the acquisition of dangerous chemicals through the Chemical Security Program, the U.S. government's only program aimed at reducing chemical threats from abroad. GTR's robust

programming will mitigate the increased threat posed by ISIL and address ongoing chemical threats in other high-priority countries such as Turkey. GTR activities include: outreach to law enforcement and chemical distributors; promotion of practices to prevent the theft, diversion, or illicit acquisition of weaponizable chemicals; and engagement with scientists having chemical weapons-applicable expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

- GTR will reduce the threat of acquisition of materials and expertise that could be exploited to develop a biological weapon, including in the high-threat countries of Iraq, Pakistan, and Yemen, through implementation of GTR's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP). In FY 2016, GTR will mitigate biological weapons threats by securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratories that store dangerous biological material, and enhancing capabilities to prevent and detect a biological weapons attack. GTR's FY 2016 programmatic activities will directly support the White House-led Global Health Security Agenda, which prioritizes the implementation of national biosecurity systems to prevent bioterrorism.
- GTR will strengthen nuclear security practices and human reliability programs through its Partnership for Nuclear Security to mitigate the risk that a non-state actor could develop an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND). In FY 2016, GTR will promote a self-sufficient nuclear security culture, ingrained in partner countries' nuclear technical organizations. These activities will include technical trainings on establishing human reliability and insider threat mitigation programs; applying a nuclear security culture in technical operations; ingrain nuclear security culture into the next generation of scientists, technicians, and engineers; and responsible science. GTR will also engage scientists with IND-relevant expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): In FY 2016, WMDT will seek to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear and/or radiological materials. The ongoing occurrence for more than 20 years of nuclear and radioactive trafficking highlights the very real threat that terrorists or other malicious actors could acquire these dangerous materials. Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Counter Nuclear Smuggling Program (CNSP), previously known as the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program, WMDT works with partner governments worldwide to address this threat and to improve capabilities to: investigate nuclear or radiological trafficking activities; locate and secure materials on the black market; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking illegally to acquire nuclear or radiological material; and respond to a radiological or nuclear terrorist incident. In doing so, WMDT seeks to strengthen counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in countries that are vulnerable to radiological/nuclear trafficking and increase political commitment to nuclear security. These efforts also implement U.S. commitments from the Nuclear Security Summits.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.9 million of requested WMDT funds will be used to lead and monitor the development and implementation of the work program for the GICNT, which the United States, via ISN, co-chairs; organize workshops and exercises that promote fundamental best practices in the areas of nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, and emergency response and mitigation; and ensure active participation by partners in these events. Additionally, funding will be directed to maintain the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities. To advance partners' further application of GICNT best practices and lessons learned, in FY 2016, the GICNT will develop and run a series of exercises to promote the integration of detection and nuclear forensics into national response frameworks. WMDT will also take advantage of a high-level GICNT's 10th Anniversary event to promote best practices in responding to a nuclear security challenge, in support of the Nuclear Security Summit's identification of GICNT as one of the key international nuclear security institutions. Requested FY 2016 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in

support of GICNT activities, including for key developing countries.

- Approximately \$4.25 million of the requested funding will be used to support CNSP capacity-building efforts in priority partner countries located in regions including, but not limited to, Central Asia, the Balkans/Caucasus, the Middle East, and North Africa to: develop counter-nuclear smuggling investigative skills; develop sustainable nuclear forensics capabilities; strengthen and develop best practices to prosecute nuclear/radiological material smugglers; and develop national nuclear and radiological materials smuggling response plans. Requested FY 2016 funding will also be used to leverage additional assistance from foreign donors to secure radioactive sources and to build counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Requested FY 2016 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of CNSP projects.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign government partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are likely to transit. EXBS assistance focuses on developing partner countries' capacities in five critical areas: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing systems, enforcement, industry outreach, and interagency coordination/international cooperation. In FY 2016, EXBS plans to have 57 bilateral partner countries and 12 'graduate' partner countries. Requested funding described below for EXBS's Global Account covers the advisor management program; assessments, evaluations, and training; engagement and sustainability; and general program administration and support. (Justifications for country-specific EXBS program funding can be found in the regional perspectives section of this Congressional Budget Justification.)

Key Interventions:

- Employment of 20 in-country advisors and 42 locally-employed staff who coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff, establish close working relationships with partner country counterparts, and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. They are critical to the success of the EXBS program. In addition, EXBS employs 15 specialized trainers who assist in the delivery of customized trainings for partner countries.
- Periodic assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing and prospective partner countries by utilizing proprietary assessment methodologies.
- Updating of existing training materials, as well as developing new training materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic and evolving threat environment.
- Regional and thematic conferences that focus international attention on pressing strategic trade and border control issues, such as catch-all controls, transshipment, and proliferation finance.
- Assistance to EXBS partners that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program to prevent backsliding, and to enable limited engagement with countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise not requested, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates. This focus on sustainability continues to demonstrate good results as EXBS graduate partners and the UAE increasingly take on the role of mentors and regional leaders, providing training, sharing best practices, and facilitating cross-border exchanges to support and reinforce EXBS bilateral assistance programs.
- Maintenance of equipment previously donated to partner countries and technical support for users of the Tracker automated licensing system, which is specifically designed to assist foreign government officials with administering national export control systems. ISN is completing the development of Tracker version 8.0 and requires U.S. contractor support to deploy this upgrade, transfer data seamlessly between the old and new systems, provide end-user training, and establish a capability for

IT support services related to Tracker.

- Leveraging the efforts of international organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization, to help states put in place strategic trade control processes by sponsoring development and delivery of enforcement tools, such as targeting systems, best practices guidance, and related training.
- Supporting efforts of academic and non-governmental organizations to further develop trade control screening tools, and pursuing outreach to secure buy-in for nonproliferation objectives from legislators, industry, and the general public in EXBS partner countries.
- Travel in support of program goals and objectives, such as for project implementation and oversight.

In addition to the centrally-funded activities described above, FY 2016 bilateral and regional funding will support priorities such as:

- Expanding assistance to key partners in the Middle East, North Africa, and East Africa to help prevent programs of concern in countries like Iran, and terrorist organizations in these regions, gaining access to WMD-related materials.
- Reinforcing Ukraine's ability to detect and interdict WMD and related items at its borders.
- Helping the Libyan government establish effective controls over its borders to interdict illicit trafficking in MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- Assisting partner governments in developing comprehensive strategic trade control legal and regulatory frameworks.
- Supporting a transition from assistance recipients to assistance providers among select EXBS partner countries, such as Croatia and Mexico.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF staff develops, negotiates, implements, and manages the finances of carefully vetted projects to destroy, and to prevent the proliferation of, WMD, WMD-related technologies and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe. NDF projects are often complex and high priority and are frequently in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to reach and require specialized expertise to implement. Current NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza; permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan; constructing a hydroacoustic monitoring station in the southern Indian Ocean to detect covert nuclear detonations; and building partner capacity in China through a strategic trade control training initiative. Requested FY 2016 funding will allow the NDF to continue to provide resources as needed by policymakers to address nonproliferation concerns worldwide.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: GTR utilizes several approaches to measure the impact of its security assistance, including specialized nonproliferation evaluation studies, quantitative assessment tools, and effectiveness studies. GTR has developed performance evaluations based on biological, chemical, and nuclear security standards, and has conducted preliminary analysis to establish baseline data in 12 countries that receive GTR assistance. These standards represent the compilation of policies, procedures, and best practices promoted through GTR programming that reduce the risk that scientists with WMD expertise could be exploited by non-state actors or proliferant states. These evaluation studies provide an annual measurement of how GTR assistance has advanced each partner country towards meeting defined nonproliferation standards. Separately, GTR also commissions at least one external study each year to assess the effectiveness of GTR programming in a specific country or

functional area. In FY 2015, GTR will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of its nuclear security efforts, and a similar effort will be conducted for biological security in FY 2016.

WMDT collects standardized and specific evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity to obtain feedback from GICNT partner nation representatives on their levels of engagement and their intent to utilize identified lessons learned and best practices to enhance their own countries' capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. In addition, WMDT develops after-action reports and engages governments that have hosted exercises to obtain their feedback and to work with them collaboratively in developing an official GICNT product that is later shared with the broader partnership. These products highlight the event's key themes and outcomes, and identify best practices and next steps that benefit all partners, including those that were not able to attend the event itself. WMDT measures CNSP success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions and the number of donors secured for critical counter-smuggling projects. WMDT uses prior year evaluations (such as surveys and after-action reports) to inform budget decisions involving new CNSP-funded engagements, to modify trainings and workshops to meet goals, and to design follow-on activities that build on each event's success and address remaining gaps and challenges identified by partners. For example, at the conclusion of the CNSP Armenia Nuclear Forensics Laboratory project, WMDT used information from the concluding evaluation report to make informed decisions to focus future engagement in Armenia on nuclear forensics training and establishing a national nuclear forensics library for use in nuclear/radiological smuggling investigations. As part of its evaluation, WMDT also considers whether CNSP projects have aided in developing a partner's expertise enough to qualify as a regional expert, thereby enabling those partner countries to share their experiences and expertise within multilateral fora such as GICNT. WMDT also continues to evaluate the multiyear Ukraine National Nuclear Forensics Library Pilot Project to ensure it continues to meet stated goals. Following the United States-European Community Countering Nuclear and Radiological Smuggling Workshop, WMDT analyzed participant feedback that highlighted the need for: 1) strengthened inter-ministerial and international coordination; and 2) advanced training to counter nuclear and radiological smuggling. Accordingly, CNSP plans to focus on these two key areas of counter-nuclear smuggling cooperation and training.

EXBS collects regular activity-level performance data from its implementing partners. These metrics assess the effectiveness of EXBS training content and delivery to participants' needs. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Revised Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology (an EXBS-funded and -developed tool). The RAT employs a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities for conformance with international standards. EXBS assistance is then geared to closing the remaining gaps. The RAT methodology allows longitudinal evaluation of progress in assessed EXBS partner countries. Also, EXBS contractors conduct surveys of EXBS conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges and produced increased understanding and greater cooperation. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning for future training activities and conferences. In addition, in FY 2014, EXBS adopted a new three-year strategic planning process, which identified country-specific three-year objectives and linked EXBS activities to the pursuit of specific outcomes. As part of the strategic planning process, a standardized activity performance monitoring survey was introduced to harmonize reporting across various implementers.

To ensure tight management controls, the NDF has requested annual audits by the Office of the Inspector General that began in March 2014. The 2014 audit focused on programmatic management, contracting, and integrity of financial data. In January 2015, and continuing every other year, the audit will focus on the integrity of financial data. Currently, the NDF uses up to five percent of its fiscal year appropriated funds for administration and operational purposes. In addition, the NDF project close-out team reviews projects on which work has been completed. The team's review, in conjunction with the project

managers' oversight, demonstrated efficient project monitoring and evaluation resulting in the closure of the majority of completed projects and approximately \$64,000,000 of NDF funds returned to NDF availability.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR conducts effectiveness studies to assess how well GTR projects accomplish the desired nonproliferation objectives. These studies provide GTR with an empirical base to assess effectiveness, devise new initiatives where needed, and choose among different policy options to meet future programmatic needs. GTR's most recent study found that, after participating in biorisk management-related trainings, participants had better knowledge of best practices in biosafety, had higher levels of concern for biosecurity and biosafety issues, were more likely to reject bioweapons-related work under any conditions, and agreed that scientists bear full responsibility for safeguarding the dangerous biological material. Through this study, GTR learned that training programs should further emphasize biosecurity best practices, and modified subsequent trainings conducted accordingly. The result has been better integration of security and safety practices in the laboratory setting, and increased awareness of all potential biosecurity vulnerabilities.

WMDT draws from prior year evaluations to improve the design and conduct of both GICNT and CNSP activities, products, and workshops. For example, based on an identified need to promote interagency cooperation and communication within a national response framework, GICNT has begun to focus its activities on cross-disciplinary training exercises that highlight models for addressing this issue. Also, based on evaluation feedback, GICNT has changed the format of its activities to incorporate more opportunities for participants to be involved in the development of the outcomes documents and is distributing a "take-home" version of tabletop exercises for all participants to be able to run domestically. In FY 2014, CNSP held a pilot dialogue on best practices for prosecuting nuclear smuggling. The post-event evaluation identified certain aspects of the training curriculum that will be improved for future such dialogues. In addition, in FY 2014, CNSP partnered with the European Union to hold a first-of-its-kind Countering Nuclear and Radiological Smuggling Workshop. Plans for FY 2016 include delivering advanced training on counter nuclear smuggling, which the 38 countries and international organizations that attended the event identified as necessary.

Proliferators and their networks operate globally, seeking vulnerable points in the global supply chain to exploit. EXBS assistance is designed to develop national capabilities to effectively regulate trade in controlled items, prevent or interdict illicit trafficking, and identify and penalize violators. To that end, EXBS evaluates the type of threats to be addressed and the effectiveness of the remedies identified to address these threats. EXBS conducts national RAT assessments to determine supplier and diversion risks in EXBS partner countries, examine existing national legal authorities and institutional capabilities to manage these risks, and propose recommendations for EXBS action to prevent proliferation of sensitive goods, technologies, and equipment. In this way, RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS resources to implement specific types of activities in every partner country. In FY 2015, EXBS will conduct a total of eighteen comprehensive RAT assessments of strategic trade control systems. At a minimum, each comprehensive assessment will address laws, regulations, institutions, implementation, and training in the areas of licensing, enforcement, government outreach, and international commitments for the particular country/economy. The reports will also assess the implementation and enforcement of export control legislation/regulations in the existing Free Trade Zones for the particular country/economy.

EXBS assessment data indicate that implementation of advanced strategic trade controls -- such as catch-all controls, intangible technology transfer controls, and transit/transshipment controls -- remains challenging for many EXBS partner countries. As a result, development of institutional capabilities -- such as watch lists, screening mechanisms, targeting and risk management tools, and robust outreach to industry -- to implement and enforce such controls will remain central to EXBS assistance efforts in

FY 2016. EXBS performance monitoring data has generated programmatic investments in two areas that EXBS will continue to pursue in FY 2016. First, conference surveys indicated that proliferation finance controls have emerged as an area of increasing challenge for EXBS partner countries. However, technical assistance resources available to facilitate implementation of the new standards promulgated by the Financial Action Task Force continue to be scarce. In response to this demand for technical expertise, in FY 2014, EXBS conducted a regional conference on Combating the Financing of Proliferation in Doha, Qatar for Gulf Cooperation Council members. In FY 2015, EXBS plans to conduct a follow-on regional conference. Second, EXBS performance monitoring data indicated that if countries have a better understanding of economic benefits resulting from the adoption of national strategic trade controls and border security norms, they are more likely to undertake and sustain implementation of such controls. To that end, EXBS will continue to extend its collaboration with international organizations that pursue norms compliance and trade facilitation objectives simultaneously, to include the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Customs Organization. EXBS will also commission case studies to illustrate economic benefits resultant from implementation of comprehensive strategic trade controls.

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) was established in 2006 to strengthen the Secretary's ability to oversee and coordinate all State and USAID foreign assistance.

ForeignAssistance.gov

The public database maintained at www.ForeignAssistance.gov is a key element of the U.S. Government's commitment to improve U.S. foreign assistance transparency. This data collection effort will make foreign assistance more effective and increase accountability. It also enables the U.S. Government to meet both domestic and international transparency commitments, such as the *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations* Congressional report and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting. To accomplish these goals, this program collects detailed foreign assistance data in a standard and timely way from all U.S. government agencies that fund or implement foreign assistance, and presents it to the public through user-friendly graphics and in machine-readable formats. Funds will continue to support agencies in institutionalizing quarterly, comprehensive foreign assistance data reporting. Funds will also be used to continue to expand the website functionality to include more advanced mapping and charting features, as well as improved educational materials.

Foreign Assistance Evaluation Activities

F coordinates reporting on State and USAID foreign assistance evaluation activities as well as oversees the implementation of the Department of State's evaluation policy on behalf of the Deputy Secretary of State. In this role, F supports capacity building for State bureaus and independent offices with foreign assistance as well as provides overall guidance and technical assistance in implementing the policy - working with bureaus on best practices and lessons learned. Funds for evaluation activities will be used to support collaborative evaluations of the Partnership for Growth countries, a meta evaluation of State's foreign assistance evaluations conducted since 2012, and an evaluation funds competition to further build capacity in State bureaus.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	84,300	*	5,150	-79,150
Overseas Contingency Operations	80,000	*	-	-80,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	-	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	4,300	*	5,150	850
Economic Support Fund	4,300	*	5,150	850

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

\$2.75 million in program funding is being requested to improve aid transparency by supporting the continuity of the www.ForeignAssistance.gov Program. \$2.4 million in program funding is being requested to support evaluation activities, capacity building and collaborative evaluations.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for www.ForeignAssistance.gov supports the collection and standardization of detailed planning, financial, and programmatic foreign assistance data from all U.S. Government agencies that fund or implement aid programs to improve aid transparency, aid effectiveness, and accountability.
- Funding also supports the regular maintenance and operations of the public-facing website, www.ForeignAssistance.gov, as well as improving the website's functionality, user experience, and educational materials.
- Funding ensures that the U.S. government is supporting and engaged with stakeholder groups on complying with the IATI requirements including producing consistent, machine-readable reports.
- Funding supports Partnership for Growth (PfG) evaluations for two countries as well as a meta evaluation of all PfG evaluations conducted under this effort. This effort supports a multi-agency collaboration.
- Funding supports a meta evaluation of State's foreign assistance evaluations conducted since 2012. The meta evaluation will provide overall trends in methodology and usage and lessons learned to improve the management and use of evaluations at State.
- Funding also supports an evaluation funds competition aimed at building capacity within State Bureaus as well as encouraging collaborative evaluations within State and other agencies.

State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons is a U.S. government priority and a key issue for the Department of State. U.S. foreign assistance funding requested by J/TIP supports programs addressing the “3Ps:” prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of human trafficking. Human trafficking is modern slavery and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law. Human trafficking is a dehumanizing global crime that comprises all of the actions taken to reduce a person to a condition of servitude, and often includes horrific physical, emotional, and psychological abuse.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	24,041	*	20,723	-3,318
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	*	20,723	-3,318

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Trafficking in persons is a transnational crime that destabilizes fragile states and undermines rule of law. It is a threat to secure borders and economic prosperity. J/TIP’s foreign assistance aligns with the Department’s strategic goals to counter threats to the United States and the international order and to advance civilian security around the world. It supports U.S. government efforts to help foreign governments become more stable, prosperous, and democratic.

J/TIP’s funding priorities are guided by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (*TIP Report*), with the goal of assisting those countries on the lowest tiers of the *TIP Report* (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the *TIP Report*, but lack the economic resources to do so.

Anti-Trafficking Programming: There is significant global need for centrally managed anti-trafficking funding. The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus foreign assistance funds in support of the 3P paradigm to combat human trafficking. J/TIP administers a competitive grant process and looks to fund non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public international organizations (PIO) that demonstrate expertise in anti-trafficking activities. J/TIP works closely with the Department’s regional bureaus, U.S. embassies, and USAID to select country and regional programs strategically.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 request for INCLE foreign assistance will fund a range of NGO and PIO programs with an emphasis on cross-cutting projects – those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps. J/TIP programming is aimed at strengthening government responses in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries, as well as some weaker Tier 2 countries.
- J/TIP prioritizes projects that lead to self-sustaining anti-trafficking programs or that train local staff

and government to become trainers; J/TIP will continue to identify and support such programming in FY 2016.

- J/TIP also looks to increase its programming in the Asia region to stay aligned with the Administration's foreign policy rebalance to Asia. In FY 2016, J/TIP hopes to continue its regional support to ASEAN member states (which may include Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), with a focus on strengthening prosecution-related efforts.
- The U.S. government approach to combating human trafficking is victim-centered. In FY 2016, J/TIP will specifically look to advance protection-focused programming in countries such as Albania, Burma, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, and Zambia.
- J/TIP will also continue training law enforcement and criminal justice sector personnel to more effectively investigate, prosecute, and hold criminally liable those involved in human trafficking. J/TIP will specifically look to advance prosecution-focused programming in countries such as Bangladesh, Belarus, India, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Thailand, Tunisia, and Ukraine.
- In FY 2016, J/TIP is also planning to take a more regional approach to law enforcement-focused programming, which may, for example, occur in Southern Africa; the Pacific Islands; Yemen and neighboring countries; Central Asia; and the Caribbean.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA): J/TIP's T&TA provides targeted assistance to enhance foreign government and/or civil society capacity to combat human trafficking. For example, T&TA often focuses on strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms for combating trafficking or training law enforcement and judicial sector officials who are involved in combating the crime. On average, 50 percent of T&TA requests come from partner governments or U.S. embassies seeking assistance on behalf of their host governments. T&TA is generally focused on countries ranked as Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 and so could be programmed in any of the these countries identified in the most recent *TIP Report*. The FY 2016 request allows J/TIP to respond in a timely and targeted manner to anti-trafficking needs in a specific country or region.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP prioritizes foreign assistance consistent with the needs articulated in the most recent *TIP Report* and focuses on countries with a ranking of Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and in some cases, Tier 2, where governments have the political will to improve their response to trafficking, but lack the economic resources to address the problem. Via short-term T&TA, assistance may be provided to any number of countries within these parameters, to be selected on a case-by-case basis. The Department's diplomatic engagement with foreign governments can lead to opportunities to combat trafficking in persons through new T&TA requests, often upon short notice.
- In FY 2016, T&TA will provide support to develop, strengthen, or implement legislation that would adequately hold traffickers accountable for their crimes and provide necessary protections to victims.
- T&TA will provide targeted training to enhance victim protection, increase victim identification, and support the establishment of national referral mechanisms and institutionalization of human trafficking data collection and reporting frameworks.
- FY 2016 support for T&TA will provide targeted training to enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials to conduct victim-centered investigations and prosecutions.

Emergency Fund: The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amended the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to establish the creation of an emergency fund to respond to urgent global needs. This global fund enables J/TIP to respond in a flexible manner as high priority unanticipated

needs arise and ensures that the Office is able to provide emergency assistance to victims, including as part of a broader Department crisis response.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP will continue to partner with the International Organization for Migration to implement much of its emergency response funding.
- J/TIP will provide emergency assistance on a case-by-case basis for individuals identified as trafficking victims overseas. Services may include: shelter, medical treatment, psychological support, legal aid, as well as family tracing, repatriation, and reintegration assistance.

Administration and Oversight (A&O): J/TIP leverages support from non-U.S. government resources to magnify the impact of our resources and avoid duplication of effort. J/TIP uses its A&O to ensure effective oversight and successful implementation of its foreign assistance programming.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP anticipates A&O funds requested in FY 2016 to support contractor staff.
- In FY 2016, J/TIP intends to fund an external evaluation to examine the effectiveness of a service provision concept utilized by an existing grantee. This evaluation may focus on projects in South and Central Asia, and/or in Central America.
- J/TIP also plans to increase its internal evaluations to include conducting a variety of snapshot, implementation, and performance evaluations on its smaller grant projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: J/TIP understands the necessity of using INCLE funding as efficiently as possible and, when determining which programs to fund, utilizes a rigorous methodological review to ensure the programs' goals and structure are achievable.

Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted countries. Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through routine desk audits and/or site visits that include management and technical assistance; reviewing regular programmatic and financial progress reports; and frequent and routine correspondence with grantees. These project monitoring practices will continue in FY 2016. In general, J/TIP's monitoring plans call for projects to be visited at least once per program cycle, which means that approximately one third of J/TIP's grants will receive on-site monitoring in FY 2016. Oversight also includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs. Analysis of these indicators is used to identify the most effective programs and information about best or promising practices, which are disseminated to others in J/TIP and within the U.S. government to those who are working on anti-trafficking issues.

In FY 2014, through routine monitoring of a grantee's "train-the-trainer" workshop in Central America, J/TIP made recommendations to strengthen the criminal justice training initiative. As a result of this engagement, the grantee is working to ensure that future workshops and follow-up with training participants are robust and lead to greater sustainability. In addition, J/TIP uses funds to support select research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends to inform development of effective programs that meet on-the-ground needs.

In FY 2014, J/TIP continued to fund a grantee to develop a case law database that tracks human trafficking cases globally. This database is available on the internet and provides critical legal information for lawyers and researchers reviewing case law or for foreign prosecutors to improve their ability to successfully prosecute cases of human trafficking.

J/TIP also continues to implement the Department of State's Evaluation Policy. In FYs 2012-2014, J/TIP funded six external evaluations in Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and the Philippines. J/TIP is looking to these evaluations to assess the performance of its projects and to determine the effectiveness and potential duplication of the frameworks implemented by the grantees.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data J/TIP gathers from its research, monitoring, and evaluations informs the type of programming that J/TIP looks to fund in the future. For example, a J/TIP grantee has established the first-ever shelter in West Africa for young female victims of trafficking in persons. That shelter is playing a vital role in introducing and institutionalizing quality care for victims of trafficking; 48 victims have received holistic and comprehensive services thus far, and the NGO has facilitated legal representation for four survivors and physical and mental health treatment for 35 victims. Fourteen survivors have been successfully reintegrated or placed in alternative care; 43 child survivors of trafficking were provided education scholarships; and 58 village parent groups, comprising 464 individual members, have been established and trained. This NGO hired an external evaluator to conduct an evaluation of the aforementioned shelter program in FY 2013. The initial findings of this evaluation suggest this program could potentially serve as a best practice in care for child victims.

In FY 2014, J/TIP hired the evaluator to conduct a comprehensive follow-up evaluation of the program described above to confirm whether this could provide promising practices for future replication. At the same time, J/TIP also finalized a second grant to this organization in order to pilot a replication program in a neighboring West African country. J/TIP has learned from this and other similar grantees that scaling-up funding for implementers that focus on building local government and community capacity to combat human trafficking often leads to more immediate and sustainable results. In its FY 2016 planning, J/TIP will look to fund similar programs as a result of these findings.

J/TIP also continues to monitor and gain lessons learned from its T&TA programs, which aim to strengthen governments in key strategic areas, such as through the passage of new laws or the establishment of national action plans. Through its review of T&TA programming, J/TIP has learned that careful situational assessments help ensure success. For example, one of J/TIP's grantees provided extensive legislative assistance to a Caribbean government following an initial assessment; this government subsequently promulgated a comprehensive anti-trafficking law in June 2014. The grantee also assisted an African government in developing a comprehensive anti-trafficking national action plan after consulting with key stakeholders. The creation of specific anti-human trafficking laws is a global policy priority for J/TIP because such laws make it possible to successfully prosecute and hold human traffickers accountable; J/TIP will look to continue funding T&TA assessments and assistance for legislative development and implementation in FY 2016.

State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

OES addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change, global health, sustainable oceans, pandemic preparedness, environmental sustainability, and cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that partners are equipped with tools to take action on environmental and health issues. OES programs support U.S. efforts to address climate change, combat wildlife trafficking and illegal logging, protect vital fisheries resources, support actions to reduce marine pollution and study ocean acidification, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction including mercury emission abatement, inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity, address global health challenges, and support collaborative scientific partnerships and global engagement in science, technology and innovation. Targeted engagement in strategic regions of the world, such as the Lower Mekong and sub-Saharan Africa, builds partnerships and encourages cooperation on shared challenges such as natural resource management and climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	117,807	*	448,250	330,443
Economic Support Fund	117,807	*	448,250	330,443

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Concerted Action to Achieve Deep Cuts in Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Climate Change (\$416.6 million): The OES request supports investments in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) to support a clean and healthy global environment, climate-smart economic growth, and improved resilience to the impacts of climate change for the most vulnerable countries. These activities will have important co-benefits for health, sustainability, and poverty reduction, and will support efforts to achieve a new international agreement on climate change. OES climate programs will promote policies and support mechanisms that leverage public and private sector funds for climate-smart development. Working in partnership with national and local governments, businesses, and other non-governmental groups, OES will target GCCII investments that grow countries' economies, improve people's lives, and contribute in a fundamental way to climate adaptation and mitigation.

Key Interventions:

- Green Climate Fund (GCF): The request includes \$350.0 million for the Department of State for the GCF, providing \$500.0 million when combined with the \$150.0 million requested for the GCF through the Department of the Treasury. The GCF is a new multilateral fund designed to foster resilient, low-emission development. It will employ a range of financial instruments to support projects and programs in developing countries that promise the greatest impact in reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and building resilience. It will also mobilize private sector capital and foster stronger policy environments that better address the challenges of a changing climate. More information on the GCF is available in the GCCII narrative in the Congressional Budget

Justification.

- OES GCCI Adaptation Programs: OES Adaptation funding of \$8.0 million will support the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to help strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their development planning and programs.
- GCCI Clean Energy Programs: OES Clean Energy funds of \$45.6 million will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low-emission development strategies. Funding will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation to advance low-carbon growth, including through the Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS-GP).

Clean Energy priorities include cooperation with China, the world's largest emitter of GHGs, to develop and expand on the work of the United States-China Climate Change Working Group, including implementation of the 2013 Presidential agreement to phase down HFCs, and initiatives on motor vehicles and fuels and other efforts to reduce GHGs. Cooperation with India, the world's third-largest emitter and the country with the fastest-growing emissions, will support the United States-India Partnership to Advance Clean Energy and coordination on adaptation, air quality, and forestry under the bilateral Joint Working Group to Combat Climate Change.

Funds will also continue to support the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes, which engage the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the dissemination of clean energy technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. FY 2016 funding will expand efforts to scale up clean energy deployment in emerging economies such as India, Mexico, South Africa, and Indonesia.

OES works to mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), a coalition of 46 countries (with more than 90 partners) that works to reduce SLCP emissions that cause more than 30 percent of current global warming, millions of premature deaths, and extensive crop losses. In roughly three years, the CCAC has raised pledges and contributions for funding from 11 countries, totaling more than \$58 million, attracting significant support for achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security. The Global Methane Initiative (GMI), a partnership of 43 countries (including all top 10 methane-emitting nations), catalyzes policies and projects to reduce methane emissions – the second largest contributor to anthropogenic climate change after carbon dioxide – while promoting clean energy access, environmentally and financially sustainable business practices, improved air and water quality, industrial safety, and U.S. exports.

- OES GCCI Sustainable Landscapes Programs: OES Sustainable Landscape funds of \$13.0 million include support for bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector. Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include programs such as Climate Fellows, SilvaCarbon, and, potentially, climate resilient agriculture. Climate Fellows help increase the capacity of in-country teams working on critical reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) issues like forest monitoring. SilvaCarbon funding provides access to U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems required under REDD+, and which underpin national GHG inventories. Climate resilient agriculture activities would work in the agricultural sector to address the links between mitigation, resilience, and agricultural productivity. Multilateral initiatives may include support for the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) or the Forest Carbon Partnership

Facility (FCPF). ISFL has been designed to pioneer linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs, increasing the capacity of developing countries to achieve and monitor mitigation results at a large scale. Support for the FCPF would assist the implementation of a REDD+ strategies, including the completion of countries' financing, safeguards, or monitoring plans.

Strengthened Science, Space, Technology and Innovation Partnerships

Key Interventions:

- Global Science Partnership Programs (GSPP): GSPP teaches technical and business skills to scientists, researchers, and innovators to advance their careers and ability to address key global challenges. GSPP builds an understanding of the importance of science, technology, and innovation in knowledge-based economies and builds connections in the international scientific community. For example, the project on advancing careers of women in science in Africa has led to those who received training conducting similar networking and skills building trainings in their countries after the initial event using external resources. GSPP spurs economic growth, fosters transparency and accountability, and promotes prosperity and stability.
- Global Innovation through Science and Technology initiative (GIST): GIST will use \$2.9 million empower youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities. By helping science and technology entrepreneurs acquire skills and financing, the United States can spur economic development and shared prosperity, forge valuable partnerships, and broaden the reach of the U.S. innovation ecosystem. The program reaches entrepreneurs in 86 emerging economies around the world through an online interactive platform, a global competition, on-the-ground activities, and mentorship. Since its launch in 2011, GIST has engaged with more than 2.8 million innovators and entrepreneurs around the world, providing training to over 4,500 startups that have generated more than \$80 million in revenue.

Strengthened Environmental, Conservation, and Natural Resource Policies that Advance U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- Trade and Environment: Trade and Environment programs are used for building the capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment, which is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. Funds of \$4.9 million will support secretariat and environmental cooperation commitments with FTA partners that strengthen environmental laws, support effective enforcement of those laws, and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will meet U.S. commitments in FTAs, Environmental Cooperation Agreements, and other environmental cooperation mechanisms, helping ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under environmental standards that are as similar to those for U.S. businesses as possible and promoting a market for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services.
- Regional Initiatives: The Regional Initiatives program complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to address environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships in strategic regions, such as the Lower Mekong and the Arctic. FY 2016 funds will support the regional environmental office hub program, under which our embassies identify and engage in strategic programming with partner governments, regional institutions, the private sector, or civil society to promote cooperation in environmental, science, and health issues. For example, through these strategic programming we seek to build international cooperation to negate impacts of wildlife trafficking on species, the environment, the ocean, security, the economy, and human health.
- Mercury: Mercury is a toxic chemical with significant negative health effects, particularly for

children and women of childbearing age. All 50 U.S. states have active advisories urging caution when consuming certain fish due to high levels of methylmercury. Estimates indicate that 70 percent of the total mercury deposited in the United States comes from global sources. Improving the ability of developing countries to reduce mercury pollution will benefit U.S. public health. U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million under this program catalyzes or strengthens global action to reduce transboundary mercury pollution from the most significant sources during a particularly critical time as countries work to establish the necessary domestic measures to enable ratification and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, concluded in 2013. Funds will facilitate the effective implementation of the Convention by reducing mercury emissions from a variety of activities, including artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), the largest source of transboundary mercury pollution. Programs will establish and strengthen sustainable initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase capacity to develop comprehensive mercury emission reduction strategies.

Clean, Safe, Secure and Sustainably Managed Oceans and Polar Regions

Key Interventions:

- South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES will use \$21.0 million in funds to meet an annual commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA). The Treaty is an important regional agreement in the Pacific, where the United States is working to continue to strengthen relationships. The U.S. commitment under the Treaty and EAA is fulfilled through funding support to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific. This assistance supports sustainable use of fisheries resources, increased food security, and enhanced relations with Pacific Island states. It also benefits the U.S. economy by promoting access for U.S. vessels to some of the most lucrative fishing grounds in the world, which in turn supports employment opportunities for Americans. Failure to make this payment could remove the primary source of U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states and result in Pacific Island nations denying fishing licenses to U.S. vessels.
- Ocean: Assistance will promote actions to sustain fish stocks, reduce marine pollution, and address ocean acidification through developing partnerships in international fora with the private sector, NGOs, international organizations, and other countries. Sustained growth in carbon dioxide emissions contributes to ocean acidification, which threatens fragile marine ecosystems and the coastal economies that rely on fisheries, ecotourism, and related economic opportunities provided by these unique environments. By collaboratively engaging with international partners, this programming will address these challenges through sharing best practices identifying the mutual benefits of oceans resources, and catalyzing action through education, technical knowledge sharing, and cooperation.

Improved Water Quality and Access

Key Intervention:

- Global Water Programs: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that by 2025, more than two-thirds of the world's population could live in either water-scarce or water-stressed conditions. Water scarcity and poor water quality will increase disease, undermine economic growth, limit food production, and become an increasing threat to peace and security in many regions of the world where the United States has strong strategic interests. Utilizing \$0.9 million in funds, FY 2016 programs will focus on building international political commitment and catalyzing action to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improving water resources management (including the productivity of water for food and energy), and promoting cooperation on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of tension. This will include supporting both diplomatic efforts to promote peace and cooperation in key regions like the Nile and

Mekong, and partnerships that strengthen U.S. capacity to address international water challenges.

Increased Pandemic Preparedness and Improved Global Health

Key Intervention:

- OES Health Programs: Public health emergencies cost lives and threaten economic stability, national security, and development potential of nations. As evidenced during the recent Ebola crisis, infectious diseases do not respect borders. FY 2016 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events. OES health programming consists of targeted training to strengthen the global capacity to detect, assess, report, and respond to public health emergencies. Additionally, proactive U.S. involvement in global health can aid in predicting emerging challenges and improving prevention and preparedness.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. OES performs site visits to monitor program progress, and the bureau has strengthened the rigor and documentation of those reviews. OES will continue to train personnel in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments.

Beyond regular assistance monitoring, several notable monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY2014:

- OES entered into a contract for a formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars and funded projects to support data quality and outcomes. This three-year evaluation activity will underpin data quality relative to the reporting and monitoring of programmatic outcomes.
- OES concluded an independent evaluation of mercury reduction and storage programs. The results from this evaluation concluded that projects under evaluation demonstrated progress in achieving results. The evaluator indicated that the selection of subjects and countries for this series of pilot projects appeared appropriate for the various aspects of mercury emissions and potential interventions across a variety of geographic settings, and that the prospects for sustainability are good. The evaluation also provided impetus for strengthening program design to improve progress and outcomes.
- An ongoing evaluation of the OES trade and environment capacity building program continues to strengthen the impact of programming working directly with project implementers. Results to date include the development and implementation of standardized data collection and reporting templates, as well as customized indicators and project management plans, which have enhanced the effectiveness of implementers in achieving program impacts.
- OES entered into two new evaluation contracts: (1) a review of Climate Renewables and Deployment Initiative and the CEM is addressing outcomes and achievements of this ongoing program to document programmatic outcomes and identify approaches that resulted in notable successes under the current program model; and (2) an evaluation of the approach and methodology used by the Nexus Dialogue on Water Infrastructure Solutions relative to intended outcomes and the identification of improvements for similar policy-focused programs in the future. Both evaluations were put in place at the end of FY 2014, with results anticipated in FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The conclusion of the evaluation of mercury

reduction and storage programs provided useful feedback for strengthening the design of future programs, including preliminary scoping and initiation and data capture and reporting. Insights gained from this evaluation are assisting the program offices in the design, solicitation, selection, and implementation of future projects. OES is further strengthening grantee reporting by identifying opportunities for grantee training, and will continue to work with highly qualified local implementers as appropriate to strengthen local capacity to address mercury in ASGM. OES initiated a multi-year, third-party formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars to help ensure the integrity of performance and outcome results across all projects. While the evaluation is ongoing, interim work has strengthened knowledge of data collection and management methodologies and systems by program implementers, as well as provided a comprehensive assessment of data quality of reported results against GCCI standard indicators. These efforts have informed and contributed to the development and incorporation of improved data collection guidance into reporting requests and informed program monitoring activities, ultimately supporting an increase in confidence in the validity and reliability of reported GCCI results.

State Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for PM will support ongoing efforts to create a more peaceful and secure world by enabling U.S. partners to deter aggression; restore international peace and security in the wake of conflict or disaster; reduce the illicit proliferation of arms; secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit; and ensure that security forces operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, security assistance activities build legitimate, sustainable, and enduring partner capabilities that improve the ability of friendly nations to address crises and conflicts associated with state weakness, instability, and disasters; and to support stabilization following conflict – which in turn will increase the security of the United States. The request will accomplish the stated goals primarily by supporting efforts to train and equip foreign military forces for legitimate self-defense, as well as peace operations and counterterrorism operations. In addition, funds will support the professionalization of select African militaries. The request also will support peace and stability worldwide by responding to the security and humanitarian threats posed by obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), landmines and other unexploded ordnance.

In addition to the funds noted below, the request includes transfer authority to allow the Department to contribute additional funding to the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) in FY 2016, as required. The GSCF is a shared Department of State-Department of Defense authority that provides for joint program funding, formulation, planning, and approval of programs designed to address emergent challenges and opportunities in a partner's security sector in order to enhance that country's capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations; or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. During FY 2016, the Departments of State and Defense remain committed to implementing the GSCF authority and continuing efforts to execute GSCF programs in multiple countries and monitoring and evaluating their impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	242,078	*	193,456	-48,622
Overseas Contingency Operations	31,000	*	-	-31,000
Foreign Military Financing	11,000	*	-	-11,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	211,078	*	193,456	-17,622
Foreign Military Financing	60,000	*	70,000	10,000
International Military Education and Training	5,503	*	5,500	-3
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	*	18,006	-40,469
Peacekeeping Operations	87,100	*	99,950	12,850

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs for worldwide military assistance and sales, allowing the U.S. government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Funds will pay for administrative costs at overseas security assistance organizations (SAOs); U.S. military unified commands, military department headquarters, and training activities; and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. FMF administrative funds cover the costs related to implementation of the unified command administration and overseas SAO activity, including operational costs, salaries, travel costs, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Systems and local guard costs, in support of the FMF and IMET programs, End-Use Monitoring, Excess Defense Articles transfers, drawdowns associated with section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the former Military Assistance Program, and other military assistance and sales programs. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel and program monitoring and evaluation.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2016 request of \$70.0 million supports the operating costs required to administer military assistance and sales programs in security assistance offices overseas as well as efforts to monitor and evaluate such programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will be used to support the administrative costs of implementing the IMET program to promote regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education and other training. IMET administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at three dedicated expanded IMET (E-IMET) school houses: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2016 request of \$5.5 million primarily supports operating costs and curriculum development at the E-IMET school houses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Funds requested for the NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) global account support activities vital to national security by reducing the dual threats of illicit availability of conventional weapons and accidental explosion of conventional munitions, as well as supporting foreign policy goals to remediate unexploded ordnance. This request funds a continuing priority program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective reduction. This funding also will cover global CWD capacity building efforts (such as training partner nation security forces to implement improved physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) standards); emergency response funding to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots and safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities; other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide; and administrative expenses (including grants, contracts and salaries supporting program management, programmatic evaluations, program-related travel, and miscellaneous administrative fees). These programs complement bilateral, multilateral and regional CWD programs in over 40 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war; destroy poorly-secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles; and improve PSSM and related practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request will reduce the risks associated with poorly-secured, loose, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which, if left unmitigated, could have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The request also allows the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts (such as those in Libya, Syria, and Mali); enhance partner nation CWD capabilities; and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources will support peace operations and counterterrorism capacity building programs. The request includes funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which strengthens international capabilities to effectively execute UN and regional organization peace operations. FY 2016 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, self-sufficient peace operations training capacity in partner countries and provide support (including equipment and technical assistance) to enable countries to deploy to UN and regional peace operations. Additionally, FY 2016 GPOI funds will support the development and employment of critical enabling capabilities (e.g., logistics, engineering, medical capabilities), as well as promote the role of women in peace operations. Finally, funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between West and North African nations. PKO funds for TSCTP will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Finally, PKO funds will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), an initiative designed to support security sector reform with the six SGI partner countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Tunisia) announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support, and equipment.

Key Interventions:

- \$64.0 million in the FY 2016 request will support the Department of State's dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI.
- The FY 2016 request includes \$19.1 million to train and equip military units in key TSCTP partner countries.
- The FY 2016 request includes \$16.9 million to support defense sector reform as part of the SGI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2016, PM will expand its monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF and IMET accounts. The bureau's monitoring and evaluation program is being built on three primary components. First, PM is implementing a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment and to serve as high-level measures for evaluating outcomes. Second, PM is guiding the development and monitoring of

a set of military capability indicators, to help refine military assistance program objectives at the country level. Lastly, a set of targeted performance evaluations will examine the impact of military assistance activities on specific partner country security capabilities, identify lessons learned for improving security assistance, and help determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in targeted strategic indicators.

Since its inception in 2005, GPOI has employed a full-time contracted Evaluation Team to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of GPOI program activities. The team works in close collaboration with program managers and GPOI implementers to gather verifiable, auditable data; identify program areas needing improvement; and help formulate objective-oriented policy solutions. Using a combination of site visits, field-generated reporting, electronic training rosters, evaluation forms, inventory records, and routine communication with implementers, the team captures a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative picture of GPOI program activities.

PM's approach to CWD monitoring and evaluation is a combination of formal reporting, independent host government reviews, and field visits. All CWD implementing mechanisms (grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) contain specific objectives against which implementers must report quarterly using standardized metrics. PM/WRA has developed a standard operating procedure for creating monitoring and evaluation plans tailored to individual implementing mechanisms ensuring that the projects funded achieve the stated goals and objectives while minimizing taxpayer risks. On program substance, host government agencies (national mine action centers for humanitarian demining and relevant security agencies for small arms/light weapons projects) will independently inspect the implementer's work and certify its completion, either verifying or disputing the progress cited in the implementer's quarterly program report. Additionally, PM program officers and U.S. embassy officials conduct frequent field visits to current and past project sites to verify reporting accuracy. On technical monitoring, PM/WRA conducts on-site visits to substantiate sound financial management, program progress, and compliance with laws, regulations, and policies.

When GSCF projects are designed and planned through the interagency consultations, all stakeholders and implementers identify and agree to stated GSCF outcomes and indicators to be monitored and evaluated by a third-party contractor. During FY 2015, monitoring and evaluation frameworks are being established for the three GSCF-funded activities in the Philippines, Ukraine, and the Regional West Africa project to counter the threat of Boko Haram. This framework includes the collection of baseline data at the point of project commencement, monitoring of funded activities, and will enable PM to assess GSCF activities and evaluate their impact and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF and IMET programs will focus on tracking high-level evidence of movement toward the achievement of specific predetermined strategic objectives, as well as systematic past performance, through in-depth evaluations. These evaluations will consider not only progress toward stated goals, but also the historical logic of U.S. assistance activities and their consequences. The monitoring and evaluation of FMF and IMET programs will be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform resource allocations, and provide accountability by ensuring that resources address requirements that serve broader U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S. interests around the world. These efforts will also place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Since FY 2005, the GPOI program has facilitated the training of over 200,000 peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2015 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment

of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening the capabilities of partner countries to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify the types of assistance each GPOI partner requires to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to target resources for those activities that would fill the gaps that currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, the Department of State has reprogrammed GPOI funding from some countries to others that have been more successful.

Through the CWD program and its precursors, the United States has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 90 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the assistance "end state," either it has developed sustainable, indigenous mine-action capacity to independently handle any remaining landmine issues or it has achieved "mine-impact free" status (free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war). Since 2000, the program has directly helped 22 countries to achieve mine-impact free status or otherwise develop self-sufficient mine action capabilities. The CWD program also has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, the program has destroyed over 34,000 MANPADs, 1.8 million SA/LW, and 95,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of PRM is to protect and assist the most vulnerable people around the world, including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, on the basis of need and according to humanitarian principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity; as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration. PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and funding humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and the resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The Bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. government efforts to address complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. government for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy. In coordination with other U.S. government actors, PRM advocates for international maternal health issues and manages the United States' relationship with the United Nations Population Fund. PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration. Contributions to international organizations are complemented by PRM's support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which also play an important role in the assistance PRM provides to its populations of concern. PRM works with USAID and regional bureaus in the U.S. Department of State to address timely transitions from relief to longer-term development in order to enhance the inclusion of refugee and conflict-affected populations in development planning

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,109,000	*	2,503,595	-605,405
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	*	819,000	-465,355
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	*	819,000	-465,355
Enduring/Core Programs	1,824,645	*	1,684,595	-140,050
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	*	50,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,774,645	*	1,634,595	-140,050

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The ERMA account enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2016 request of \$50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2014, the President provided \$50.0 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs provide critical protection and assistance to

some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of \$1.6 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC, as well as support to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2016 MRA request also includes \$819.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to Syrian and Iraqi displacement.

Key Interventions:

- Overseas Assistance: MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, achieve durable solutions for populations of concern, protect vulnerable populations, and exert leadership in the international community. Through \$1.15 billion in funding, PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies, in protracted situations, and in support of voluntary refugee and IDP return, and local integration. Protection strategies are integrated across multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Coupled with U.S. diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: help vulnerable populations maintain a basic level of dignity and self-reliance; prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach populations affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; and, promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. PRM also provides core support to multilateral partners to build a strong international humanitarian response.
- Refugee Admissions: Utilizing \$442.7 million in funds, MRA programs aim to find durable solutions for populations of concern. Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution for refugees when repatriation and local integration are not possible. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel: PRM funding of \$10.0 million supports the goal of finding durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses: PRM is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as any funding implemented from other accounts by PRM. The \$35.0 million in funds requested for FY 2016 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) - OCO

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions of people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 MRA - OCO request of \$819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including UNHCR and the ICRC, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region. In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than \$1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2013 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure sound stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. PRM incorporates performance measures that reflect U.S. government humanitarian priorities into cooperation framework agreements with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these frameworks and each organization's performance, as well as interim and annual evaluations of PRM-funded NGO programs. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews in order to review past performance and formulate future programmatic and diplomatic strategies based on results. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through onsite monitoring trips, program and financial reporting from implementing partners and other sources. As in previous years, PRM maintained a strong Monitoring and Evaluation training program for its staff including a week-long PRM Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop and a year-long course, PRM Monitoring and Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance, to ensure staff have the knowledge and tools required to monitor programs implemented by multilateral and non-governmental partners.

In accordance with the Department of State's February 2012 Program Evaluation Policy, PRM managed four evaluations in FY 2014 to gauge the impact of PRM-supported programming. These evaluations include surveys of beneficiaries in order to incorporate their views on assistance provided in evaluating program performance. The first evaluation focused on best practices in gender-based violence (GBV) prevention programs in refugee settings, with an emphasis on Chad, Malaysia, and Uganda. This evaluation concluded in July 2014. The second evaluation concentrated on the effectiveness of humanitarian diplomacy and programming in promoting local integration of refugees in Zambia, Tanzania and Cameroon. The evaluation ended in October 2014. Two of the evaluations were initiated at the end of FY 2014. The first evaluation looks at livelihoods programming in Ethiopia and Burundi. The second explores best practices for preventing staff fraud at resettlement support centers, using sites in Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Ecuador as case studies. Both evaluations are scheduled to conclude in late 2015. Findings of the completed evaluations were shared broadly in order to shape PRM's programs and policies and to help inform the broader international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM will apply a similar dissemination of evaluation finding to the ongoing evaluations upon completion.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation to inform budget and program decisions. For example, findings from the GBV prevention evaluation led to the creation of new monitoring tools for assessing GBV prevention proposals and programs.

Based on monitoring of the growing number of urban refugees, PRM is more proactively considering NGO projects to support urban refugees and has started to fund new urban NGO projects in Africa, where such programming has been least expansive, including Kampala, Nairobi, Djibouti and Cairo. In FY 2014, PRM initiated urban NGO programs in South Africa and Thailand for the first time.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Expanded Account Narrative

Overseas Assistance

FY 2016 Request

The world is witnessing the highest level of forced displacement since World War II, as people continue to flee intractable conflicts. Catastrophic wars in Syria, Iraq, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan, and long-standing refugee crises elsewhere, are stretching the international community's capacity to respond.

Most of the FY 2016 request for MRA will provide USG contributions to four international organizations to meet their requirements for calendar year 2016. These are the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The U.S. demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to these institutions through both proactive engagement in governing bodies and robust funding. Our expectation is that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing – will provide commensurate support. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emergencies throughout the world to meet humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. The United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol give UNHCR a mandate to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and to provide lasting solutions to their displacement. UNHCR's global network, its staff in 125 countries, and its partnerships with other humanitarian organizations, provide protection, solutions, life-saving assistance, and advocacy for more than 46 million persons of concern. This includes millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs), pursuant to UN humanitarian reforms adopted in 2005. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection, and meet urgent needs for water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. UNHCR also plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees. It supports safe and voluntary return and reintegration operations, facilitates local integration of refugees into host countries, and assists with third country resettlement.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian organization mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence, and impartiality enable it to operate in war zones and often gain access to areas – and thus to people in need – that no one else can reach. This makes ICRC an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of IDPs), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor treatment of prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to approximately five million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as the war in Syria. U.S. support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the Palestinians' humanitarian needs while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the U.S. Department of State

continues to monitor UNRWA closely to ensure that it takes all possible measures to keep terrorists from benefitting from U.S. government funding.

IOM is the leading international organization on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. International migration issues reflect and affect global trends, such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats. U.S. government diplomatic engagement with IOM and our support for its assistance programs are critical.

MRA funds may also be provided to other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other international organizations receiving MRA funds in the past include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Of the 65 NGOs receiving MRA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2014, the top 10 recipients were the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council, Catholic Relief Services, International Relief and Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Federation, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and Premiere Urgence-Aide Medicale Internationale. Funding for NGO programs typically covers a 12-month period, but multi-year funding is possible and helps facilitate planning when crises and displacement are protracted.

The U.S. Department of State may reallocate funds among regions or organizations within the Overseas Assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,109,000	3,109,000	2,503,595	-605,405
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114
Enduring/Core Programs	1,824,645	981,886	1,684,595	702,709
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,774,645	931,886	1,634,595	702,709

¹ Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the MRA account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2016 MRA request of \$1.6 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC, as well as support to non-governmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2016 MRA request also includes \$819.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to Syrian and Iraqi displacement.

Key Interventions:

- **Overseas Assistance (\$1.15 billion):** MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, achieve durable solutions for populations of concern, protect vulnerable populations, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies, in protracted situations, and in support of voluntary refugee and IDP return, and local integration. Protection strategies are integrated across multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Coupled with U.S. diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: help vulnerable populations maintain a basic level of dignity and self-reliance; prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach populations affected by conflict; resolve protracted refugee situations; prevent and reduce statelessness; and, promote adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. PRM also provides core support to multilateral partners to build a strong international humanitarian response.

- Refugee Admissions (\$442.7 million): MRA programs aim to find durable solutions for populations of concern. Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution for refugees when repatriation and local integration are not possible. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through non-governmental organization partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$10.0 million): This funding supports the goal of finding durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses (\$35.0 million): PRM is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as any funding implemented from other accounts by PRM. Funds requested for FY 2016 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region. In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than \$1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2016 request of \$50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2014, the President provided \$50.0 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in South Sudan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
Migration and Refugee Assistance/Overseas Contingency Operations	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	-1,308,114

^{1/} Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Conflicts in the Middle East have caused millions people to flee their homes in search of safety. With continued violence and conflict in Syria and Iraq, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of \$819.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life, including emergency shelter and medical care; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including aiding those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria and Iraq. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside these countries and refugees throughout the region. In FY 2014, the U.S. government provided more than \$1.77 billion as part of the humanitarian response to these crises, the majority of which was from OCO resources.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000	*	442,700	91,700

FY 2016 Request

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the U.S. Department of State's work. The FY 2016 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. This is an important humanitarian undertaking. It demonstrates America's compassion for the world's most vulnerable displaced people when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services, and initial reception and placement (R&P) services to all refugees admitted through the program. These include housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medicine, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2016 request will support the admission of larger numbers of Syrian and Congolese refugees as well as Special Immigrant Visa applicants from Iraq and Afghanistan. The request includes a modest increase in the R&P grant to keep pace with inflation and maintain adequate support for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

The U.S. Department of State implements the program by providing funding to non-governmental organizations involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. In addition, the International Organization for Migration receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2016 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	10,000	-

¹ Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

FY 2016 Request

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped secure durable solutions for vulnerable Jewish migrants through their resettlement to Israel from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and other designated countries. The FY 2016 MRA request for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel seeks to maintain the FY 2015 level of support for the relocation and integration of migrants through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). In FY 2016, we expect the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI), UIA's implementing partner, to bring upwards of 10,000 migrants to Israel from the FSU, Ethiopia, and other countries. U.S. Department of State funding supports a three-year package of services for these migrants that includes pre-departure assistance, transportation to Israel, transitional shelter, and orientation services of language training and youth education.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500	*	35,000	500

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses, and other necessary administrative costs. These funds allow the Bureau to effectively and responsibly manage humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and any other appropriations that are provided to the U.S. Department of State, and to conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives.

In FY 2016, the Bureau expects to continue overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations. These programs aid Burmese refugees in Thailand, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and others. The Bureau also expects to support significant emergency humanitarian operations in Syria, Iraq, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and elsewhere. Effective Bureau emergency response depends on adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When emergencies develop, Bureau staff is often deployed to U.S. embassies in the region to work with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound oversight and management of foreign assistance programs. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission, and enables it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently, and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2016 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of U.S. government programs. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at less than 2 percent of the overall MRA request of \$2.5 billion.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2016 Request ^{3/}	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648	*454,000	45,352	

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds and \$50 million in Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance funds were used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

² In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

³ In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 MRA request for Africa will enable the Bureau and its humanitarian partners to save lives and ease the suffering of African refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other victims of conflict. MRA funds will support UNHCR's operations to provide protection and assistance and find durable solutions for populations of concern across the continent. Currently these people number more than 13 million, including nearly four million refugees and asylum seekers and 7.7 million IDPs. The request also will support ICRC operations in 30 countries in Africa to protect and assist conflict victims and promote compliance with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in FY 2016 due to continued conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, Nigeria, Sudan, Libya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Somalia. MRA funds will help maintain protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in these insecure environments. Top priorities include maintaining first asylum, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral, preventing gender-based violence in all its forms, and achieving durable solutions to displacement whenever possible. In settings where safe, voluntary repatriation is taking place, the U.S. Department of State will lay the groundwork for longer-term development by ensuring that basic services are available in communities of return.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332	*	54,600	-14,732

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will enable humanitarian partners to save lives and alleviate human suffering in East Asia through programs that protect and assist highly vulnerable populations. These include Burmese throughout the region, including Rohingya and Kachin populations, as well as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act.

Burmese are the single largest refugee group in East Asia. There are currently 630,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and China as well as over 800,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma and some 490,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burma. The FY 2016 MRA request will help UNHCR and ICRC improve humanitarian conditions for Burmese, vulnerable Rohingya, and other ethnic minorities within Burma displaced by ongoing conflict. Continued MRA support for NGO partners working along the Thailand-Burma border will help ensure food security and maintain the health and nutritional status of refugees until conditions within Burma allow for safe, voluntary return. The Bureau will lead by advocating with the Burmese government and other host governments in the region to respect the rights of refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651	*	31,000	-17,651

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in Ukraine, the Balkans, and the Caucasus. It will also address the needs of non-Syrian refugee populations in Turkey. Overseas assistance programs in Europe will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness. Over 2.6 million individuals are displaced or stateless throughout Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and the requested FY 2016 funding will provide protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in the region.

Ongoing violence in Eastern Ukraine has forced nearly 1.5 million people to flee their homes. MRA-funded programs will help internally displaced persons (IDPs) conflict victims, and refugees in neighboring countries access emergency assistance, social services, and shelter, while also supporting livelihoods and psychosocial programming to foster greater self-sufficiency. This request will also facilitate and support IDP returns to Eastern Ukraine where possible. Funds will also support vulnerable IDPs in Georgia who are unable to return to the Russian-controlled breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

In the Balkans, MRA-funded programs will provide assistance to the over 380,000 people displaced by the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s who have not returned to their country of origin. This includes thousands of Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian minorities, who remain in need of durable solutions.

Funding within the Europe line includes support for UNHCR's refugee status determination operation in Turkey, its largest in the world.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2016 Request ^{3/}	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	*	329,400	-151,509
Migration and Refugee Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations		*	819,000	819,000

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

² In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

³ In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region and supports the Bureau's primary goal to provide humanitarian assistance that saves lives and eases suffering. It incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq as well as maintaining support for critical humanitarian programs of international organization and NGO partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The conflict in Syria continues, with nearly 200,000 dead, approximately 12.2 million affected by the conflict, 7.6 million IDPs, and more than 3.8 million refugees. The FY 2016 request anticipates that significant humanitarian needs, including large numbers of refugees in neighboring states and further increases in North Africa and Europe, millions of IDPs and conflict victims lacking regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter, will persist. The FY 2016 budget will maintain robust support to the humanitarian response related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the OCO request. PRM funding, in keeping with the Bureau's goal to exert humanitarian leadership in the international community, will prioritize support to UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response roles inside Syria and the region, as well as support for other international organizations, UN agencies and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

The FY 2016 request includes support to UNRWA, the UN agency responsible for providing education, health care, and other assistance to more than five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. MRA funding to UNRWA is essential to the organization, which remains an indispensable counterweight to extremism in the region, fulfilling critical needs for humanitarian services and assistance that likely would otherwise be met by extremist groups. FY 2016 funding will support UNRWA's General Fund and emergency activities in Gaza and the West Bank and in response to the Syria crisis.

The FY 2016 request also includes modest support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims displaced by violence in northern Yemen, including military operations against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This aid will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and support for returnees and early recovery efforts.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1,2/}	FY 2015 Estimate ^{3/}	FY 2016 Request ^{4/}	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875	*	72,900	6,025

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

² In addition, \$8.9 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in Pakistan to support the Regional Affected and Hosting Area program.

³ In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

⁴ In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

FY 2016 Request

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities. The FY 2016 MRA request will continue support for Afghan refugees and returnees displaced throughout the region and for Pakistanis internally displaced by continued conflict. Pakistan and Iran continue to host one of the world's largest refugee communities, with a combined total of some 2.5 million Afghan refugees. Afghanistan has an estimated population of more than 805,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The FY 2016 request includes funding to meet basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs, including support for water and health services. At the same time, MRA-funded partners will continue to work with the Afghan government to transition these programs to local and national authorities. The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain uncertain in FY 2016. As of late 2014, more than 1.4 million people remained displaced due to military operations in the northwest. While access remains challenging, humanitarian assistance helps instill confidence in civilian-led government institutions and mitigates the risk of extremist influence.

Assistance programs in South Asia also address the humanitarian needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Tibetan refugees in India, returning refugees in Sri Lanka, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. Services provided to the Tibetan community in Nepal include protection and reception services for safe transit of Tibetan refugees to India and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community. In India, assistance for Tibetan aid provides health and education services with an increasing focus on livelihoods and long-term sustainability. In Sri Lanka, FY 2016 humanitarian programs will focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100	*	45,300	-15,800

^{1/} In addition, \$7 million of re-programmed ESF funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to Colombian refugees and internally displaced persons.

FY 2016 Request

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have displaced an estimated 5.8 million people, approximately 10 percent of Colombia's population. The request supports protection and assistance for an estimated 150,000 newly displaced Colombians inside Colombia and for over 400,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica). At the same time, the FY 2016 request recognizes significant resources the Government of Colombia is devoting to the reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as the country continues to implement its Victims and Land Restitution law. That legislation seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, funding will focus on supporting Colombian refugees in neighboring countries and providing replicable model programs for IDPs in Colombia. The FY 2016 request also supports efforts to strengthen refugee protection in Ecuador, which hosts the largest recognized refugee population in Latin America, as that country debates a new Human Mobility Law.

The FY 2016 request will also fund the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean. The FY 2016 request enables the U.S. Department of State to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. The Department is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500	*	20,000	-7,500

FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 request supports the U.S. government objectives of protecting and assisting asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, advancing orderly and humane migration policies, and enhancing security and stability and promoting fundamental human rights. MRA funds support national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective migration policies, to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and to discourage irregular migration in Africa, Asia, Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean, and Central Asia. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, unaccompanied children, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2016 request provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These include programs to protect and assist victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The FY 2016 request also includes funds for the U.S. government's assessed contribution to IOM.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2016 Request ^{3/}	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450	*	139,744	-75,706

¹ In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to respond to emergency needs.

² In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 and FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

³ In addition, a portion of the FY 2015 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

The FY 2016 Request

The FY 2016 MRA request supports the core capacities of key humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs, including support for UN management reform that is critical to the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), MRA funding ensures that these organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, improve the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. Funds are also included to support the U.S. government's response to new humanitarian emergencies worldwide. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; protecting the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban and non-camp environments; and seeking to make international humanitarian response more accountable and effective through improved performance data collection and analysis, innovative research, and independent evaluations of programs that draw on beneficiary feedback.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2015
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	50,000	-

¹ Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2016 request of \$50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of \$45.8 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In **FY 2014**, \$50.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$50.0 million provided shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan and South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

In **FY 2013**, \$15.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$15.0 million provided shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria and Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

In **FY 2012**, \$36.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$10.0 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.
- \$26.0 million addressed the humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia who fled conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of Sudan.

In **FY 2011**, \$52.6 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$12.6 million addressed the needs of those displaced as a result of violence and insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire, including shelter, protection, and water/sanitation support.

- \$15.0 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.

- \$15.0 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

- \$10.0 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

In **FY 2010**, \$75.5 million was drawn from the Fund:

- \$33.0 million extended the Dadaab/Ifo refugee camp in Kenya, established a food distribution center for Somali refugees in Kenya, and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

- \$9.5 million provided shelter, warm clothing, and health care services to returned refugees and IDPs in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- \$33.0 million provided emergency shelter, food, clean water, and health care to Afghan refugees and Pakistanis displaced as a result of the floods in Pakistan.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, and the Special Representatives for Cyber Issues, Civil Society and Emerging Democracies, Global Partnerships, and Muslim Communities promote human dignity, equality, economic growth and international cooperation. Funds requested for these offices will support activities that seek to enhance social dialogue, inclusion, and cooperation between the public and private spheres.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	24,345	*	16,700	-7,645
Economic Support Fund	24,345	*	16,700	-7,645

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI): The S/GWI request of \$10.0 million includes \$2.0 million to continue funding foreign assistance programming as part of the Department of State's Full Participation Fund (FP Fund); \$5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS); and \$3.0 million for global gender-based violence programming. The purpose of the FP Fund is to support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. The FP Fund was designed as a finite program, with FY 2016 intended as the final year of funding. Funds requested for the GWPS will support projects that promote women's participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence and exploitation, and enable women to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and conflict countries. Funds for gender-based violence activities, which could include child marriage, will serve to implement the objectives of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, including to help create, augment, and support existing programming to prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of \$5 million will support Department of State training and capacity building efforts designed to implement the President's *International Strategy for Cyberspace*. This will support the U.S. commitment to an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communication infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation. The United States seeks a cyberspace environment that rewards innovation; empowers individuals; strengthens communities; builds better governments; expands accountability; safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms; enhances personal privacy; and strengthens national and international security. S/CCI will use the requested foreign assistance funds to conduct training and direct capacity building programs related to, cybersecurity due diligence, cybercrime, national security, Internet governance and public policy, and Internet access/affordability.

Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED): The S/SACSED request of \$0.4 million will enable the participation of developing country civil society leaders in multi-national fora, such as events of the Community of Democracies (CD). The CD is an inter-governmental

organization whose primary purpose is to support emerging democracies and civil society. Requested funds will support CD activities on issues such as democracy education, regulatory threats to civic space, women, and youth. Participation in such events provides key civil society leaders with tools and global networking opportunities which help them advance democracy in their home countries.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GP): The S/GP request of \$1.0 million will broaden the efforts to engage private sector and civil society partners to achieve foreign policy objectives and development goals. Funding will allow current programs to be expanded which are focused on harnessing the power of diaspora communities to promote diplomacy and development in their countries of heritage; fostering entrepreneurship; promoting more sustainable fisheries in developing nations; and engaging in outreach to promote STEM education in developing nations. Funding will support the growing startup and innovation ecosystems across Africa, the Middle East, Latin America; while the Mekong-Delta Region Partnership development workshops will teach local populations entrepreneurial and partnership-building skills. S/GP will continue to convene and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors, catalyze new projects to create innovative solutions, collaborate with our partners to maximize the impact of projects, and cultivate new partnerships and networks in the world as well as work with other bureaus throughout U.S. Government, in order to institutionalize Public-Private Partnerships.

Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC): The S/SRMC request of \$0.3 million will continue efforts to empower communities with significant Muslim populations, building on five years of activity and engagement to foster respectful and strong relationships between these communities and the U.S. government. Approximately half of the funds will be used to strengthen and broaden networks of young leaders and entrepreneurs to positively impact their communities by promoting resilience, encouraging integration, and deepening the culture of entrepreneurship. The remaining funds will be used to provide training on social media skills and new technologies to empower communities with significant Muslim populations to counter extremism and elevate community, national, and regional conversations. Funds will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus within the Department of State with guidance from S/SRMC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: S/CCI grantees must demonstrate and include monitoring and evaluation procedures in their work plans before receiving funds. FY 2013 is the first year S/CCI received foreign assistance funds and is in the process of developing and implementing a cybersecurity capacity building project in Sub-Saharan Africa that aims to increase the overall level of cybersecurity preparedness and response capability in international partners by supporting the development of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). S/CCI requires monthly reporting on activities, progress and funding that are used to monitor each project objective against the result indicators/deliverables. In the initial stage of the project, to assess and frame future engagements, S/CCI will require from the grantee a written report on existing entities and any efforts currently underway to develop CSIRTs in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as three case studies of previously developed CSIRT capabilities in identified region(s) and countries.

S/GWI grantees must demonstrate that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures are in place before receiving funds. S/GWI provides assistance to implementing partners to create effective M&E plans. S/GWI requires interim reporting on all funded projects, and tracks projects' specific indicators via the S/GWI Program Monitoring and Reporting System. External evaluation is required with detailed explanations for monitoring each project objective against results' indicators. In FY 2015, S/GWI will conduct two external evaluations under the Global Women, Peace and Security initiative. S/GWI

collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies around the world at each stage of the grant cycle. For example, S/GWI held two regional trainings for EUR and SCA embassy officers and implementing partners on techniques to support and monitor program performance. This included reviewing grantees' quarterly reports for accuracy, adopting proper mechanisms for open communication, and providing the tools and resources needed to conduct meaningful site visits to assess the implementation of grant activities. In FY 2016, S/GWI will continue to provide regional trainings to stakeholders and anticipates conducting up to ten site visits for programs supported under the FP Fund and GWPS.

S/GP develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. FY 2013 is the second year S/GP received foreign assistance funds and is planning its first evaluation on The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) partnership. S/GPI plans to conduct one or more site visits to Kenya and Bangladesh to monitor grants for developing clean cook stoves. Also in Africa, S/GPI will monitor the usage of online tools, participation, and investments in a partnership to encourage technology entrepreneurship on the continent. In addition, the office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the IdeA platform, an S/GP partner, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/CCI will use monitor and evaluation results to inform programmatic choices in focus countries and/or regions in Sub-Saharan Africa. S/CCI will leverage the information and experience of the U.S. Interagency, colleagues in U.S. embassies, and the reports and case studies by the grantee to direct and align the project implementation with other complimentary U.S. assistance programs. This kind of monitoring will provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and S/CCI to determine where in Sub-Saharan Africa, countries and/or regions, CSIRT capacity building activities (i.e. trainings, technical assistance) would be most fruitful given existing capabilities and political environments, and where further assessment is needed.

S/GWI conducted a retrospective evaluation of small grants awarded in FYs 2010/12 to assess the effectiveness of projects and to develop recommendations for future funding cycles. The evaluation found that projects that address gender-based violence (GBV) should ensure the intervention includes an economic empowerment component; it is key to incorporate capacity building or skills training to provide women with the means and confidence to take action against violence. The evaluation also revealed the importance of integrating GBV support systems and resources through program work by making multiple inter-linked services available. GBV programs with interlinked services like legal linked with medical or medical linked with social services proved to be an effective approach for beneficiaries as opposed to stand alone mechanisms. Findings such as these serve as best practices, enabling S/GWI to program effectively and contributing to S/GWI's decision to dedicate \$3.0 million in FY 2016 specifically to GBV programming. The FP Fund aimed to increase both the number of females who reported more self-efficacy and the number of community members who agreed with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Only interventions that yield results will continue to receive funding. In FY 2015, S/GWI plans to conduct two evaluations in targeted regions where GWPS programs will be implemented and evaluate four regional posts and two domestic offices which received FP Funding. S/GWI will conduct a scattered sampling of 35 GWPS projects and 19 FP Fund projects in two regions -- to be determined later in FY 2015. Results of the evaluation will inform decisions of whether or not to expand these programs in the region or replicate them in other regions.

S/GP will use its newly mandated program for partnership monitoring to assess and ensure all partnerships are functioning as they should be. S/GP also will use the results of the evaluation as a

roadmap to assist in the strategic planning process of partnerships at large. There is no structure or formula that will determine how a partnership will succeed and the findings and partnerships model that will come out of the evaluation will further aid in the process. In addition, S/GP will develop strategic guidelines from the successes and failures of our public-private partnerships, which help inform future decisions and actions. The Accelerating Market-Driven Partnership (AMP) is no longer supported by S/GP due to a lack of cohesiveness in the shared vision amongst all partners involved. AMP as an entity continues to be housed under Aspen Institute and will remain as a stand-alone partnership. The experience working with this grantee demonstrated the importance of a strong working relationship between partners. The success of LIONS@FRICA, which is a partnership supporting the budding entrepreneurial ecosystem in Africa inspired the launch of the Mekong TIGERS partnership this year to enhance and deepen the startup and innovation ecosystems of targeted Mekong economies. Furthermore, based upon the LIONS@FRICA partnership model, S/GP has also planned the partnership entitled FALCONS@MENA to support tech and innovation entrepreneurs in the Middle East.

USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.1 million children die each year from undernutrition. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a global effort that supports country-owned processes to improve food security. As the lead agency for the President's Feed the Future initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to addressing global hunger and undernutrition. BFS leads the Agency's work to improve agriculture and nutrition, collaborating with USAID bureaus and missions, other agencies, and a diverse group of private-sector and civil-society partners to ensure that resources are aligned to achieve these objectives.

BFS programs focus on increasing economic growth through agriculture development and reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. BFS works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to plan, budget, monitor and coordinate with stakeholders concerning food security and nutrition. In addition, BFS provides USAID Missions with technical support to implement FTF Multi-Year Strategies, scale up cost-effective interventions, and build local capacity. BFS ensures that nutrition, climate smart agriculture, gender, and natural resource management activities are integrated into both Mission strategic plans and country implementation. BFS also funds research on promising interventions that have the potential to catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

BFS also supports the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a public-private partnership platform established during the U.S. G8 presidency in 2012, to leverage responsible private investment in agriculture through specific commitments from African governments, development partners, and private companies.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	319,400	*	342,660	23,260
Development Assistance	319,400	*	342,660	23,260

Development Assistance (DA)

BFS will provide technical and operational support to the FTF initiative whose goals are to reduce the numbers of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. BFS' efforts will focus on provision of high quality technical assistance and other support to U.S. Missions implementing FTF; monitoring and evaluation; facilitating partnerships with the private sector, other donors, and civil society stakeholders; and supporting targeted research to determine and scale up technologies and interventions that have the greatest potential to sustainably reduce hunger and poverty.

Increased Accountability and Learning through the Generation of Data on Food Security Programs

Key Interventions:

- \$18 million is requested for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), including capacity-building to improve the quality and frequency of agricultural data collection and use.

- In FY 2016, FTF will develop the capacity of countries to collect and analyze valid and reliable statistics for strategic planning, including economic indicators, demographic data and other measures of the country's status and welfare.
- BFS will conduct impact evaluations to determine the measureable effects of FTF investments and performance evaluations to identify the results, constraints, and lessons-learned from FTF project implementation. Funding will also support knowledge-sharing activities to promote the optimal use of M&E findings across FTF activities. In support of the FTF Learning Agenda, BFS will support platforms that capture new learning in food security and agricultural development, disseminate it among practitioners, USAID mission staff, and other donors, and connect those actors to each other in order to improve development outcomes around the world. Using a knowledge-driven approach to food security and agricultural development, efforts will extend and multiply the impact of learning developed through agricultural development research and practice.
- In FY 2014, FTF helped strengthen Malawi's and Tanzania's agriculture statistics plans and supported development of Tanzania's Annual Agricultural Sample Survey. Feed the Future also conducted a national data capacity assessment in Senegal.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies, and Policies

Key Interventions:

- \$42 million is requested to promote markets, partnerships, and innovation. Funding will support innovative partnerships that improve market access for food-insecure households in focus countries.
- The FY 2016 request will support public and private-sector actions to achieve technology adoption that will help FTF countries increase agricultural productivity.
- In FY 2014, the Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation program engaged 17 new private sector entrepreneurs to bring agricultural technologies to scale. For example, a small grant will commercialize metal grain storage silos for the benefit of about 12,000 smallholder farmers that will ultimately increase and sustain the profitability of their crops.
- Also, in FY 2014, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund promoted agriculture infrastructure projects that helped defray front-end project development costs and risks that commercial developers, development finance institutions, and private-sector actors are unwilling to shoulder alone. This project will leverage \$87 million in private sector investment.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition

Key Interventions:

- \$146.4 million is requested to support research and development.
- FY 2016 funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished by developing and delivering new cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yields, stress tolerance and disease resistance, and by increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich legumes to boost household nutrition and incomes, especially for women.
- Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to extension and outreach, and to an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household

nutrition aimed at goal of preventing undernutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and mycotoxins, which affect stunting through their impact on the immune system.

- FY 2016 funding will continue to harness U.S. scientific expertise and emerging molecular tools to develop new animal vaccines, and crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases that cause significant yield losses in key production systems.
- Through a transformative approach focused on the entire farming system, FY 2016 funding will support research on technology development and sustainable integration of small-scale irrigation, mechanization, crop and animal diversification, resource-conserving technologies, and geospatial analysis in critically important smallholder production systems in South Asia and Africa.
- Funds will support analyses of African regional trade policies and the development of regional action plans to promote trade. Funding will also support research on a suite of policy impact studies, farm-level land and input studies, and new research on policy enabling environments to promote agricultural value chains.
- FY 2016 funding will train individuals and strengthen institutions, ensuring that food and agriculture systems in developing countries are capable of meeting new climate and food security challenges, and that women, especially, are poised to provide leadership in agricultural research, private-sector growth, policy development, and higher education and extension services.
- FY 2016 funding will continue to support the adoption of key agriculture technologies at scale through public and private partnerships, and will increase the sustainability of supply of new seed varieties by supporting seed enterprises and seed companies to promote, sell and deliver these improved varieties.
- FY 2014 funding supported the establishment of four new Feed the Future Innovation Labs focused on the sustainable production and utilization of soybean; the strengthening of the post-harvest segment of the value chain and improved processing for several staple commodities; and interdisciplinary research, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building on sustainable intensification. In addition, in FY 2014, BFS advanced the development of heat tolerant cereal crops, initiating the largest ever application of genomics tools for improvement of wheat by characterizing more than 8,700 potential heat tolerant wheat varieties. FY 2014 resources supported the promotion and rapid adoption of key agricultural technologies related to improved seed varieties and other agricultural innovations, through the launch of eight new technology scaling projects.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience Programming

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 proposal includes \$109 million for economic resilience programs to support rural safety nets, livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance and savings, and other programs that reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions – be they related to shocks such as droughts, floods, and food-price volatility or longer-term stresses, such as population pressure and climate change and variability. Funding will provide technical support to local, national, and regional institutions involved in building the resilience of vulnerable and food insecure populations. Funding will also ensure that gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into programs to build resilience. This amount includes \$80 million in the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in

chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is intended to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

- The request also includes \$27.26 million in country support to (1) help countries develop an enabling policy environment for private investments that lead to increased agricultural productivity; (2) assist farmers and other food producers to connect to growing national, regional, and global markets; (3) introduce and scale new technologies and management practices; and (4) improve nutrition practices through a broad spectrum of activities, including food fortification, water, sanitation, and hygiene. FY 2016 funding will also support the development and implementation of voluntary standards that provide avenues for local producers to improve the quality and increase the value of their products in order to access local, regional and global markets.
- Key achievements in FY 2014 include: continuing to build resilience to recurrent crises in vulnerable, dry-land areas in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel; bringing nearly a quarter of a million hectares of land under improved natural resource management in Niger and Burkina Faso; improving access to year-round water sources for 163,000 people in the drought impacted drylands of Ethiopia; and, establishing a Global Resilience Partnership and launching its inaugural activity, a grand challenge to the world's best and brightest to develop bold and innovative solutions to the underlying causes of recurrent crisis in the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and Asia. FY 2014 economic resilience funding supported programs to build resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Nepal through the CDF. These programs directly support development activities among vulnerable communities and households caught at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to risk.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, BFS, in support of FTF, undertook the following monitoring and evaluation activities:

- Conducted assessments of agricultural data and statistical systems, and the design and conducting of baseline data collection for rigorous impact evaluations, including for programs in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.
- BFS and FTF focus country USAID Missions began conducting interim FTF population-based surveys to measure progress, including the top level indicators for poverty, stunting, and underweight children.
- Performance evaluations of four BFS-managed implementing mechanisms were conducted.
- Building on lessons-learned, BFS streamlined and refined the FTF indicators to improve indicator utility for performance management and reporting, and supported overseas Missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.
- In FY 2014, BFS promoted use of the Gender Integration Framework (GIF) tool to identify constraints to achieving women's empowerment in the agriculture sector and the programmatic and policy interventions to best address constraints. The GIF builds on the logic and results of the FTF innovative Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), which tracks women's empowerment and gender parity across five domains (production, resources, income, leadership, and time use).
- In FY 2014, BFS made improvements to the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), the interagency platform for performance monitoring of FTF investments at the project, operating unit, and initiative levels of analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions. Using monitoring and evaluation findings, BFS routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and financial status (e.g., pipelines and mortgages). The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by BFS informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Revisions to country level allocations based on programmatic and financial performance.
- Renewed focus on nutrition sensitive agriculture in order to sustain gains in nutrition and to reach FTF's ambitious stunting reduction targets.
- Increased attention to the scaling of key value chains and interventions, including horticulture and legumes.
- Increased support for climate smart agriculture based on data that indicates the effect of climate variability on agricultural productivity in FTF assisted countries.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Accountability and Learning through the Generation of Data on Food Security Programs: The Bureau for Food Security leads the M&E function for the FTF initiative. Funding supports program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth through Market-Based Innovation, Partnerships, Technologies and Policies:

For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private-sector resources and expertise, BFS increases the commercialization of technologies, improves the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promotes inclusive market growth, in the pursuit of global food security.

Transformed Production Systems and Improved Nutrition:

Investments in BFS food security and agriculture research responds to critical regional priorities and generates a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations that lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security and incomes for small- and medium-scale producers in FTF countries. BFS also provides technical assistance to assist field missions in scaling results and integrating nutrition and gender issues into food security programming.

The Feed the Future Research Strategy guides USAID's food security research investments and promotes expanded collaboration among U.S. university-led FTF Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Food Security and Resilience programming:

BFS provides overall leadership and discourse on regional and country food security issues such agricultural inputs and financing, and increasing the role of women in agriculture. BFS supports technical analysis, training, knowledge management, and global learning exchanges; and, helps Missions design and implement agricultural, resilience, and nutrition assistance programs.

USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

DCHA brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and operational capabilities essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government's capabilities. DCHA is responding to an unprecedented four Level 3 crises (Syria, Iraq, South Sudan and the Central African Republic), which is the highest state of humanitarian crisis as designated by the UN, and humanitarian assistance needs are expected to increase globally.

After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. DCHA will continue to work with implementing partners and regional bureaus and Missions -- both within the Relief to Development transitions process (R2DT) and beyond it --to evaluate and engage in joint planning in areas or sectors where development programs could address long-term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

DCHA strengthens resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; supports the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies; and addresses underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict. DCHA's work supports economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security. DCHA's commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. DCHA aims to build resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,226,976	*	3,193,909	966,933
Overseas Contingency Operations	933,595	*	810,000	-123,595
International Disaster Assistance	924,172	*	810,000	-114,172
Transition Initiatives	9,423	*	-	-9,423
Enduring/Core Programs	1,293,381	*	2,383,909	1,090,528
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	*	30,000	10,000
Democracy Fund	60,000	*	-	-60,000
Development Assistance	112,513	*	75,809	-36,704
Economic Support Fund	25,917	*	-	-25,917
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	*	14,500	-5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	876,828	*	931,000	54,172
P.L. 480 Title II	130,446	*	1,265,000	1,134,554
Transition Initiatives	48,177	*	67,600	19,423

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

The FY 2016 request of \$30 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. USAID managed funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. It is a critical tool for prevention activities.

In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Ukraine, Guinea, Libya, and Burundi. In Ukraine, CCF funds aim to diffuse current sources of instability and help build legitimacy of the new government by ensuring that the demands and concerns of the Ukrainian people are addressed. In Guinea, it is bringing contentious parties in the Forest Region into dialogue under the theme of prosperity and peace, an area where tensions are exacerbated by the 2014 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak. CCF programming in Burundi aims to prevent genocide and mass atrocities in the run up to the 2015 electoral cycle.

Development Assistance (DA)

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The request of \$44.1 million will support U.S. National Security Strategy goals to protect human rights and the promote democratic governance around the world. The DRG Center's agenda includes supporting the human rights movement, increasing citizen participation and government accountability in new and emerging democracies, and integrating DRG in the Presidential Initiatives in order to make development gains sustainable across all sectors. The requested funds would ensure that USAID Governing Justly and Democratically programs are implemented according to the best technical knowledge available.

Key Interventions:

- USAID is identifying innovative ways to promote vibrant civil societies with a groundbreaking initiative to support and connect civil society across the globe through Regional Civil Society Innovation Centers. These Centers will connect civil society organizations (CSOs) at the regional and global level to each other, new partners, and resources; encourage peer-to-peer learning; provide CSOs and their networks with virtual and physical platforms to access tools and technologies that will bolster their work; and amplify civil society voices around the world. USAID and its partners will work with CSOs to design up to six regional Centers that will be connected at the global level.
- The Bureau will provide continued support of “Grand Challenges for Development” that apply cutting-edge science and technology to urgent DRG problems. The DRG Center will continue supporting the Grand Challenge “Making All Voices Count” (a global collaboration on citizen participation and government accountability and co-sponsored by USAID, UKAID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and Omidyar Network);
- The Bureau will conduct impact evaluations (with USAID missions) that use rigorous methods, such as randomized control and treatment groups, throughout the project cycle to test the effectiveness of USAID programs in all major DRG areas.
- Retrospective analyses of DRG programs will be conducted; current studies are focusing on women’s political empowerment, legislative strengthening, and counter-trafficking in persons.

- The Bureau will support for the protection of core human rights, particularly in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian countries.
- The Bureau will provide \$2 million to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies.
- \$4.88 million will be used to support a Vulnerable-Populations Fund (including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Victims of Torture Fund) to support the integration of vulnerable populations into the mainstream of development programs.
- \$10.8 million will be used to support an Elections and Political Processes Fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions.
- \$4.3 million will be used to support a Global Labor Program to support the promotion of labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): The request of \$15.9 million in DA funding provides critical support to DCHA's humanitarian and development food assistance programs through technical assistance, training, and early-warning systems. These funds are essential to DCHA's ability to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously.

For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA-3) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs. FANTA-3 research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating food assistance with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, and the relationship between gender and food security. Additional support to USAID partners includes the advancement of monitoring and evaluation efforts and capacity building of local partners. DA resources support food security and technical experts on FFP staff, improving the design of new food assistance programs and providing support to field-based USAID staff.

The Humanitarian Assistance Support Contract (HASC) provides staff support for the award and management of grants and cooperative agreements for emergency and development food assistance programs. HASC staff also assist with the procurement of Title II commodities, communications, and training.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision makers and relief agencies plan for and respond to humanitarian crises and produces forward looking reports on more than 36 of the world's most food-insecure countries. FEWS NET currently maintains 22 field offices as well as a remote monitoring network.

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): With a request of \$6.2 million, ASHA will support USAID's mission of partnering to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies by providing tangible assistance to civil society institutions that demonstrate the ideas and practices of the United States in health and education abroad. With a focus on science and technology, inclusive civil society, and gender equality and women's empowerment, ASHA projects simultaneously further sustainable development and build greater mutual understanding between the people of other countries and the people of the United States. The FY 2016 funding level is critical to enable ASHA to strengthen institutions through capital improvement projects and the procurement of advanced scientific, medical, and educational equipment.

Key Interventions:

- In Egypt, Lebanon, and the Palestinian Territories, funding provides secondary schools and universities with technology for education in the arts, media, and the sciences, allowing students to

express themselves, develop a commitment to independent inquiry and the free exchange of ideas and go on to leadership roles in their countries, the region, and globally.

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, funding allows centers of excellence in health and education to become more sustainable and expand their reach, allowing local experts to benefit from exposure to the ideas and practices of the United States and build the capacity of civil society locally to meaningfully improve outcomes in health and education.

Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM): The FY 2016 request includes \$6.4 million for PPM activities, including \$1.4 million to support the implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP). Funds will be used to help USAID missions integrate gender equality and women's empowerment within their portfolios, with a particular focus on the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis, conflict prevention, response, recovery, and transition activities. Activities will advance women's participation and leadership development, rights, protection from violence and exploitation, and access to justice in countries affected by conflict, violence, and insecurity. Initiatives will integrate as a cross-cutting theme the constructive engagement of men and boys. These investments will be used to support learning about critical challenges, gaps and opportunities related to women, peace, and closely coordinated with other DCHA and USAID activities to promote alignment and leveraging of complementary resources.

Key Interventions:

- DCHA funding will provide strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning.
- DCHA will support women's participation and leadership in government institutions and political processes.
- DCHA will engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation.
- DCHA will also support the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking, including integrated support services for survivors for and activities to strengthen access to justice.
- DCHA will accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict through targeted investments in the empowerment of women and girls with the potential to reduce vulnerability such as economic strengthening.

PPM will also use \$5 million for climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to the President's Initiative and the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resilience for the most vulnerable. In the face of growing impacts from extreme weather, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and Asia that further the Agency's understanding of the connection between climate change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability and how adaptation strategies can be applied to reduce associated risks and build broader social and institutional resilience. These climate change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with FEWS NET.

Key Interventions:

- PPM will use funding to build resilience to climate-related shocks among the most vulnerable in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and South/Southeast Asia.
- PPM funding will integrate hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning to create sustainable interventions.
- Funding will empower civil society and governments in climate-challenged states to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.

- Funds will also build the capacity of decision-makers to use climate information to support adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Funding will be used to enhance the capacity of the most vulnerable to assess their risks from climate shocks and stresses and design innovative interventions that mitigate harmful effects.
- PPM also seeks to improve the Agency's ability to address climate-related drivers of conflict and strengthen sources of resilience to foster stability.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): With a requested FY 2016 funding level of \$3.2 million, CMM will continue its leadership in cutting-edge applied research and analytical work that assists USAID and its interagency partners to better understand what drives violent conflict and fragility in countries where USAID works. CMM will continue to produce conflict early warning products, conflict assessments, and other technical and research documents. In addition, CMM will engage with experts in conflict studies at universities, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and policy institutes to capitalize on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. With FY 2016 funds, CMM will continue its training courses, modified and expanded to meet evolving programmatic needs in increasingly complex operating environments. To support effective dissemination and integration of evidence-based best practices, CMM plans to support a field-based Learning Program, and continue implementation of knowledge management and outreach activities and project evaluations. Finally, CMM staff will provide expert technical assistance and support to USAID operating units to conduct conflict assessments and to design and evaluate effective peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive programs to lessen conflict, address fragility, and bolster resiliencies at the country level.

Key Interventions:

- CMM funding will support technical leadership products, conflict assessments, and partnerships for research and analysis to strengthen the evidence base for USAID peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive programming.
- Funding will be used to support to knowledge management, project evaluations, and field-based learning to foster dissemination and implementation of conflict programming best practices.
- CMM will work toward the continuation and refinement of CMM's training courses, with curricula in conflict dynamics, and USAID's Conflict Assessment Framework, and specialized modules on topics such as gender and conflict.
- CMM will also provide support for policy development related to fragility, resilience, and conflict.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

DRG Center: The FY 2016 request includes \$14.5 million to continue support for the Displaced Children and Orphans fund (DCOF) as well as supporting the Center for Children in Adversity (CECA). DCOF and CECA programs focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and develop state-of-the-art programming to benefit vulnerable children and families. CECA is housed in the DRG Center and manages programs and coordination of achievement of outcomes under the USG's Action Plan on Children in Adversity (APCA).

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request includes \$13 million to support the implementation of DCOF and \$1.5 million for programs to support APCA implementation in priority CECA programs globally;

- Funding will be used toward strengthening child protection systems;
- Funding will support networks of key actors to improve policy and programming to benefit vulnerable children and families;
- Funds will also provide CECA coordination of the APCA across nine federal agencies and 30 departments.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA)

The FY 2016 IDA enduring request of \$931 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering in, and mitigate and prepare for, natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA): OFDA will administer \$690 million to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable balance of resources for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters. With IDA funds, U.S. assistance provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

Key Interventions:

- Interventions in response to protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2016. OFDA anticipates that there will be continuing complex emergencies in West Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. government's strategic priorities such as Afghanistan. Complex emergencies in the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Central African Republic are likely to persist into FY 2016 as well, and will require a blend of emergency relief, recovery, and transition support. Conflict-related population displacement and deteriorating food security throughout the Sahel, also expected to continue, will be addressed with this funding.
- OFDA will continue to undertake activities to enhance the resilience of disaster affected communities. Building resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations results in cost savings over the long term, and effectively leverages and links humanitarian accounts and development investments which also supports relief to development transitions (R2DT). OFDA will contribute toward the broader USAID pledge across multiple bureaus to build resilience among chronically-drought affected populations in the Horn of Africa, with the aim of reducing the emergency caseload in subsequent droughts.
- OFDA will continue to provide protection assistance, including support for prevention and response to gender-based violence, as an integral part of the vital, life-saving humanitarian assistance IDA supports.

FFP: USAID's FFP will administer \$241 million for emergency food response. The IDA request ensures that the U.S. government can respond effectively and efficiently by using the right tool at the right time to respond to emergency situations and food insecurity with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, cash transfers, and cash for work programs. This funding level will allow the United States to rapidly provide

life-saving food assistance in response to extreme food crises.

In addition, USAID is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Recurring costs are approximately \$1 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in DA provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

International Development Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

The FY 2016 IDA-OCO request of \$810 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering related to the crises in Syria and Iraq, primarily through the provision of food assistance, emergency medical care, and protection assistance to those most vulnerable. The IDA-OCO request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly in response to these crises.

OFDA: OFDA will administer \$325 million to respond to conflict and prolonged displacement of populations inside Syria and Iraq that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability.

FFP: FFP will administer \$485 million for emergency food assistance, necessary as a result of the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. The IDA-OCO request ensures that the U.S. government can efficiently and effectively meet emergent food needs in these ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises. IDA-OCO resources allow USAID to support the most appropriate and effective food assistance interventions for these crises such as local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash transfers.

P.L. 480 Title II

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by USAID.

The FY 2016 Title II request of \$1.4 million includes \$270 million to be used for development programs. An additional \$80 million is requested in the DA account under the Bureau of Food Security's Community Development fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to \$350 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The balance of the FY 2016 Title II request, \$1.1 billion, will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In times of crisis, when people face severe food insecurity, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance and nutritional support to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters and food insecurity overseas.

The request includes new authority to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at \$350 million, for local and regional procurement of commodities, food vouchers, or cash

transfers. These activities allow USAID to make food assistance more timely and cost effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. This flexibility also allows USAID to use the best and most appropriate food assistance tool in each emergency response. It is estimated that this change will allow USAID to assist approximately 2 million additional beneficiaries during a time when global needs are increasing.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

The FY 2016 request of \$67.6 million for the TI account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and assist those countries in crisis to transition toward sustainable development, peace, and democracy. The TI account also provides core funding for the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) within DCHA.

The TI account will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. Examples of assistance include addressing underlying causes of instability, promoting central government responsiveness to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, and conflict resolution measures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CMM is planning to evaluate field-based activities such as the people-to-people (P2P) Reconciliation Fund (RF) to guide the design, procurement, and implementation of future programming. CMM has also created a management team to support both monitoring of, and learning from activities conducted under the Programming Effectively Against Conflict and Extremism (PEACE) Indefinite Quantity Contract. CMM will integrate the results of learning and evaluation into its overall knowledge management system.

The DRG Center is in the process of completing eight impact evaluations (IEs) involving USAID programs in Zimbabwe, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Guatemala, Russia, and Georgia. Through FY 2015-2016, the Center will design and initiate an additional 12 IEs for USAID DRG programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The DRG Center is also carrying over 12 performance evaluations on both DRG Center-managed global programs, such as: 1) the Legal Enabling Environment Project aimed at creating environments conducive for non-governmental organizations to operate freely; 2) and the Consortium for Elections and Political Process project, which has provided over \$600 million dollars of elections and political process support globally through the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, and International Foundation for Electoral Systems over the last six years. In addition, the DRG Center has completed, or is conducting a series of rigorous surveys and has made more than 12 grants to academics for critical research in the DRG sector, including Countering-Trafficking in Persons programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CMM will utilize evaluation results to identify best practices in P2P programming, shape future Reconciliation Fund solicitations, and inform other CMM technical and training materials as appropriate.

The DRG Center's impact evaluation initiative is answering questions concerning the day-to-day programs and approaches used by missions globally. For example, current evaluations are attempting to examine the relative efficacy of government-led versus civil society-advocated anti-corruption efforts; determine what forms of information increase voter turnout and enable citizens to hold elected officials accountable post-election; and identify the types of information that catalyze citizens to proactively

engage with local government on service delivery. These questions are central to the design of many USAID programs. Having rigorous, tested answers will improve both the effectiveness and the cost efficiency of DRG work around the world.

USAID continues to strengthen its management and oversight of CCF activities by requiring a mid-cycle review (a form of performance evaluation) of CCF-country portfolios that are approximately half-way through their implementation. The Mid-cycle Portfolio Reviews (MPR) serve as an important external evaluative process to help make relevant programmatic and management adjustments before the project has ended – a critically important approach in the kinds of rapidly changing environments where CCF typically operates. The MPR also advances the broader DCHA and USAID Learning Agenda by allowing best practices experienced in one complex operational environment to be employed appropriately across the global CCF portfolio. In 2012 and 2013, USAID conducted MPRs for Côte d’Ivoire, Somalia, and Zimbabwe. In FY 2014, reviews were conducted in Nepal, Jordan, the Maldives, and the Central African Republic. Reviews of the Guinea, Niger, Ukraine, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of the Congo portfolios are planned in FY 2015.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace - Major Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2013 - OFDA	FY 2013 - FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2014 - OFDA	FY 2014 - FFP	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	21,504		Complex Emergency	25,685	2,500	Complex Emergency
Angola	3,952	1,998		5,430		Food Security
Bangladesh		1,500			1,500	Drought
Bosnia				2,517	300	
Burkina Faso	3,384	1,309		2,382	1,000	Food Security
Burma	6,050	8,000	Complex Emergency	4,061	9,500	Complex Emergency
Burundi					3,321	
Cambodia			Flood			
Cameroon			Food Security		5,000	Refugees
Central African Republic	7,726		Complex Emergency	37,070	13,984	Complex Emergency
Chad	10,016		Complex Emergency	13,685	8,059	Complex Emergency
Cote d'Ivoire			Complex Emergency			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,352	2,604	Complex Emergency	50,109	12,006	Complex Emergency
Ecuador		1,495			2,176	Refugees
El Salvador					1,000	Drought
Egypt		5,279			18,500	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	24,262		Complex Emergency	22,267		Complex Emergency
Gambia			Food Security			
Guatemala					5,100	Drought
Haiti	1,721	16,353	Epidemic/Health Emergency			Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Honduras					3,900	Drought
India				2,385	1,458	Flood
Iraq		9,836		18,250	10,500	Complex Emergency
Jordan		57,874			106,250	Complex Emergency
Kenya	9,904	13,400	Food Security	1,000	30,000	Food Security
Lebanon		72,207			108,750	Complex Emergency
Lesotho	999	2,500		0		Food Security
Liberia			Complex Emergency			
Madagascar	3,050		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon			Infestation
Malawi	2,744	16,045	Flood	4,898		Food Security
Mali	12,826	18,000	Complex Emergency	19,617	15,626	Complex Emergency
Marshall Islands	3,105					Drought
Mauritania	3,700		Complex Emergency	5,670	5,174	Complex Emergency
Mozambique	1,050	1,700	Flood		1,500	Flood
Namibia	1,095					Drought
Nepal					2,368	Refugees/Flood
Niger	11,080	10,000	Food Security	11,766	33,998	Complex Emergency
Nigeria				7,044		Complex Emergency
Pakistan	7,690	7,930	Complex Emergency	13,403	11,542	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	12,325	3,000	Flood			Flood
Philippines	4,488	4,000	Storm	35,242	11,497	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Republic of Congo					1,000	Refugees
Rwanda			Refugees		5,500	Refugees
Senegal			Food Security		1,000	Conflict/IDPs
Serbia				1,968		flood
Somalia	45,262	12,030	Complex Emergency	45,679	48,808	Complex Emergency
South Sudan	59,827	4,000	Complex Emergency	119,934	15,591	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	2,059		Complex Emergency			Complex Emergency
Sudan	75,868	44,080	Complex Emergency	65,264	40,492	Complex Emergency
Syria	252,290	200,404	Complex Emergency	298,051	263,862	Complex Emergency
Thailand			Flood			
Turkey		19,304	Earthquake		28,500	Complex Emergency
Uganda					13,000	Refugees

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace - Major Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2013 - OFDA	FY 2013 - FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2014 - OFDA	FY 2014 - FFP	Disaster Type
Ukraine				6,651		Complex Emergency
Yemen	36,937	24,832	Complex Emergency	34,858	15,000	Complex Emergency
West Bank/Gaza				5,447		Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe		18,000	Drought		5,956	Drought
Other Disaster Responses						
Africa Region	678			44,607		
Asia Region	1,995			940		
Europe / Middle East Region	88			100		
Latin America / Caribbean Region	700			250		
Preparedness / Mitigation / Planning	145,776			152,391		
Operations / Program Support	60,289			72,352		
	OFDA	FFP	Total IDA FY 13	OFDA	FFP	Total IDA FY 14
Grand Total	882,790	577,681	1,460,471	1,130,972	865,217	1,996,189

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Office of Food for Peace (FFP) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds and IDA Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds.

**Transition Initiatives FY 2014
Assistance Levels by Country**

Transition Initiatives – FY 2014 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget (\$000)	
			TI	Non-TI
AFRICA				
Côte d'Ivoire	Consolidating greater social cohesion and political stability in Cote d'Ivoire in the run-up to the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 6/2016	TI: 4,652	4,250 ESF
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in the strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,172 TI-OCO: 2,078	5,000 CCF 1,000 ESF
Niger	Supporting and strengthening the ability of Nigerien communities, especially youth, to withstand extremism and instability caused by regional conflicts through building social cohesion among local actors, communities and the Nigerien government.	Start: 8/2014 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 2,331 TI-OCO: 1,669	2,000 ESF
Nigeria	Improving stability and strengthening democratic institutions in areas most affected by violent extremism in Northeast Nigeria.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 648	6,000 ESF
South Sudan	Mitigating the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas where conflict may have national implications.	Start: 7/2013 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 78	10,350 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Increasing resilience in vulnerable areas by strengthening community capacities to support a peaceful political transition, promoting peaceful electoral processes and outcomes, and countering violent threats to a peaceful transition.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 9/2015	TI: 234 TI-OCO: 644	45,800 ESF
Burma	Addressing urgent transition needs and fostering greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 6,587	4,000 ESF
Kyrgyz Republic	Responding to ongoing and emerging sources of instability and tension in communities, while enhancing inclusive and transparent governance that responds to citizens' priorities.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 49	0
Pakistan	Supporting stability and security, countering violent extremism, and building a foundation for political and social development in conflict-prone communities in Pakistan.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 52	16,267 ESF
Sri Lanka	Promoting increased social cohesion, economic security, and community resiliency in the Eastern and Northern provinces.	Start: 4/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 174	0
EUROPE AND EURASIA				
Ukraine	Complementing ongoing USAID efforts to create a prosperous and stable Ukraine by responding to the crisis in the East and helping the Government of Ukraine engage citizens in the reform process and promote national unity.	Start: 5/2014 Exit: 7/2017	TI: 6,137	0
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	In the country with the world's highest homicide rate, OTI supports civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	TI: 3,306	5,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening social cohesion by mitigating tension in areas most affected by the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,443	13,750 ESF
Libya	Strengthening the foundations for a sustainable peace and engaging citizens in transition processes through youth empowerment and peacebuilding activities with communities and grass roots civil societies.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 8/2017	TI: 2,169 TI-OCO: 823	4,000 ESF 20,000 CCF
Syria	Strengthening the capacity of key local institutions to respond to community needs, preserve the original moderate ideals of the revolution and lay the foundation for inclusive governance.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 1/2016	TI: 1,548 TI-OCO: 1,459	22,850 ESF 10,245 IDA
Tunisia	Supporting Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 7/2014	TI: 889	0
Yemen	Supporting government and civil society actors to engage in an inclusive and peaceful political transition through targeted assistance in key rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 10/2015	TI: 2,988 TI-OCO: 2,750	4,500 1207 3,000 ESF
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT (Costs not attributed to a single country program)			TI: 5,788	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 8,874	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-2,942	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY14 TI: 48,177 FY14 TI-OCO: 9,423 Non-TI: 178,012				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2014: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on \$57.6 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals \$178 million. No funding was allocated to Haiti or Kenya.				

USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

E3 provides technical leadership and support to Agency work in 14 technical sectors (economic policy, trade, private sector, finance, infrastructure, urban services, basic education, higher education, biodiversity and forests, climate change, natural resources and land management, water, microenterprise, gender). In FY 2016, the Bureau will continue support for the implementation of USAID strategies and policies in education, gender, biodiversity, urban services delivery, water, and climate change, and help determine the most effective approaches to achieve sustainable results. E3 will deepen its technical leadership by generating actionable evidence about new intervention methods and technologies through high-quality pilots and scaling up cost-effective approaches. E3 will engage in systematic, evidence-based monitoring, research, and evaluation that advance effective and strategically sound development.

USAID economic growth and trade programs support expanded markets for trade facilitation. They promote increased host country capacity to develop and implement effective macroeconomic and trade policies, and to manage resources transparently and efficiently. In FY 2016, E3 efforts will support Mission and host country implementation of World Trade Organization agreement commitments related to trade facilitation and the elimination of technical barriers to trade. To further advance sustainable economic growth, the Bureau will expand partnerships that leverage private capital to kick start development projects in multiple sectors worldwide, similar to the Agency's Power Africa initiative. In particular, USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) will use its partial credit guarantee to leverage private capital to support businesses, entrepreneurs, and sectors facing capital constraints. E3 will also continue to collect and report data on USAID microfinance and microenterprise development activities through the Agency's annual Microenterprise Results Report.

E3's work in FY 2016 will include collaboration with public and private interests to ensure sustainable land use, protect the environment, mitigate and reduce the impact of climate change, promote the use of renewable energy, and leverage other donors' support of quality education. With the Global Development Lab as the lead, continued E3 support for USAID Grand Challenges for Development and other technical challenges will promote the use of science, technology and innovation to achieve results in areas such as wildlife trafficking, water, renewable energy, and education.

E3 will partner with the private sector, international organizations and other U.S. government agencies to leverage their experience and resources to achieve a broad range of development aims. In concert with USAID Missions, E3 will continue to provide technical assistance to local civil society organizations, cooperatives, credit unions, and U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). In collaboration with Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the State Department, E3 will also provide technical leadership on the Partnership for Growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	230,399	*	270,303	39,904
Development Assistance	220,399	*	260,303	39,904
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	10,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2016 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors to achieve USAID's development objectives.

Key Interventions:

- **Broad-Based Economic Growth:** In FY 2016, E3 will use \$4.3 million to conduct economic analyses that enable targeted interventions leading to more effective and sustainable results. These analyses include constraints-to-growth diagnostics to target and address key barriers to economic growth, and cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of programs in the key areas of agriculture, infrastructure, health and the environment. CBAs contribute to evidence-based programming and ensure that USAID investments are getting the most value for money. Additionally, E3 will provide technical assistance on matters of public financial management, including taxes, budgets, and public expenditures, thus strengthening the ability of partner countries to effectively mobilize their own domestic resources for development through improved tax administration, and increased efficiency in the expenditure of those resources. Finally, in support of broad-based economic growth, E3 will strengthen our partners systems through increased reliance on local procurement and government-to-government interventions. Improvements in transparency and reliability in the management of local resources will lead to increased capacity of countries to finance their own development.
- **Trade:** In FY 2016, E3 will use \$8.4 million to support developing countries' efforts to reform their trade policies and practices, helping them to more fully integrate into the global trading system and to expand trade and economic opportunities. In particular, E3 will prioritize trade capacity building assistance for trade facilitation interventions in developing countries, including \$5 million for activities in support of implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. This support will be focused on reforms that boost trade by reducing costs and delays for traders, and increase the predictability, simplicity and uniformity in customs and other border procedures. E3 will work collaboratively with international organizations, such as the International Trade Center, World Customs Organization, International Finance Corporation, and with other U.S. government agencies to provide developing country reformers access to global expertise related to trade policy and trade facilitation reforms. E3 will also pursue public-private partnerships to support trade facilitation activities. Assistance may be conducted in special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Yemen.
- **Finance for Development:** E3 will use its DCA partial credit guarantees to promote development outcomes at regional and global levels. These creative approaches utilizing \$3 million will be applied to both new cross-border transactions and to the expansion of existing single-country guarantees to additional countries and markets. E3 anticipates that these guarantees will support a variety of USAID development priorities, including: 1) mobilizing the resources of global diaspora communities in support of development projects in their home countries; 2) helping municipalities and sub-sovereign government entities finance their own development (i.e., through guaranteed bond issuances); 3) leveraging private capital to promote the use and commercial viability of clean energy and related environmentally-friendly technologies to mitigate the impacts of global climate change; and 4) encouraging the increased availability of private financing for women-owned and/or operated businesses.
- **Infrastructure:** Recognizing sound infrastructure is integral to sustainable economic growth, E3 will continue to advise on the development and implementation of resilient infrastructure through clean energy programs, as well as urban governance activities, and licensed architectural and engineering services. E3 will use \$2.4 million in support of these efforts. E3 will also strengthen the Agency's capacity to design and manage the infrastructure components of programs. The Bureau will continue to support implementation of the Agency's "Sustainable Service Delivery in an Increasingly Urbanized World" policy by enabling missions to access short- and long-term technical assistance and training to improve urban and local service delivery and governance. E3 will work with USAID

missions to address climate mitigation and adaptation challenges in coastal cities and to catalyze sustainable clean energy infrastructure and utilities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Ukraine, Liberia, and Power Africa countries.

- **Private Capital and Microenterprise Development :** The integrated and interagency nature of microenterprise development, access to finance, and private sector engagement has elevated the need for coordinated support within USAID. E3 will use \$16.3 million to support these efforts. E3 will play a critical and catalytic role in accelerating development impacts by providing technical expertise, guidance, and training on leveraging and mobilizing private capital, promoting private-sector development of finance and market approaches, and strengthening the environment for inclusive economic growth, using \$15 million to reach these objectives. E3 will continue to fund the legislatively-mandated Microenterprise Results Report.
- **Education:** E3 will use \$90.4 million continue to provide global leadership and program support in strategic priority areas: improving reading skills for children in primary grades; improving the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate a workforce with skills relevant to country development goals; and increasing equitable access to education for learners in crisis and conflict environments. Funds will support the collection and dissemination of evidence-based approaches to be used by Missions to develop effective education programming and provide support for communities of practice. E3 will support research, evaluations, knowledge management, training, and professional development activities for USAID Missions and development partners to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs. Improved education data collection and analysis, with a focus on learning outcomes, will enhance and guide decision-making and interventions. E3 will support innovative approaches that address the acute shortage of reading materials. E3 will also promote the use of cutting-edge measurement approaches for skills development and work readiness as well as the implementation and evaluation of workforce development technical models aimed at more cost-effective and scalable programming. The Bureau will foster and support innovative ways to partner with the private sector and other stakeholders to achieve education and workforce development goals, including improving global education data and increasing the availability of high quality teaching and learning materials. E3 will also use \$70 million to continue supporting the Global Partnership for Education, a partnership of developing countries, donor governments, international organizations, the private sector, teachers, and civil society/NGO groups that is focused on getting all children into school and receiving a quality education.
- **Water:** E3 will continue to provide global technical leadership and program support with \$7.4.million to advance the implementation of USAID’s Water and Development Strategy and its two Strategic Objectives: 1) improving health outcomes through the provision of sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services; and 2) enhancing food security through efficient and productive agricultural water management. E3 will focus on: 1) developing new tools and support mechanisms that will strengthen the ability of Missions to ensure the sustainability of water-related investments; 2) leveraging strategic partnerships to maximize the impact of water-related investments; and 3) increasing emphasis on evaluation, innovation and research in support of urban water and sanitation services.
- **Global Climate Change Initiative:** E3 leads the Agency in implementing GCCI priority focal areas including advancing low emissions development, climate data and tools for climate resilience, and integration of adaptation and mitigation considerations across Agency programming. The Bureau will place increased priority on technical support to approximately ten Missions in countries with significant potential for low carbon growth and increased climate resilience, and will inform Mission programming in approximately 30 additional countries. E3 will lead Agency work on low emissions, climate-resilient development and will continue to lead the U.S. government’s engagement in the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020. The Bureau will co-chair, with the Department of Treasury, an interagency working group to support implementation of Executive Order 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development and will have chief responsibility for developing the Public-Private

Partnership on Climate Data and Information for Resilient Development announced by the President at the UN Climate Summit in 2014. This Partnership will make existing climate data, scientific information, outlooks, tools, and services more accessible to decision-makers and individuals around the world. E3 will continue to support the Global Resilience Partnership and work to integrate and leverage Agency efforts related to climate change adaptation and resilience. E3 will also support efforts to advance gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation by supporting emerging approaches and efforts that empower women to improve development outcomes.

E3 will lead implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program which is the basis for the joint USAID/State Department Agency Priority Goal for Climate Change. The program will support LEDS in up to 25 countries, enabling these countries to lower their long-term greenhouse gas emission trajectories through increased reliance on clean energy, increased investments in cost-effective, low-carbon technologies through public-private partnerships, and improved forest and land management practices. This work will include investments in clean energy programming in targeted Asian countries in support of the Asia-Pacific region rebalance and in targeted African countries to integrate Power Africa and EC-LEDS activities. LEDS implementation will help countries achieve mitigation contributions pledged under the UNFCCC. E3 leads the U.S. government's engagement with the TFA 2020, a public-private partnership with the private sector, other developed and developing country governments, and civil society organizations, to reduce commodity-driven tropical deforestation associated with the four value-chains that most lead to deforestation: palm oil, soy, pulp/paper, and beef. To support successful implementation of the Agency's 2012-2016 Climate Change and Development Strategy, E3 will provide approximately 4,000 hours of training to more than 200 trainees. Training, as well as knowledge-sharing platforms and events, will be offered to USAID staff, other U.S. government staff, and implementing partners to build technical knowledge, skills, and abilities in program management and financing of GCC activities as well as to foster organizational learning that supports integration of climate change considerations into programs in other development sectors. The Bureau will support performance monitoring and reporting by the field through the development and improvement of climate change and development indicators, tools for assessing performance, and training. E3 will work to ensure that USAID bilateral investments in low-carbon climate-resilient development can capitalize on and leverage investments by the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral institutions and climate-related funds. The Bureau will conduct analytical and evaluative work and engage with other stakeholders to inform the development of a follow-on strategy to USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy. Additionally, through implementation of the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan and implementation of E.O. 13677, E3 will lead work to promote integration of climate change adaptation and risk analysis across USAID's development work. E3 will promote integration with climate-sensitive technical sectors such as agriculture, water and energy to promote climate-smart agriculture, water security, and climate resilient infrastructure.

- Adaptation: Funded by \$21 million, Adaptation programs will strengthen the resilience of less developed and climate-vulnerable states by improving access to climate data; promoting inclusive and informed climate risk planning and management strategies and climate finance readiness; and supporting implementation of actions to reduce the risk of climate impacts. The Bureau provides technical support and informs Mission programming through vulnerability assessments, technical assistance with national adaptation plans, improved tools and techniques for monitoring the performance of adaptation programs, and evaluations of Agency programs for best practice and impact. E3 will provide technical assistance related to global climate data and services, including information to facilitate proactive decision-making in agriculture, water management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction. For example, through SERVIR Global, a network of regional visualization and monitoring hubs jointly managed with NASA, E3 will increase the capacity of governments and other key stakeholders to integrate earth observation information and geospatial technologies into development decision-making in five regions (Eastern and Southern Africa, Hindu

Kush Himalaya, Mekong, West Africa, and Central America), with activities in more than 40 countries. In support of the Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Global Resilience Partnership, and E.O. 13677, E3 will also pilot climate risk management strategies, such as climate risk screening of infrastructure projects and promoting access to climate finance and climate finance readiness to scale up adaptation actions.

- **Clean Energy:** Funded by \$18 million, Clean Energy programs will support climate resilient, low emission development (LED) by focusing on improving, scaling, and evaluating clean energy investments for sustainable economic growth, while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In support of partner countries' LEDS, E3 will develop analytical tools and analyses in such areas as: greenhouse gas accounting; economic, development, environment and social impacts; renewable energy grid integration; and renewable energy resource visualization and assessment. These tools and analyses will support the identification, prioritization and design of the most promising pro-development mitigation options. To facilitate LEDS implementation, E3 will help targeted partner countries fulfill their UNFCCC climate change mitigation commitments. This will include assistance in the design and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and other clean energy projects that mitigate GHG emissions and in promoting access to finance, including host country and multilateral resources as well as private capital. Critical to attracting private capital is technical support to project developers to help facilitate and enable clean energy transactions and policy and regulatory changes that support innovative financial instruments such as reverse energy auctions. The Bureau will assist motivated EC-LEDS partner countries in pursuing energy sector policies and reforms that will enable them to meet their future clean energy targets and at the same time slow the growth of GHG emissions while promoting their energy needs. Partnerships with countries engaged in Power Africa will be promoted. Because the variability of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind can potentially overburden grids, E3 will provide technical assistance on grid improvements and integration of renewable energy to ensure that this energy is used, scaled, and continues to attract investment. Through the Powering Agriculture Grand Challenge, the Bureau will continue to advise on innovative application of clean energy in irrigation, refrigeration, and other agricultural value-added activities. Programs such as the U.S. Energy Association Utility partnership, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners partnership, and Sector Reform and Utility Commercialization Program will work with developing country utilities and regulators to optimize the regulatory and operational environment for clean energy. E3 will support private sector-led renewable energy and energy efficiency programs under the Renewable Energy Microfinance Program and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program. Through the Energy Sector Technical Leadership program, E3 offers training to strengthen USAID staff expertise. The Bureau will develop tools for USAID missions, staff and implementers to estimate, analyze, and report the short and long-term GHG mitigation impacts of U.S. assistance.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Funded by \$15 million, Sustainable Landscape programs will promote economic development while reducing emissions from land use change by helping governments track and understand the causes of deforestation and land use change in their countries, and by helping them create incentives for sustainable forest management, reforestation and other healthy land use practices. Activities supporting TFA 2020 will include working with Missions on public-private partnerships to reduce commodity-driven tropical deforestation. E3 will support essential research on greenhouse gas reducing-practices and incentives for adoption in the land sector. E3 will build capacity in EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. The Bureau will identify and test models that strengthen land tenure and resource governance as they relate to successful mitigation and adaptation interventions. E3's Land Potential Knowledge System will integrate local knowledge with global data sets to support long-term, sustainable increases in land productivity. E3 will also use a systems approach to strengthen understanding of economic and governance drivers influencing the management of land and other natural resources. E3 will continue a program to measure and enhance the climate benefits of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and

adaptive land management.

- **Biodiversity:** Using \$14 million, E3 will continue leading implementation of USAID's Biodiversity Policy, which will guide the Agency in conserving biodiversity in priority locations, and integrating biodiversity as an essential component of human development. E3 will lead the Agency in implementing Executive Order 13648 on Combating Wildlife Trafficking and the National Strategy on Wildlife Trafficking by addressing the increasing threat of illicit trade in wildlife, which undermines security, economic development, and ecosystem stability, particularly through its linkages to organized crime. E3 will focus on issues such as transit and corruption in efforts to combat wildlife crime and trafficking with \$3.5 million, address key analytical needs and expand public private partnerships. E3 will improve systems, processes and capabilities within USAID to effectively integrate biodiversity considerations into development activities. The Bureau will continue to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive land management. E3's partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) advances a biodiversity research agenda with respect to the intersection of biodiversity with food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. E3 will use \$4.3 million to improve biodiversity conservation and development through strategic partnerships that integrate biodiversity development and wildlife anti-trafficking activities. E3 will support biodiversity training, communications, and knowledge management activities.
- **Land Tenure and Resource Management:** E3's sustainable land management and land tenure efforts will use \$4.3 million to scale land registration and land management to a national level to catalyze broader economic development, agricultural investment, and more secure property rights for millions of citizens. E3 will also strengthen analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the resource governance and economic drivers that contribute to food security, reduced conflict, improved livelihoods, a healthy environment, and resilience. For example, the Bureau will provide technical assistance to countries to implement the "Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security." E3 will provide technical assistance for identifying and scaling effective land registration processes to a national level to strengthen land tenure and resource governance for broad-based economic development, agricultural investment, and environmental protection. E3 will create, expand, and communicate the results of evidence-based knowledge around the best land tenure and property rights practices to advance the Agency and sector's understanding of how to address absent or weak land tenure, a fundamental barrier to development in nearly all developing countries. E3 will use geospatial analytical methods and technologies to provide critical land use and management data for decision-making and evaluation processes.
- **Gender:** E3 will provide training, tools and technical support across the Agency, with special emphasis on E3 sectors, to integrate gender equality and female empowerment into USAID initiatives, programs, planning, performance monitoring, and evaluation. E3 will also manage strategic communications and knowledge management activities related to gender equality and female empowerment. Funding of \$12 million will focus on efforts to reduce gender disparities and gender-based violence, as well as to promote women's leadership, by identifying and scaling up best practices and developing new activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making. E3 will issue competitive calls for proposals to promote women's leadership and address gender-based violence, and provide missions receiving funding with targeted technical assistance to support integration of these topics into existing portfolios. Funding will also support partnerships with NGOs, other donors, and the private sector in activities that support women's economic empowerment and access to technology; prevent and respond to child, early, and forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence; and address other gender issues. E3 will also provide support for the Let Girls Learn Initiative (\$25 million) to strengthen efforts to help all girls get a quality education, reduce barriers to education, and empower adolescent girls.
- **Local Sustainability:** Using \$15 million, E3 will strengthen networks of local civil society organizations, cooperatives, and credit unions in support of USAID Forward goals of fostering

meaningful and sustainable locally-led development. Through the Cooperative Development Program with \$5 million, E3 will address key challenges facing cooperatives and credit unions and boost their potential to raise incomes. The E3 Small Grants Program will utilize \$10 million to support long-term investments in development organizations able to strengthen local networks and promote the mobilization of local resources to influence country systems and solve development problems. In partnership with Peace Corps, E3 will support the Small Project Assistance Program that provides Peace Corps volunteers with resources to achieve local community goals. The Limited Excess Property Program supports the transfer of U.S. government excess physical property to strengthen private voluntary organization development programming around the world. The Private Voluntary Organization Registration Program helps connect USAID with capable NGO partners throughout the world through due diligence and outreach.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 funding will support fiscal transparency and fiscal integrity, trade facilitation and standards, inclusive market development and microenterprise reporting.

Key Interventions:

- **Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund:** The FTIF is an ongoing program jointly managed by the Department of State's Economic and Business Affairs Bureau (EB) and E3. The FTIF will use \$5 million to support projects that enhance: 1) governments' capacity to develop and execute comprehensive, reliable and transparent budgets; 2) citizens' visibility into state expenditure and revenue programs; and 3) citizens' ability to advocate for specific issues related to government budgets and budget processes. Under the FTIF, countries assessed as not meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency in the Department of State's annual Fiscal Transparency Report receive priority for programming; however other countries may also be considered for funding. In either case, countries receiving assistance should show evidence of a commitment to improving budget transparency.
- **Trade Promotion:** E3 will use \$5 million to prioritize trade capacity building assistance for trade facilitation interventions in developing countries, including activities in support of implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. E3 will partner with developing countries and the private sector to expand bilateral and regional trade and investment opportunities. E3 will support the adoption of practices that increase transparency, expand opportunities for private-sector input in decision-making, and conform to international best practices. The Bureau will provide technical assistance and training to developing countries to assist them with implementing trade commitments, such as those related to adoption of standards and technical regulations. E3 will advance these objectives by working with local host country business communities on public-private partnerships that expand and deepen bilateral trade and investment opportunities. Assistance may be conducted in countries which may include special notification countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Yemen.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In partnership with MCC and the State Department, E3 is providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth. E3 also supports USAID's Administrator in his role on the MCC and OPIC Boards of Directors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2014 which are summarized below:

- In 2014, E3 the GCCI office began midterm performance reviews of three key GCCI programs. Two are technology transfer programs: the Private Finance Advisory Network, which provides mentoring and other support for promising clean energy project developers; and SilvaCarbon, an interagency program that supports the development of national forest inventories and monitoring, reporting and verification systems. The evaluations, which will be released during the second quarter of FY 2015, will document results to date and inform project management.
- A performance evaluation of the joint USAID-NASA SERVIR program, which integrates satellite, ground-based, and forecasted climate data, will assess the extent to which SERVIR helps managers and policy implementers better respond to issues related to disaster management, agricultural development, biodiversity conservation, and climate change.
- E3 initiated several impact evaluation designs in the past two years. These ‘cost and effect’ evaluations cover several E3 sectors and seek to answer relevant questions in each sector. Examples include the following:
 - E3 supported the design of an impact evaluation framework for USAID interventions to conserve mangrove ecosystems in West Africa. The evaluation will identify promising approaches to biodiversity conservation and improved climate change outcomes related to coastal systems and communities, enabling USAID and regional partners to scale up best practices.
 - An Access to Basic Sanitation Evaluation in Mozambique compared the prevalence of diarrheal disease among children under five living in high density settlements to prevalence among children in the same age group in low density settlements. Evaluation results will provide a basis for prioritizing investments in basic sanitation improvement among dense slum settlements, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa where urban sanitation coverage remains very low and is actually decreasing with accelerated urban growth.
 - An evaluation of water, sanitation, nutrition in Cambodia studied whether improved sanitation, in conjunction with nutrition, leads to better outcomes in growth in young children. The evaluation will result in better programs and other interventions to prevent stunting in children.
 - An impact evaluation of women-owned business projects in Kyrgyzstan and India will determine which specific interventions promote business growth, business knowledge and practices, social/business networks, and entrepreneurial leadership. Findings from these evaluations will be used to promote better design of such projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 was able to reach important conclusions and, with field mission support in some cases, take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For example:

- To promote evidence-based programming, E3 will continue to examine Agency-wide evaluations for best practice. For example, in E3 reviewed 60 of 186 USAID Forward evaluations to collect data on issues that may impact programming. Findings from these evaluations were shared with field Missions, regional Bureaus and Agency senior staff. E3 is planning another round of reviews of evaluations completed in E3 sectors in FY 2013 and FY 2014, which will also be shared with internal stakeholders for programmatic decisions.
- E3 has conducted several evaluations on trade capacity building programs over the past few years. As a result, the trade capacity building strategy is being updated and the revised strategy will inform Agency programming in this area and ensure that trade capacity programs are evidence-based.
- E3’s GCC Office continues to improve its GHG measurement tools to help missions report their results, including the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use web-based calculator.

- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a survey of 758 construction activities worldwide to assess the scope and nature of the portfolio. The assessment documented that in a two-year period (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013), USAID had a portfolio of active awards containing construction totaling \$5 billion. Recommendations from the assessment include developing a risk management system, tracking construction data and risks, and revising construction policies and guidance. E3 will implement these recommendations with FY 2016 programming.
- A management review of the USAID Education Strategy in FY 2014 pointed to the need for improved collection and analysis of education data both at the country-level and globally. As a follow up to this recommendation, the E3 Education Office continued to refine and improve a methodology to measure the extent to which students reached by USAID programming show improvement in the reading skills that are foundational to subsequent educational success. The resulting methodology is being applied to assessments in more than 100 education programs in 42 countries. Findings will inform Agency education budget requests and enable better targeting of allocations to specific country programs.

LAB - Global Development Lab

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Global Development Lab lies at the heart of USAID's modernization of the development enterprise. By applying science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) to many of the most significant development challenges, the Lab is increasing cost effectiveness and accelerating development impact. It partners with world-class experts from corporations, finance, non-governmental organizations, universities, and science and research institutions to develop answers to specific development challenges – and then takes the most promising approaches to a global scale. The Lab consists of five Centers: Data, Analysis, and Research; Development Innovation; Global Solutions; Transformational Partnerships; and Mission Engagement and Operations as well as the Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment. The Lab operates through a two-part mission:

- To produce breakthrough development innovations by sourcing, testing, and scaling proven solutions to reach hundreds of millions of people
- To accelerate the transformation of the development enterprise by opening development to people everywhere with good ideas, promoting new and deepening existing partnerships, bringing data and evidence to bear, and harnessing scientific and technological advances.

Working closely with the Agency and partners, the Lab will define two to three specific priority development problems and apply its full suite of tools and capabilities (e.g., challenges, prize-like awards, collaborative research, partnerships) to each. The Lab will address significant barriers, and explore new solutions that can then be taken to large scale. One such endeavor is support of research addressing the complex challenges of urban sanitation. By focusing on specific development problems and working closely with Agency partners, USAID intends to develop sustainable innovations that can be sourced, tested, and scaled, and will impact hundreds of millions of people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	115,000	*	165,000	50,000
Development Assistance	108,000	*	160,000	52,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000

Development Assistance (DA)

Data, Analytics, and Research: The Lab's Center for Data, Analytics, and Research (DAR) advances collaborative research in the United States and abroad to help the Agency better understand development challenges. It builds a stronger evidence base for more effective strategies and programs to address challenges and measure impacts. Harnessing advanced trends in technology and data availability, DAR's FY 2016 budget request of \$25.1 million will be used to gather, analyze, and encourage usage of data, including geospatial analysis, data visualization, modeling, open data, and futures analysis as well as to invest in critical research, and maintain and coordinate a research strategy for USAID.

Key Interventions:

- The Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will use \$7.1 million to support approximately 40 new collaborative research projects led by developing country scientists

and engineers who are partnered with American scientists. PEER projects will address development challenges, and provide tools, technical assistance, and more than 2,000 research opportunities for students in PEER institutions. DAR will support development-relevant research, and help researchers apply their research findings to public policy. PEER ultimately builds the research capacity of host countries, and supports new research to solve development problems.

- DAR will provide geographic analyses, maps, data visualization, and geo-statistical modeling to improve development decision-making for USAID's Washington-based Bureaus and more than 50 field Missions with \$3.0 million in funding. DAR also will train 150 Agency staff in the application of geographic analysis for development programming, and provide support to a network of 45 Agency GIS specialists around the world.
- DAR will expand the use of data-focused innovations such as ground-based sensor technologies for more real-time monitoring and evaluation and provide tools and technical support for long-term forecasting and scenario analysis.
- The Global Resilience Partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation is instituting a new model for applying problem analysis, innovation support, and diverse regional and local collaboration to solve complex and interrelated challenges such as extreme poverty, food insecurity and climate shocks.

Development Innovation: The Lab's Center for Development Innovation (DI) supports the sourcing, testing, and acceleration of cost effective solutions that address international development problems. DI's FY 2016 budget request of \$69.8 million funds a portfolio of complementary programs, i.e., Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), the Global Innovation Fund (GIF), Grand Challenges for Development (GCD), Prize-like activities, Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN), and Transition to Scale (T2S). Through these programs, DI invests in over 360 innovations that come from startup companies, entrepreneurs, academia, and non-governmental organizations around the world. The innovation portfolio addresses development challenges in health, education, energy, water, and other sectors. The programs select promising innovations and evaluate their potential impact in various sectors and help accelerate the innovation along its growth path, from early conception to rigorous testing to increased adoption. DI will continue to leverage investments from other donors and private sector partners across its programs, such as its continued support for the Global Innovation Fund.

Key Interventions:

- DI will fund and support approximately 25 new DIV activities across different stages of their development from proof-of-concept to widespread use. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations to innovate, promote, test, and refine these solutions for maximum use and benefit
- U.S. foreign assistance of \$9.0 million will fund approximately 50 new innovations through the GCD and Prize-like programs.
- DI will implement two prize-like programs and continue to integrate prize-like awards into the Agency portfolio where they are well suited for driving innovation tailored to specific goals.
- DI's Transition to Scale program will accelerate the growth and adoption rates of innovations across the Lab portfolio. This will be done by providing technical assistance, building partnership networks, advising the design of innovative private-sector financing mechanisms in at least two priority countries, and making similarly targeted investments.
- The Agency will use \$31.0 million to support the university platform for sourcing, testing and scaling development interventions and methodologies, through partnerships with eight universities under the HESN.
- DI will support the continued growth of the LAUNCH platform, a network engagement tool that enables organizations to address complex development challenges through systems innovation. USAID, NASA, the Department of State, and NIKE joined together to form LAUNCH in an effort to identify, showcase and support innovative approaches to global sustainability challenges in both

developing and developed countries.

Global Solutions: The Lab's Center for Global Solutions (GS) supports the Agency in driving widespread adoption and implementation of proven innovations benefitting tens of millions of people in multiple countries and regions. GS will use the FY 2016 request of \$29.0 million to accelerate the adoption of three to five proven innovations and expand digital services.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$13.0 million to address emerging, proven solutions to major development challenges and work to quickly expand them so they can reach millions. This will include expanding the use of Climate Resilient Maize, Chlorhexidine postnatal disinfectant, Electronic Payments, and the development of Real-Time Data management systems. These are proven development solutions that have evidence of working on a local or national level. The Lab is working to overcome barriers that will prevent innovations such as these from reaching the poor in an entire region or continent.
- GS will expand international coalitions around digital development through the Mobile Hub partnership that promotes policy solutions for safe, high impact digital programs. This partnership will offer strategic, collaborative grants, investments and technical expertise, alongside industry and non-profit partners.
- The Agency will support the multilateral Digital Enterprise Fund, which supports enterprises utilizing information and communication technology to empower the poor.
- GS will build the Digital Content Solutions coalition to create development content in local languages, and grow the Alliance for Affordable Internet beyond the current membership.
- GS will train 200 USAID mission staff on designing digital programs.
- U.S. foreign assistance will engage public and private sector partners in strategic alliances to remove the technological barriers to such opportunities as increasing women's access to and use of mobile and life-enhancing services, and bringing digital finance to the forefront of development.

Transformational Partnerships: The Lab's Center for Transformational Partnership (CTP) develops global partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders in order to extend the impact and sustainability of Agency programs. Stakeholders include global and local business, universities, research institutions, donor institutions and private philanthropy. These partnerships leverage the knowledge, expertise, resources, technologies and innovations of diverse partner organizations to achieve shared goals. CTP's Research and Innovation Fellowship program sends U.S. scientists and innovators abroad to work with host country institutions, such as universities and research institutes, to work on research projects that address the specific research and development needs of the host countries. CTP's Global Partnerships team builds public-private partnerships to advance the Lab's efforts to source, test, and scale development innovations and to engage new and non-traditional partners in the Agency's efforts. The GP team also builds the capacity of the entire Agency to pursue partnerships with the private sector by providing partnerships-related training, technical assistance, and policy guidance to USAID Bureaus and Missions worldwide. CTP's FY 2016 budget request of \$19.3 million also includes supporting the Global Development Alliances and other partnerships which leverage additional private sector resources to advance the Lab's priority initiatives.

Key Interventions:

- The Lab will build partnerships with the private sector and other actors, in three main categories: partnerships that directly advance the Lab's efforts to source, incubate, and scale development innovations; partnerships that promote entrepreneurship in the developing world by promoting private investment into early stage enterprises that provide local solutions to local challenges; and partnerships that engage new and nontraditional partners in the Agency's priority efforts (e.g. diaspora and LGBT communities)

- CPT will provide partnerships-related training and technical assistance to USAID Missions to help them strategically engage the private sector and build partnerships to advance their country strategies and development objectives.
- CTP will create 200 new fellowships in partnership with National Science Foundation and six universities to send young U.S. researchers and scientists to organizations that are supporting clear scientific/technical needs for solving development challenges.

Mission Engagement and Operations (MEO): MEO develops and monitors implementation of all aspects of the Lab's strategy, programming, staffing, communications, and budgeting. In addition, MEO is home to innovative procurement, information technology, human resources, and legal experts who develop new tools and mechanisms that USAID can use under existing authorities to more flexibly and effectively operate to address global challenges. MEO's FY 2016 budget request of \$18.7 million will support the Lab's regional support function. This function involves coordinating activities with USAID Missions and regional bureaus across the Lab's programs and personnel. MEO's funding will provide world class scientific expertise to build the capacity of the Agency and the Lab, provide leadership and expertise in talent management to attract highly qualified staff, and modernize and streamline USAID's managerial systems. MEO also will engage and communicate with external groups and individuals to channel additional resources and new solutions to international development.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will invest \$8.0 million in signature efforts; collaborations between the Lab and 20 USAID Missions that apply STIP and leverage existing Lab programs and expertise to deliver more effective, cost-efficient results in global development by addressing specific host country needs identified by the Missions.
- MEO will provide support to the Lab for strategy, budgeting, staffing, and monitoring and evaluation.
- MEO will deploy 65 American Association for the Advancement of Science fellows to provide scientific and technological expertise for the Agency.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA): EIA will use its funding of \$3.0 million to conduct rigorous, evidence-based analysis of Lab-funded projects to determine whether new STIP approaches and interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and are reaching more beneficiaries. EIA leads the Lab and, in collaboration and consultation with other Agency Bureaus and Independent Offices, engages external experts to jointly determine which innovations have the greatest potential for transformative, cost-effective impact at a global scale.

Key Interventions:

- EIA will manage the global USAID platform that identifies promising development innovations and assesses them against strict criteria to determine which innovations USAID should support for advancement toward global scale.
- The Lab will provide technical assistance to help Agency teams to build in rigorous evaluation plans and measures of impact and scalability from the beginning of STIP activities.
- EIA, in coordination with the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning, will issue clear evaluation guidelines and evidence standards for Lab units to follow.
- U.S foreign assistance will be used to analyze the extent to which the Lab's most successful projects have delivered high-impact, cost-effective, sustainable results at scale to assess the validity of the Lab's transformational mandate.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Data, Analytics, and Research: Lack of scientific, technological, and research capacity constrains developing countries in their ability to play central roles in solving local health challenges. In FY 2016,

DAR will utilize \$2.0 million in GHP funds on programs to strengthen the capacity of host countries through research grants, technical assistance, equipment and training.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** PEER will support partnerships between developing country health scientists and researchers funded by U.S. government science agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, and provide scientific equipment and training to host-country researchers.

Development Innovation: The HESN includes the Social Entrepreneurship Accelerator (SEAD) at Duke University, which identifies and supports solutions to global health challenges. Because many early stage inventions lack the funds they need to sustain and grow their operations, SEAD works to increase their ability to attract capital and cultivate an active investor community. Additionally, the DIV program identifies new, innovative solutions in GHP by testing and refining through rigorous evaluation and analysis to determine the best ones to bring to scale. DI will utilize \$3.0 million in GHP funds to support these programs in FY 2016.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID plans to use GHP funds to meet existing commitments to SEAD.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID plans to use GHP funds through the HESN to support voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.
- **DIV** will fund and support projects that address global health issues across different stages of their development from proof-of-concept to widespread use.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Lab is committed to using rigorous, evidence-based analysis to determine whether interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and reaching more beneficiaries, and to use a tiered-evidence investment model across the portfolio.

Towards this end, the Agency has established EIA to determine which innovations have the greatest potential for transformative, cost-effective impact on a global scale. In collaboration with MEO and other Lab teams, EIA sets policy and standards for monitoring and evaluating Lab programs to ensure that efforts are guided by rigorous prospective and retrospective impact assessments and evaluations, including randomized controlled trials as appropriate. EIA also works to build a strong commitment to continuous learning within the Lab community. Since its establishment in FY 2014, EIA has developed a rigorous framework to set criteria and manage the decision-making process to determine which proven innovations USAID will help apply in multiple countries and regions, with the ultimate objective being transformational impact on a global scale. The Lab has worked closely with other stakeholders inside and outside USAID to build effective relationships with individuals and organizations engaged in complementary evaluation and assessment efforts.

In addition, the Lab has made significant progress in developing a holistic strategic plan, with results frameworks and corresponding Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) strategies. The Lab is in the process of developing a comprehensive digital M&E system that will enable it to more efficiently and effectively collect, aggregate, analyze and report data from teams and partners Lab-wide on all key performance indicators. This platform will also enhance monitoring and management of the Lab's portfolio of innovations and assess the Lab's contribution to institutionalizing the use of science and innovation Agency wide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: With programs now well underway and extensive monitoring and evaluation efforts taking place, the Lab is using findings to refine programs. In FY 2016 Lab funding will support rigorous evaluation and impact assessment across all Lab programs, including more than \$35.0 million for tiered-evidence approaches to invest in innovations that have the potential to change millions of lives in developing countries at a fraction of the current costs. An example is the DIV program. DIV is designed to advance new development ideas through an open and competitive process that rigorously tests impacts and cost effectiveness at multiple stages, with those approaches that prove successful progressing from conception, to development, and to testing at scale, to demonstration of a path to widespread implementation. DIV uses performance and impact data to inform the staged financing of promising innovations.

In DIV, randomized control trials, the “gold standard” of testing, is undertaken by 50 percent of grantees. More than 6,000 innovators have come to DIV; of which, 65 percent of them have never worked with USAID before. To date, less than two percent or 100 of these have been funded, representing significant selectivity. Four of the selected solutions are beginning to scale (moving through the stages of the pipeline), and 11 solutions have successfully raised larger scale funding from private resources. This rigorous tiered evidence approach is being adapted by other Lab programs such as the GCD.

Through its M&E and learning processes, CTP identified a lack of investment opportunities in developing countries for the available capital. Thus, in Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship, the Lab shifted to look at ecosystems surrounding the incubation of young enterprises. Twelve partnerships in the pipeline will now focus on supporting intermediaries providing acceleration and financing to high-growth entrepreneurs.

USAID Global Health (GH)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports a comprehensive and integrated health strategy towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases through the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; and strengthens families, communities, and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, GH will foster increased coordination of U.S. global health efforts, increase public-private partnerships, and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	411,502	*	440,119	28,617
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	*	440,119	28,617

Global Health Programs (GHP)

GH works to improve access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. To end preventable child and maternal deaths, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and protect communities from other infectious diseases, GH assists countries in the design and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches that achieve cost-effective program impacts. In addition, GH provides technical assistance for the scale-up of life saving interventions and takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote a learning agenda, GH funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH will program \$95.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will be consistent with and significantly contribute to the targets in the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013 by providing global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions; monitoring and evaluation; health systems strengthening; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Global Health Supply Chain program, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to support public health evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting

the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

- Tuberculosis (TB): To advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, GH will program \$37.5 million to support the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Specifically, GH will help improve the tools and approaches available to detect and treat TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and support national TB programs in their implementation. A focus will be on new and ongoing research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and preventing further drug resistance. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control.
- Malaria: To support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), GH will program \$72.5 million for the provision of technical assistance to countries for the scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines – in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In Southeast Asia, GH will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. GH will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): To support efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, GH will invest \$115.7 million for programming focused on innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in 24 countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. Of this total, up to \$40 million will be provided to some integrated health programs to fill gaps brought about as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact. This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down. GH, in collaboration with its partners, addresses the key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (among the leading causes of maternal mortality in the developing world); essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Fistula prevention and rehabilitation will continue to be a priority. GH's support of the final push for polio eradication will also be a significant focus. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability and, within the broader framework for Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, fully leverage programming in malaria, family planning's contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and sanitation and hygiene improvement. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions. Further, GH will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With \$104.8 million GH will provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health.

Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

- **Nutrition:** Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. With \$14.5 million, GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate the introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days – from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday – to achieve maximum impact. Nutrition activities focus on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs; and building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs. In May 2014, the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy was launched; this strategy represents a new model of development that harnesses science and data to inform cutting-edge approaches in nutrition. New analysis of the causes of hidden hunger and under-nutrition has enabled us to target our work in the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday. Nutrition affects every aspect of human development: from our performance in school, to our ability to fight off diseases, to our nation’s health, food security, and economic advancement.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2014, GH undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 29 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. The findings will be used to inform USAID activities in FY 2015 and beyond.

Under the Child Survival and Health Grants Program, GH helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs. GH provided strategic leadership for the formation and continuation of several USAID partnerships to promote MCH, including: the work of the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children to improve the quality, availability and accessibility of 13 key commodities and ensure that they reach all women and children who need them; and the Saving Mothers, Giving Life partnership, which promotes and documents the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in high mortality countries in Africa. To help improve maternal health, GH funded the development and testing of innovative technologies, tools and approaches, including an outcome predictor tool that identifies pregnant women who are at high risk for pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and an aerosolized form of oxytocin to

prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, GH both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health. For example, in 15 sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, GH is supporting – together with numerous partners – national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. Evaluations have been completed and provide strong evidence that malaria interventions have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

GH supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world in a coordinated, efficient, and strategic manner. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, global health security, neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and voluntary family planning. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	468,695	*	486,845	18,150
Global Health Programs - USAID	468,695	*	486,845	18,150

Global Health Programs (GHP)

In FY 2016, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries. While the Administration emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to protect communities from other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi), Microbicides, AIDS Vaccines, the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility (GDF), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), and Neglected Tropical Diseases. Funding will support USAID programs in global health security and voluntary family planning by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: With \$235.0 million to support the introduction of new vaccines through the U.S. partnership with Gavi, funding will be used for the provision of new vaccines – pneumococcal and rotavirus – to address pneumonia and diarrhea, the two biggest killers of children in the developing world. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years. As a public-private partnership, Gavi combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, Gavi's business model influences the market for vaccines, attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, drives vaccine prices down.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With \$2.8 million, USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international family planning (FP) organizations, which have a global reach and an extensive, multi-country network of FP clinics, in order to achieve maximum program impact

and synergies.

- Nutrition: Iodine deficiency increases child mortality and impairs growth and development. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women contributes to miscarriages, low birth weight, and other complications. With \$2.0 million, USAID programs will support iodine deficiency elimination programs and strengthen salt iodization programs in the world's poorest countries.

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: The request includes \$94.0 million for programs that will contribute to the achievement of an AIDS-free generation. Funding for microbicides will support ongoing confirmatory studies of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other work necessary for the licensure and implementation requisite for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for introduction of microbicides in prevention programs. Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir, dapivirine, and other anti-retroviral drugs. The U.S. contribution to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance at least three promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory, and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

Key Interventions:

- Neglected Tropical Diseases: With \$86.5 million, USAID will use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than \$8.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to roll-out the international NTD training course; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO 2020 elimination goals.
- Global Health Security: With \$50.0 million, USAID will implement the Global Health Security Agenda to accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders. In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa vividly illustrates the perils of any country having weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of

the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. USAID seeks to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats. Using a “One Health Strategy,” professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

- **Tuberculosis:** With \$16.5 million, USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB. Funding includes the U.S. contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs. The GDF provides a unique package of services, including technical assistance in TB drug management and monitoring of TB drug use, as well as procurement of high-quality TB drugs at low cost. USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2014, GH conducted evaluations to systematically analyze programs to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluations included a broad array of programs: maternal and child health, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. In addition, GH conducts annual portfolio reviews and communicates results to disseminate best practices globally.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of evaluations, performance reports, portfolio reviews, and site visits, GH will continue to focus resources on proven life-saving interventions to end preventable child and maternal deaths, with increased funding for new vaccines, while continuing programs that protect communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluations, advance modeling of high impact interventions, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness.

USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

PPL serves as the lead USAID Bureau in the Agency's efforts to implement comprehensive reforms aimed at restoring the United States as the global leader in international development. To achieve this goal, PPL has identified three key areas in which to focus its efforts. First, PPL will continue to strive for more effective interagency and global engagement around key development issues. Second, PPL will continue to champion the use of evidence-based decision-making and sound policies, as well as a comprehensive strategic planning process, to inform key decisions at all levels. Third, PPL will continue to strengthen Agency policy analysis, cohesion, and leadership on key policy priorities. Since its inception in 2010, PPL has made progress in each of these key areas and is well positioned to lead Agency activities. This request includes increased funding to support USAID's evaluation effort and directly support USAID Missions' implementation of recommendations and improvements identified in their evaluations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	21,000	*	25,500	4,500
Development Assistance	21,000	*	25,500	4,500

Evidence-Based Decision-Making Policies and Planning: Through its \$23.8 million in funding, PPL is engaged in elevating the quality and use of monitoring and evaluations across all of USAID. It promotes active learning by ensuring that sound evidence informs key decisions. In this role, PPL will continue to strengthen the capacity of USAID missions to meet standards for evaluation, performance monitoring and learning within all activities that comprise USAID's Program Cycle. Evaluation is a key Agency reform area and PPL led the Agency's January 2011 Evaluation Policy launch. Between 2011 and 2014, USAID trained over 1,400 USAID staff in sound evaluation methods and practices. PPL is requesting new resources specifically to increase learning in our Missions.

In 2014, PPL continued to deliver targeted training workshops to reinforce new performance monitoring standards implemented in 2013. In addition, PPL put into place support services to build staff and partner knowledge and capacity in learning, performance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) standards and practices. Services will include a revamped, integrated training program in monitoring and evaluation, a new cohort of M&E and Learning Fellows, and targeted capacity-building support customized to meet staff and partner needs. This Agency-wide effort is serving to standardize sound evaluation, performance monitoring and learning practices throughout all field missions while providing necessary support. As a result, USAID is experiencing an increased use of evaluations and performance monitoring data in support of evidence-based decisions. Nearly all missions now report that evaluations inform budget decisions, project design changes and/or mid-course corrections in development programming.

Requested funding will support the provision of technical assistance to USAID missions in areas of evaluation, performance monitoring and learning. It will also make information and practical tools accessible to USAID staff and partners through expansion and maintenance of online learning platforms.

Moreover, it will allow for continued improvement and delivery of state-of-the-art training and contracting mechanisms under existing authorities to help staff plan and manage performance monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts. USAID also plans to support evidence and experience summits to facilitate learning from experience across sectors and regions. Finally, USAID will partner with global evaluation leaders, leveraging USAID resources and ensuring Agency evaluation and monitoring practices remain up-to-date.

Requested funding also will support USAID's continued transformation into a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve development outcomes. For example, PPL will continue providing technical assistance to support USAID missions to develop and implement Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA) Plans. PPL implemented CLA Plans as a means to improve program effectiveness through:

- Strengthened internal and external coordination;
- Continuous learning from monitoring and evaluation, analysis and research;
- Leveraging contextual knowledge in collaboration with local thought leaders; and
- Iterative adapting as new learning emerges and local contexts evolve.

Currently more than 30 USAID missions have developed CLA Plans and are in various stages of implementation. Additional missions are currently seeking PPL support to develop and implement CLA plans as well.

Finally, requested funding will support the efforts of field missions to develop and implement new project designs, adapt ongoing projects, incorporate learning in to strategic plan objectives, or engage in other non-project efforts based on learning from evaluations. PPL will work with missions to systematically identify opportunities for adapting and designing projects linked to specific evaluation findings, and provide technical assistance, capacity building and other support.

USAID will commission high-priority evaluations and research to fill knowledge gaps and to report transparently on its performance monitoring and evaluation findings as part of its continued transformation into a more effective learning organization.

As a result of these efforts, USAID will continue to improve the quality and utility of evaluations, and ensure that learning from a wide range of sources informs policies, budgets, strategic planning, project design and implementation, ultimately achieving improved development results.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will provide new resources for Missions in the field to implement the findings of evaluations to new and continuing projects.
- PPL will design, update and deliver Performance Monitoring and Evaluation training to educate USAID staff and partners on best practices and promising innovations in approaches and methods.
- Provide technical assistance and creative approaches to build staff capacity, elevate the quality of USAID performance monitoring and evaluations, and instill stronger learning practices and adaptive management.
- PPL will develop guidance, hold webinars, and facilitate peer learning and networking among USAID staff and implementing partners to further develop and institutionalize collaborating, learning and adapting practices in mission programs.
- PPL will commission evaluations on topics that support and inform Agency priorities, fill existing knowledge gaps to inform USAID programming and budget decisions, and determine the development outcomes and the sustainability of Agency interventions.
- PPL will build global leadership in evaluation and performance monitoring of development programs

by partnering with international and regional governments and non-governmental organizations.

Interagency and Donor Engagement: PPL will use \$0.850 million to lead Agency efforts in advancing the U.S. development policy agenda by building consensus on policy issues among traditional and emerging donors. Moreover, PPL leads Agency efforts to mobilize collective action in furtherance of U.S. development priorities in the international arena. PPL engages in advocacy and key relationship-building by strategically engaging in major multilateral, bilateral and international fora. PPL aligns diverse donors behind common goals, promotes joint action and burden sharing among donors, improves the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance and promotes transparency to U.S. taxpayers and to beneficiaries.

Through this type of engagement, USAID expects to advance the following policy issues in FY 2016:

- Development cooperation effectiveness and aid transparency;
- International engagement on the post-2015 development agenda;
- Continued leadership on Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) priorities and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC);
- Engagement of new aid providers (such as Brazil, China, Turkey, South Africa and Arab donors), expansion of trilateral cooperation, and encouragement of other forms of South-South cooperation.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will fulfill the U.S. government and USAID's international reporting requirements of the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and Busan data standards and formats. The Bureau will manage USAID quarterly reporting to ForeignAssistance.gov in line with OMB Bulletin 12-01. In so doing, PPL will provide continued Agency and U.S. leadership towards increasing aid transparency efforts and also support of the President's Open Government Initiative.
- PPL will support GPEDC efforts to review and further progress related to the Busan commitments.
- PPL will support global implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal Framework and Financing for Development agreements.
- Support negotiation and implementation of a post-2015 development agenda that incorporates key US assistance priorities, including ending extreme poverty, promoting strong, democratic and transparent institutions; sustainable energy; gender equality and others.
- PPL will participate in the OECD/DAC development finance dialogue to leverage development stakeholder funds to increase development impact.

Policy Analysis, Cohesion and Leadership: Over the past three years, PPL advised and led the development of more than a dozen Agency-wide policies. Moreover, it has provided key policy analysis for the whole of government commitment to end extreme poverty by 2030. With \$0.850 million in funding, PPL will continue its goal of re-enforcing USAID's policy capacity—including developing Agency policies and strategies and exercising global policy leadership to help make USAID a premier development agency. For example, in FY 2016 emphasis will be placed on strengthening policy analysis on emerging development issues, including ongoing international development policy processes, and defining agency-wide positions on new, cross-cutting policy issues such as harnessing the data revolution towards development outcomes, and how to effectively build country capacity in challenging and non-permissive environments. Leveraging opportunities for international policy engagement will continue to be priorities, including shaping the post-2015 development agenda, and working with partners to achieve the goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will coordinate and draft in-depth research and analysis in the form of country case studies, discussion papers, and policy papers in support of new and existing approaches to cross-cutting development challenges.
- PPL convene an evidence summit on extreme poverty in coordination with private sector actors, NGOs, and universities, which will provide programmatic recommendations to addressing extreme poverty.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PPL uses several methods to annually measure progress on (1) whether evaluation quality is improving at USAID, (2) whether staff capacity to carry out effective performance monitoring and evaluation is strengthening, and (3) how evidence and knowledge from evaluation and monitoring is being used to inform key Agency decisions. For example, PPL monitors the number of evaluations completed each year and the percentage of the overall USAID program budget that is used for evaluations. PPL has also commissioned a study to understand how evaluations are being used. Findings from this study, expected later in 2015, will inform PPL's work.

As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL has funded several studies and evaluations to understand Agency capacity in performance monitoring, evaluation and learning and inform PPL's work. Following these studies, PPL is continuing to focus on capacity building activities to strengthen the implementation of the Program Cycle through the use of knowledge management platforms as well as increasing the use of webinars and e-consultations to disseminate new approaches and share best practices and trends in development programming.

PPL's long-term approach aims to improve program effectiveness by building staff capacity in performance monitoring and evaluation, fostering an institutional culture that incorporates collaborating, learning and adapting processes, and commissioning priority evaluations and partnering with international organizations to improve evaluation and performance monitoring practice in the development field as a whole.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of performance monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2015, PPL plans to provide classroom training for up to 400 USAID staff, reach several hundred more staff through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches, and promote increased staff participation in evaluations through mentoring and peer-to-peer learning.

Every training activity that PPL conducts undergoes a comprehensive after-action review to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to propose adjustments for subsequent trainings. These reviews are based on participant feedback and staff observation and serve as an invaluable evaluative tool that assists PPL to continuously improve the quality of its training. As a result of these reviews, PPL is designing performance monitoring and evaluation courses to integrate these topics, ensure more resources are available as online training modules, and dedicate more instruction time to planning and management of evaluation, and less time to evaluation methods.

In addition, PPL will continue efforts started in FY 2014 to study the use of evaluations in decision-making at USAID, and improve policies and systems to encourage use and to ensure that knowledge and evidence from evaluations and performance monitoring are readily available to USAID

staff and partners.

In the area of donor engagement, performance information is used on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way selected programs are implemented. For example, performance information collected from long-standing Public International Organization grants to the UNDP and the OECD in support of their efforts to lead the international dialogue on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals has informed USAID's position vis-à-vis the post-2015 agenda. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly led to the ability of the U.S. to play a more credible leadership role in important international fora on development, including the OECD-DAC, GPEDC, the G-20 Development Working Group and in UN led negotiations for a post-2015 development agenda.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 Request supports USAID Program Management Initiatives, including Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	1,139	1,139
Development Assistance	-	*	1,139	1,139

Development Assistance (DA)

Program funding is being requested for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) Program will allow USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property that USAID identifies as priorities through registered private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Section 123(b), authorized the creation of the Ocean Freight Program and, as amended, allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of high-priority privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. PVOs. As part of the USAID Forward agenda to maximize the value of our investment in sustainable development, OFR leverages resources many times the value of USAID funding. The overall private-public match of these activities averages about 80:1. This program contributes to USAID development programs, leveraging more grant awards to small PVOs through considerable amounts of donated goods. The OFR program requires the review of about 80 competitive grant applications every two years and the continual management of approximately 50 grants. Since the grants range from \$5,000 to \$150,000, strict review and evaluation of grant applications requires considerable time and effort. Once grants are awarded, employees also spend a large amount of time providing assistance to PVOs and processing individual reimbursement requests. The funding request provides for one full-time employee to support this program effort.
- Funding for the Partner Vetting System (PVS) Program will provide the salary and benefit costs of personnel (in-country personnel, Foreign Service Nationals or Personal Service Contractors, and contractor support) who will provide program oversight of the vetting process in support of the technical offices in each pilot mission. In addition, the funding will improve USAID's ability to meet its data collection, analysis, and reporting requirements by enhancing the PVS application.
- Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness funding will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and promote transparent presentation of development data for delivery of foreign assistance. Funding will be used to create a compendium of programmatic success stories based on the use of open data and provide facilitated, recorded webinars on a series of subjects prioritized by USAID Data Stewards.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate ^{/1}	FY 2016 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	55,038	54,285	63,000	8,715
Other Sources*	22,367	17,783	11,581	-6,202
Total Sources	77,405	72,068	74,581	2,513

^{/1} Does not include Ebola Response and Preparedness emergency funding

* Other Sources include supplemental appropriations, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113 235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	5,626

Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides oversight of foreign assistance programs implemented by USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, U.S. African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and, on a limited basis, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. OIG aims to increase accountability and efficiency in these programs, and promote good stewardship of foreign assistance funds through its audit and investigative work, and in its communications with decision and policy-makers.

Each year, OIG supports U.S. foreign assistance objectives by promoting the effective management and integrity of development and humanitarian assistance programs. OIG's activities help deter and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in agency programs, mitigate heightened risks posed by corruption and instability in settings where U.S. foreign assistance agencies operate, and recoup funds lost to error, waste, and fraud.

The FY 2016 request of \$63 million will enable OIG to carry out ongoing activities and address new requirements. Under the request, OIG will continue to execute mandatory oversight efforts, such as annual agency financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits. It will also continue oversight of activities in frontline states and conflict-affected areas, food and agricultural programs; and global health programs, such as USAID's ongoing efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. The request provides funds for ongoing and anticipated investigative activity in FY 2016, including the conduct of fraud awareness briefings with agency and implementer staff around the world and efforts to work with law enforcement agencies abroad to help ensure integrity in the use of U.S. foreign assistance funds.

The FY 2016 budget request also includes funds for anticipated increases in oversight for USAID's Local Solutions Initiative and in the number of whistleblower complaints brought by federal contractors and grantees. It also funds the continued operation of OIG's Anti-Fraud Hotline in Pakistan. In addition, the FY 2016 request provides OIG with funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

The budget request for USAID's Office of Inspector General of \$63 million for FY 2016 represents a 16 percent increase above FY 2015 enacted levels. This amount will allow OIG to expand its operations by

increasing domestic and overseas staff in international offices above current and planned FY 2015 levels to conduct its oversight responsibilities.

In addition, \$5.6 million in no-year FY 2015 Ebola-related emergency funds represent a 10 percent increase above planned FY 2015 levels, allowing OIG to address oversight needs related to the Ebola crisis in West Africa.

Budget Priorities by Strategic Goal

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the ability of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight to manage and deliver foreign assistance efficiently and effectively through audit products and activities.

With funding at the requested level, OIG will continue to carry out mandatory work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Act audits. It will prioritize audits covering activities in frontline states and conflict-affected areas; global health programs, such as HIV/AIDS and Ebola; and USAID's Local Solutions Initiative. OIG will also undertake additional, discretionary audits of foreign assistance programs, which may include food security, democracy and governance-, and climate change-related activities.

Strategic Goal 2: Deter and detect fraud, corruption, criminal activity, and misconduct in the programs, operations, and workforce of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight.

OIG will continue to conduct and support investigative activities, while emphasizing work on high-impact cases, responding to new whistleblower requirements regarding federal contractors and grantees, and working to address investigative requirements stemming from overseas contingency operations in the Middle East and West Africa. It will also provide funding for OIG's Anti-Fraud Hotline in Pakistan.

OIG will continue to respond to program integrity allegations and conduct fraud awareness briefings. In response to USAID's ongoing Local Solutions Initiative, OIG will devote resources to work with local law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities overseas to advance investigations, obtain recoveries of misused funds, and reinforce program accountability in high-risk settings.

Strategic Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions about foreign assistance programs and operations.

OIG will provide timely and accurate responses to requests from external parties on its audit and investigative work, OIG authorities and operations, budget and staffing matters, and other topics that arise. In addition, OIG will continue to regularly notify executive and legislative branch personnel of newly released reports and informational materials, as well as provide alerts regarding investigative developments. OIG will likewise work to meet statutory reporting requirements related to oversight of overseas contingency operations.

Strategic Goal 4: Continually improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of OIG operations and outputs.

OIG will continue to look for ways to eliminate unnecessary spending, promote automation to increase efficiency, and gather ideas and information from employees to improve operations. Efforts under Goal 4 include the implementation of recommendations from employee workgroups, which OIG expects will lead to greater internal information sharing and transparency, higher staff satisfaction, and increased productivity.

Strategic Goal 5: Recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce with the necessary tools and training to fulfill OIG's mission.

OIG will continue to provide formal training for incoming personnel, meet recurrent specialized training requirements, and increase opportunities for employee leadership development. OIG will also use resources to provide dedicated human capital support for Foreign Service personnel and continue to promote telework opportunities when they contribute to increased organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Legislative Proposals

OIG is requesting consideration of three legislative proposals that: (1) clarify OIG authorities under the Inspector General Act (2) provide for reauthorization of OIG authorities relating to compensation for reemployed annuitants, and (3) refine authorities for oversight of overseas contingency operations.

Language pertaining to USAID OIG in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, contains technical errors and omissions and references to policies and functions that are no longer in effect. OIG proposes amendments to the Inspector General Act that would eliminate references to OIG security functions that were removed in the Omnibus Appropriation Act for 1999 (P.L. 105-277), make a technical correction related to OIG's authorities to manage Civil Service personnel, clarify OIG authorities to manage a Foreign Service personnel system, and eliminate a reference to an outdated Department of State system for setting personnel ceilings abroad. Other proposed changes would help reflect OIG's oversight relationship with the Inter-American Foundation and U.S. African Development Foundation in a permanent law and establish OIG oversight authorities and responsibilities with respect to the Millennium Challenge Corporation in the Inspector General Act to ensure that future changes to the Act apply to oversight of the Corporation.

In FY 2015, Congress renewed OIG authorities to compensate reemployed annuitants on a continuing basis to carryout assignments in frontline states for a single year. In the past, this authority allowed OIG to facilitate assignments in frontline states by enabling it to supplement its investigative workforce on a temporary, flexible basis to meet emerging needs. Due to the late date of the FY 2015 appropriation, OIG's ability to exercise these authorities is confined to a less than 10-month period. This, in turn, limits OIG opportunities to attract qualified reemployed annuitants and use them to advance oversight activities on a continuing basis. Renewed authorization of this authority over a 2-year period starting in FY 2016 would increase OIG opportunities to use it to continue to provide robust oversight in frontline states while preserving oversight capabilities elsewhere around the world.

Section 8L of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides for the designation of a lead Inspector General for oversight of contingency operations and authorizes this inspector general to exercise special personnel authorities in performing related functions. Following consultations with the other OIGs specified in Section 8L, USAID OIG seeks to refine how personnel authorities under this section would apply in an overseas contingency operation. These changes would ensure that OIGs could use indicated personnel authorities during the full course of an overseas contingency operation. They would also ensure that compensation waivers for reemployed annuitants would apply to another key experienced personnel base: Foreign Service annuitants. Finally, proposed changes would enable OIGs to bring on reemployed annuitants more quickly in support of oversight needs once a new overseas contingency operation is in effect.

**Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs) by Personnel Type,
U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) and Foreign Service National (FSN)**

Location	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Budget		FY 2016 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Cairo, Egypt	2	8	2	6	2	8
Frankfurt, Germany	6	3	12	2	17	1
Dakar, Senegal	8	0	8	6	21	9
Islamabad, Pakistan	9	5	9	6	10	9
Kabul, Afghanistan	10	5	10	6	11	7
Kampala, Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manila, Philippines	7	5	8	8	9	9
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	3	3	2	0	0
Pretoria, South Africa	11	6	11	5	14	10
San Salvador, El Salvador	7	4	10	4	10	6
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	0	2	0	0	0
Overseas Total	65	39	75	45	94	59
Washington, DC	117	0	116	0	121	0
GRAND TOTAL	182	39	191	45	215	59

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Program

Oversight Priorities <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Budget		FY 2016 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
High Priority Oversight Areas	11,583	19	15,198	30	18,424	37
Ebola Emergency Oversight	0	0	3,732	11	5,945	16
Afghanistan programs	6,810	10	7,351	10	7,771	11
Pakistan programs	4,773	9	4,115	9	4,708	10
Mandatory and Other Work	50,839	163	53,522	161	56,157	178
TOTAL	62,422	182	68,720	191	74,581	215

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class

Object Class <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 2016 Request
Personnel compensation	25,498	27,933	30,843
<i>Full-Time Permanent</i>	<i>19,249</i>	<i>20,403</i>	<i>22,008</i>
<i>Other Than Full-Time Permanent</i>	<i>3,637</i>	<i>4,462</i>	<i>4,967</i>

Object Class (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 2016 Request
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	2,611	3,068	3,868
Personnel benefits	8,145	9,679	10,810
Travel	4,198	5,639	6,208
Transportation	1,084	1,005	1,272
Rent, communications, and utilities	5,105	4,745	6,556
Printing and reproduction	98	35	25
Contractual services	15,773	16,653	16,809
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	3,066	4,011	3,513
<i>Other Services</i>	867	716	656
<i>Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts*</i>	11,134	11,284	12,026
<i>Facility Operation and Maintenance</i>	238	192	175
<i>Medical Care</i>	36	48	44
<i>Equipment Operation and Maintenance</i>	432	402	395
Supplies and materials	205	645	150
Purchases of equipment	2,286	2,386	1,908
Other Claims	30	0	0
TOTAL	62,422	68,720	74,581

Comments from
Catherine M. Trujillo
Acting Deputy Inspector General
U.S. Agency for International Development
on the FY 2016 Proposed Funding Level

Under the provisions of section 6(f)(3)(E) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, the Inspector General has provided the following comments regarding the fiscal year (FY) 2016 funding level proposed for her office:

The amount provided in the FY 2016 President's budget request is not sufficient to enable OIG to continue to provide needed oversight. Provided funding at this level, OIG would need to recall personnel from international offices and provide oversight at a distance in several parts of the world. In addition, OIG would be unable to continue to meet oversight expectations stemming from contingency operations in response to ISIL and Ebola. In both cases, limitations on OIG resources will have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse. To support and sustain oversight activities in these areas and properly execute the duties of the office, OIG will require funding above the amounts in this FY 2016 budget request.

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Total	1,484,954	1,473,087	1,541,027
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,038,393	1,216,300	1,425,000
Other Sources ^{2/}	446,561	256,787	116,027

	FY 2015 Emergency Funding Estimate, P.L. 113 235
Ebola Response and Preparedness	9,037

1/These amounts reflect the actual FY 2014 obligations of available resources, including new obligation authority.

2/Other sources include trust funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2016 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the three pillars of the Presidential Policy Directive on Development, including Sustainable Development Outcomes, A New Operational Model, and A Modern Architecture. The request will allow USAID to engage with partner countries and local institutions to build civilian capacity and use science, technology, innovation, and partnership solutions and expertise to improve development results and sustainability.

Although an increase from FY 2015, the request represents the minimum level of resources necessary to sustain the Agency's current operations and support the existing workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives, support Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement. The requested increase will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other resources, such as carryover and recoveries that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain its current level of operations into FY 2016.

The request also reflects the Agency's efforts to work more effectively and efficiently to meet the challenges of implementing foreign assistance in today's changing world. It continues the significant progress made in improving procurement, local-capacity building, innovation, and accountability that recent reforms have enabled. In addition, the request reflects the restructuring of USAID's overseas presence in response to security concerns in the Middle East and Africa, realigning resources to address priorities and operate in the most secure and cost-effective manner possible at this time.

Development is critical to national security, economic prosperity, and global leadership. To overcome today's global challenges, USAID continues to transform itself into a modern development enterprise based on partnership, innovation, and a strong commitment to policy reform. By partnering with other countries to end extreme poverty, USAID helps transform developing countries into stable and prosperous nations with efficient governments, thriving civil societies, and a vibrant private sector. The continued investment in USAID staff and capabilities is vital to achieving foreign policy and national security

objectives. Success depends on fully funding the FY 2016 USAID OE request to maintain current operations.

Uses of Funds

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Development Leadership Initiative	31,739	-	-
Overseas Operations	742,799	789,582	827,593
Washington Operations	379,098	422,648	435,117
Central Support	252,703	257,019	278,317
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	78,616	3,838	-
Total Uses ^{1/2/}	1,484,594	1,473,087	1,541,027

1/ Refer to the Resources Table at the end of this chapter for fiscal-year breakout of funding sources.

2/Totals may not sum due to rounding.

USAID Workforce

Categories	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
U.S. Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,305	3,592	3,597
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	3,384	3,384	3,384
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	248	248	248
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	145	145	145

USAID Forward Agenda

The Agency's progress on the implementation of USAID Forward reforms is described below.

Talent Management

USAID continued to strengthen the strategic management and development of its human capital to responsibly implement the Presidential Initiatives and effectively respond to the world's most critical issues. Since 2008, under the Development Leadership Initiative, the Agency has significantly bolstered its ability to implement, support, and monitor its worldwide programs with the near doubling of Foreign Service Officers (FSOs). This has enabled greater direct engagement with government counterparts, recipients, and civil society and allowed for more robust program evaluations and staff mentoring.

Talent Management Accomplishments

- *Foreign Service Growth:* USAID continued strengthening the oversight and accountability of foreign assistance resources by strategically deploying FSOs to permanent positions overseas. By the end of FY 2014, almost all FSOs were assigned to permanent positions, with over 56 percent working in Africa and priority countries supporting critical programs.

- *Personnel Alignment and Assignments:* The Agency continues to strategically realign its staff to directly support Presidential Initiatives and priority areas. Nearly one-third of USAID missions are in non-permissive environments. With increased security threats in the Middle East, in FY 2014 USAID established a Middle East Regional Platform in Frankfurt, Germany to ensure staff safety and security, while maintaining continuity of operations in the countries in the region.
- *Engagement and Development of Staff:* USAID expanded and improved mentoring for all USAID staff in FY 2014 and improved the tracking of these programs. With USAID working more directly with local governments, the private sector, civil society, and academia, the annual evaluation process includes performance or work objectives related to direct engagement with host-country counterparts. Approximately 65 percent of FSOs and Foreign Service Nationals have direct engagement included as a work objective or performance measure.

Local Solutions

Developing country ownership is fundamental to how USAID realizes its commitment to sustainability. Hence, USAID increasingly partners with local actors, including government, civil society, private sector, and academia in planning, implementing, and resourcing its investments to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing U.S. national security and prosperity. Local Solutions requires using, strengthening, and partnering with local actors strategically, purposefully, and cost-effectively to achieve sustainable development.

Today, USAID is in the midst of a critical shift in the way it administers assistance, placing a greater emphasis on direct partnerships with change-agents who have invaluable in-country knowledge, networks, and expertise. The Agency also is changing the way it measures and manages risk. Before USAID enters a direct partnership, it uses sophisticated tools to assess the entity's financial-management capacity and safeguard U.S. resources. By forming local partnerships, USAID not only makes its work more effective, but inherently more sustainable.

Local Solutions Accomplishments

- ***Obligated over 30 percent of funds through local systems*** in the Latin America and Caribbean countries of Paraguay (91 percent), Barbados (38 percent), Jamaica (35 percent), El Salvador (35 percent), and Nicaragua (32 percent). This is more than triple the FY 2010 rate of 9 percent. This work through local systems is achieving great results, such as El Salvador's \$42 million Global Development Alliance for crime prevention, which is implemented through a consortium of five local organizations. The consortium is leveraging \$22 million for the project, greatly reducing dependence on USAID funds while building local ownership.
 - ***Increased access to credit and leveraged resources from the private sector*** by approving 32 new Development Credit Authority partial-credit guarantees with 49 financial partners (of which 90 percent are local entities) to mobilize a record \$768.5 million in commercial capital. When fully mobilized, this capital will support more than 40,000 local businesses.
 - ***Increased the amount awarded to U.S. small-business*** contracts worldwide from 5.3 percent in FY 2010 to 12.1 percent in FY 2014. This performance greatly exceeded the FY 2014 worldwide
-

Small Business Indicator target of 6.5 percent while increasing competition and diversifying USAID's partner base.

The U.S. Global Development Lab

The U.S. Global Development Lab (The Lab) leads USAID's efforts in applying science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to solve global development challenges and improve development impact. The Lab enables USAID to bring a diverse set of partners – entrepreneurs; world-class experts from corporations, non-governmental organizations, universities, science and research institutions; and USAID missions around the world - together to discover, incubate, and scale breakthrough development innovations in sectors such as water, health, food security and nutrition, energy, digital technology, and climate change, among others, that can reach hundreds of millions of people.

The Lab provides national and local partners and beneficiaries in developing countries with the tools, technical support, and resources necessary to solve their own challenges, develop their next generation of science and technology leaders, and build strong relationships and markets for the United States. It focuses on institutionalizing innovation and partnerships in development programs. By focusing on innovative, cost-effective, and scalable evidence-based solutions, the Lab works to accelerate USAID's development efforts.

Science, Technology, Innovation and Partnerships Accomplishments

- *The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER)* program leverages the expertise of U.S. Government science agencies to support scientists and engineers in developing countries to solve major global development challenges related to health, agriculture, food security, water scarcity, and environmental remediation through expert collaboration. To date, USAID's PEER program has awarded 159 grants in 44 countries for one- to three-year research projects. USAID's \$25.4 million investment in these programs leveraged \$244 million in National Science Foundation- and National Institute of Health-funded research.
 - *The GeoCenter* works with field missions and Washington offices to apply geographic analysis to the strategic planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of USAID's development programs. As a result of the GeoCenter's work, the Agency has leveraged \$21 million in high-resolution imagery for development projects at no cost to the Agency, trained 450 staff in the application of geographic analysis for international development, and helped establish a new development data policy that requires all USAID-funded data to be collected, managed, and shared with the public.
 - *Grand Challenges for Development (GCD)* focus on removing critical barriers to development, engaging global public-private partners, and better defining development problems to catalyze and accelerate innovative global solutions. USAID has six active GCDs: Fighting Ebola, Securing Water for Food, Making all Voices Count, Saving Lives at Birth, All Children Reading, and Powering Agriculture. The latest GCD has brought the total funding committed to over \$200 million from all partners, with USAID's funding commitment at over \$80 million.
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Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request ^{1/}
Field Missions	508,383	522,473	539,334
USDH Salaries & Benefits	234,416	267,108	288,259
Total Overseas Operations^{2/}	742,799	789,582	827,593

1/ The FY 2016 request includes \$65 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.

2/ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

- *Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications:* These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- *Intergovernmental payments:* The majority of these payments are for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. Government agencies (generally the Department of State).
- *Operational travel and training:* This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, including responses to disaster; and the costs of tuition and travel for training not sponsored by Headquarters.
- *Supplies, materials, and equipment:* This category includes the cost of replacing office and residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.
- *Mandatory travel and transportation:* This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation, and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- *Contractual support:* This category includes mission requirements for data-entry assistance and other administrative support provided through contracts.
- *Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment:* This category includes the cost of operating and maintaining facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance, for all Foreign Service Officers serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including difficult-to-staff incentives for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking such assignments. The increase reflects a 1.3 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	78,434	77,528	78,391
Office of Security	18,286	18,270	20,028
USDH Salaries & Benefits	282,378	326,850	336,697
Total^{1/}	379,098	422,648	435,117

1/ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The request will support the following:

- *Programmatic oversight and training travel:* This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development project sites, work with host country officials, and participate in training and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.
- *Advisory and assistance services:* This category includes contracts and advisory services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency's financial statements, voucher payment processing, financial analysis, contract closeout, and audit services.

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Physical Security	13,916	13,900	14,230
Personnel Security	3,300	3,300	3,900
Counterintelligence and Information Security	600	600	1,200
Counterterrorism	470	470	698
Total	18,286	18,270	20,028

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 13 overseas missions and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will support the installation and maintenance of emergency communications systems at eight missions, procurement of armored vehicles for nine missions, and the Federal Protective Service contract guards that protect USAID space in the Ronald Reagan Building. In addition, funding will support a Personnel Recovery training and operations program that will enable an additional six to eight missions to complete the pilot program.

Personnel Security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility-access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential

Directive-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors working for the Agency. The request will support the Director of National Intelligence decision to reduce the intervals between initial and re-investigations of Federal employees and contractors from every five years to annually for top-secret clearance holders and from every 10 years to every five years for secret-level clearance holders. These funds will allow the Agency to enhance quality-assurance activities, employee-reporting requirements, and its investigations database to implement the new Federal Investigative Standards. Additionally, system enhancements will allow for data collections that will support background-investigation statistical reporting required under Public Law 108-458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide required training to its employees on how to properly protect classified national security information and themselves from being exploited by foreign intelligence services (FIS). FIS-targeting of U.S. government staff employed in non-Title 50 organizations, such as USAID, is recognized at the national level as an emerging and growing threat. These funds also will serve to expand and enhance training mechanisms provided to USAID employees, covering such topics as classified handling procedures, travel precautions, awareness of the techniques used by FIS, and security vulnerabilities of information technology (IT) systems. In addition, the funds will allow USAID to expand intelligence briefings and analysis to enable policymakers to make informed decisions related to threats overseas to USAID employees and facilities. Finally, funding will support ongoing computer-based training made available to all employees at their workstations and applications to assist monitoring of travel-related incidents and information of counterintelligence or security concerns.

Counterterrorism

Funding will cover costs associated with maintaining the IT system that supports the current terrorist-screening processes and an expanded pilot-vetting program.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees. The increase reflects a 1.3 percent pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Information Technology	98,400	93,188	104,694
Rent & General Support	98,143	98,067	106,236
Staff Training	20,073	25,075	25,456
Personnel Support	20,650	20,650	21,042
Other Agency Costs	15,437	20,039	20,889
Total	252,703	257,019	278,317

Information Technology (IT)

The USAID Information Technology budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Systems	35,272	36,490	36,487
IT Infrastructure	52,413	47,975	57,809
IT Architecture	10,715	8,723	10,398
Total	98,400	93,188	104,694

IT Systems

Funding will support the operations and maintenance of the suite of enterprise-wide, legacy, and database systems, such as USAID's financial, acquisition and assistance management, Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking, and other essential systems. Knowledge Management functions will enhance the Agency's ability to collaborate, both with colleagues within USAID and external partners. This funding will provide systems and services for processing and retrieval of official USAID records and data worldwide, including acquisition and assistance and accounting records worldwide.

IT Infrastructure

The request covers worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance; information-systems security support and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet and Extranet design, implementation, and maintenance.

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

Funding will support the ongoing operations of the Agency Information Resources Management Program including: strategic planning, systems engineering, IT governance, capital planning, acquisition, Agency operations, enterprise architecture, and customer-service management.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. In FY 2016, payments for office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building (RRB), International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$94.3 million, approximately 89 percent of the budget.

The remainder of the request, \$11.9 million, is relatively fixed, supporting contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, transit benefits, health and safety, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, the Continuity of Operation Program, long-term storage for Foreign Service household effects, and other support services for headquarter staff.

Staff Training

The request will ensure staff has the essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will support enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training. In addition, the request will support revised core courses (e.g., project design, monitoring and evaluation, personal safety and security)

to ensure Foreign Service Officers in non-permissive environments have the tools, training, and knowledge to successfully implement development assistance programs.

USAID has renewed its emphasis on core competencies and training on diversity, private-sector alliances, management, and technical skills for all staff. The request will strengthen the core management and technical skills of the Agency's workforce essential to meet development goals. USAID will establish itself as a center of excellence and continue close collaboration with the Department of State to build a more flexible workforce and increase its capacity to respond to ever-increasing demands.

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel deployment and workforce planning costs, such as labor-relations casework, workforce planning, the subscription costs to Office of Personnel Management (OPM)-approved Human Resources Lines of Business providers for payroll (National Finance Center) and talent acquisition (recruitment), entry on duty, core personnel system, and enterprise reporting (Department of Treasury).

USAID will continue to develop its human capital and talent management capacity. This includes development of an automated performance management system and a business intelligence tool that will improve workforce reporting capabilities. Funding will enable USAID to expand the diversity of its applicant pool through targeted outreach and recruitment programs (diversity, disabled, and veterans) as mandated by Executive Orders. As required by OPM, funding will support the Agency's Staff Care Program, operations for which provide a necessary service that affords critical professional support and clinical interventions for employees in high-stress and life-threatening circumstances.

Funding also will support retirement and separation travel and transportation costs for Foreign Service Officers, as well as travel to assist the field in ensuring that staffing, training, mentoring, and personal development plans are adequate to meet the demands of the USAID workforce and ensure sound management of critical talent management programs.

Other Agency Costs

Funding for other Agency spending primarily covers mandatory costs, of which the largest are payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims relating to job-related injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new obligation authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities. The table below provides a breakdown of these resources.

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate*	FY 2016 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,059,229	1,090,836	1,360,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	81,000	125,464	65,000
Subtotal	1,140,229	1,216,300	1,425,000
Unobligated Balance – NOA	101,836	-	-
Obligations – NOA	1,038,393	1,216,300	1,425,000
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	14,829	20,340	19,702
Reimbursements	7,612	6,325	6,325
PEPFAR Reimbursements	14,244	15,000	15,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	12,700	10,000	10,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	23,947	20,000	20,000
Unobligated Balances	273,308	98,484	22,500
Prior-year Recoveries	99,921	86,638	22,500
Obligations - Other Sources	446,561	256,787	116,027
Total Obligations	1,484,954	1,473,087	1,541,027

*The FY 2015 appropriation level excludes \$19.037 million for the Ebola response. a

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2015 Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2016 Request
Information Technology	33,154	40,576	27,400
Overseas Facilities Construction	82,841	131,468	168,300
Real Property Maintenance Fund	951	14,349	7,600
Total	116,946	186,393	203,300

1/ These amounts reflect the actual obligations of available resources, including carryover and new obligation authority.

2/ These amounts reflect the estimated available resources, including carryover and new obligation authority.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in IT systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations. For FY 2016, the CIF request will support IT investments, facility construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology (IT)

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Systems			
Intranet & Internet	665		
Administrative		77	
eGov	1,581	2,400	1,400
Global Acquisition and Assistance System	1,786	2,639	764
Phoenix Enhancements	180	2,705	3,450
Budget and Formulation Management		2,087	
Business Intelligence/ Information Analytics	2,269	3,854	
Enterprise Applications	4,850	1,174	
Enterprise Document Management	2,149		
Enterprise Search (Internal)	1,226	166	
Mobile Application Deployment	3,933	2,237	
Device Lifecycle Upgrade		169	
Universal Master Data Management			3,000
Development Information Solution (DIS)			6,968
Overseas Personnel System Migration			2,500
Subtotal	18,639	17,508	18,082

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
IT Infrastructure			
Unified Communications	246	2,660	
Data Center	6,667	4,840	
Infrastructure Maintenance and Support		203	
Enterprise Business Collaboration	108	434	
Migration of IT Services	1,055	2,000	
Network Infrastructure Upgrades		6,868	7,118
Remote Access		211	
Authentication	3,527	2,167	
Security Software Upgrade		450	
Threat Management	1,369		
Website Security Toolset		1,016	
Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)		1,818	
Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response			700
General Cyber Security Enhancements			1,500
Risk-Response Technical Upgrades		401	
Subtotal	12,972	23,068	9,318
IT Architecture			
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform	1,543		
Subtotal	1,543	0	0
Total	33,154	40,576	27,400

In FY 2016, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

Information Technology Systems

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will support Federal e-Gov initiatives.

Global Acquisition and Assistance System: This investment will fund the upgrade of the underlying COTS product and its configuration for the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS), the Agency's worldwide, web-based system that manages awards throughout the acquisition and assistance (A&A) lifecycle, including reporting and administration. GLAAS provides information about procurement vehicles, including contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. Without this upgrade, USAID's ability to conduct its core mission would be severely hindered.

Phoenix Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements required to improve operations and comply with Federal mandates from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Department of the Treasury. Projects include automated invoice management, improper payment prevention, single sign-on testing, improved financial data management, integration to Phoenix/E-Travel, and a new time-and-attendance capability to replace WebTA, the Agency's current time and attendance system.

Universal Master Data Management: The investment for Universal Master Data Management (UMDM) drives a critical strategic initiative of Enterprise Information Management by implementing an enterprise layer above disparate applications and services, regardless of owner, to unify, normalize, and standardize data relationships and interactions. This will improve accuracy and accessibility, eliminate data redundancy, and enhance the experience of business users with real-time access to relevant, trustworthy data that can uncover or justify business value. Without reliable UMDM, USAID will be unable to efficiently integrate data for use by new projects or individual analysts, which can lead to uninformed decisions and unnecessary propagation of personally identifiable information.

Development Information Solution: This investment will fund the Development Information Solution (DIS), which will provide a common portfolio management platform for use by missions and Washington operating units to capture program performance data. This platform will be fed by operations data from existing financial and procurement systems and will, in turn, provide its data to an Agency Portfolio Viewer, enabling a corporate view of the entire USAID portfolio from which the Agency can extract data to support foreign assistance transparency and meet the requirements of OMB's Open Data Policy. DIS will be a cloud-based platform in compliance with OMB's cloud-first mandate, ensuring a scalable solution while fulfilling executive mandates to ensure information privacy, confidentiality, and security.

Overseas Personnel System: This investment will enable the transition to an Overseas Personnel System that will replace the current system, WebPASS Post Personnel.

Information Technology Infrastructure

Network Infrastructure Upgrades: This investment will fund the upgrades needed to keep up with increasing USAID network requirements and demands, including cloud computing, enhanced information security, remote-user mobility and collaboration, and virtual desktop infrastructure. These requirements stretch the technical capability and service thresholds expected by the missions, regulators, Agency partners, and public. USAID must, at a minimum, keep pace with business-critical network industry advancements in these areas to seamlessly achieve its mission statement and efficiently advance and technically support U.S. foreign policy interests. Without these enhancements, worldwide mission users will experience avoidable network bottlenecks and degradations across the full spectrum of applications and services, adversaries will be able to exploit network vulnerabilities, and the Agency will be unable to fully leverage core and advanced capabilities introduced by USAID IT strategic initiatives.

Cyber Security Preparedness Review & Response: This investment will fund an assessment of the Agency's preparedness to support mandatory cyber-security and privacy initiatives (including support for classified networks) that are continually updated, added, replaced, or otherwise issued. The assessment will identify gaps and the appropriate response the Agency needs to take to comply with the mandatory initiatives. Without this funding, the Agency will only identify security gaps when they are breached or from audits (i.e. by the Office of the Inspector General), causing USAID to react without sufficient time to prepare the most appropriate solution. A reactive response may increase the cost to resolve the gaps and not sufficiently address all needs.

General Cyber Security Enhancements: This investment will fund enhancements to protect IT assets, monitor threats, identify breaches, and allow USAID to respond quickly and efficiently to incidents. The nature of threats is always changing and requires immediate attention. This project will equip USAID with the enhancements needed to effectively address emerging cyber-security threats.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	82,841	131,468	168,300

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2016 request of \$168.3 million will support USAID's full participation in the 12th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. This represents an increase of approximately \$36.8 million above total estimated spending for FY 2015 of \$131.5 million, which included new budget authority of \$95.8 million and carryover of \$35.7 million. The increase over FY 2015 is due to the growth of USAID personnel overseas and the overall CSCS program budget as well as higher pro-rata charges for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS).

The CSCS Program is designed to: (1) accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. Government personnel overseas; and (2) provide an incentive for all departments and agencies to right-size their overseas staff by taking into account the capital costs of providing facilities for their staff.

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities; and (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those New Embassy Compounds (NECs) that have already been included in the President's Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS Program charges for ICASS positions, which are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel.

The CSCS Program established per capita charges that reflect the construction costs of the various types of space in NECs. USAID's proportional amount of those construction costs are calculated by using the target CSCS annual budget amount of \$2.6 billion (the total available for all NEC construction). This determines the actual dollar amounts for those proportional construction costs. These dollar amounts are divided by the total billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category.

The CSCS Program charges were phased in over the first five years from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Since FY 2010, per capita charges are fully recognized.

In FY 2016, the following new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have a contract awarded: Beirut, Lebanon; Asuncion, Paraguay; and Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Real Property Maintenance

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Real Property Maintenance	951	14,349	7,600

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property through the Real Property Maintenance Fund, which was created in FY 2014 to extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned properties through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. The authority is similar to that

which the Department of State's Overseas Building Operations has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing. The Real Property Maintenance Fund will allow the Agency to bring its properties to "good" condition and maintain a proactive preventive maintenance program. This will reduce the expensive future costs of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect the value of the property, and align with best practices of property management.

As of the beginning of FY 2015, USAID owned 97 overseas facilities, encompassing 961,327 square feet, with an estimated replacement value of \$197 million. The owned facilities include office annexes built on Embassy compounds, standalone offices and warehouses, and residential properties. Fifty-one properties are in poor or fair condition. Nearly ninety percent of the properties slated for maintenance repairs are residential.

The estimated total maintenance budget to bring all properties to "good" condition is approximately \$23 million. The bulk of the \$7.7 million that was appropriated in FY 2014 will fund emergency facility repair needs. The funding provided in FY 2015 and requested in FY 2016 will fund the remaining required repairs, allowing USAID to complete a three-year plan to bring all its real-property holdings to "good" condition.

Once required repairs bring the real-property inventory up to good condition, recurring funds will be necessary for regular preventative maintenance to maintain the good condition. Such preventative maintenance requirements accumulate at 2%-4% of the replacement value of these properties. USAID will continue to annually assess its properties.

HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF)

(\$ in millions)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Budgetary Resources and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	236	495	460
Spending authority from offsetting collections	<u>612</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>415</u>
Total budgetary resources available	848	910	875
Obligations incurred	<u>353</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>450</u>
Unobligated balance end of year	495	460	425
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	391	232	57
Obligations incurred	<u>353</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>450</u>
Total obligated balance	744	682	507
Disbursements	-512	-625	-506
Obligated balance end of year	232	57	1

The WCF was established in 2006 to assist in providing a safe, reliable, and sustainable supply chain of pharmaceuticals and other products needed to provide care and treatment for person with HIV/AIDS and related diseases. Beginning in FY 2014, Congress expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB).

The WCF does not receive direct appropriations. Funding is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), other U.S. government agencies, donors and host governments, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and United Kingdom's Department for International Development for commodity procurement. The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors and host governments have deposited \$40.0 million for commodity procurement, including \$16.0 million during FY 2014.

Currently the funds are obligated into the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief procurement agent (Supply Chain Management System) for the purchase of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. The WCF, which is managed by USAID, does not incur travel or other administrative expenses nor does it generate a profit.

Biodiversity

Summary

Biologically diverse and healthy ecosystems are essential to development. Local people and national economies depend on natural resources, such as wild fisheries and forest products for food, nutrition, revenues, and livelihoods; and healthy ecosystems for clean water, income from ecotourism, and productive grasslands for livestock pasture. Biodiversity conservation actions can increase incomes and the sustainability of livelihoods, counter disease and malnutrition, enhance transparent and equitable governance, and help people access, manage, and benefit from natural resources. As articulated in its first-ever Biodiversity Policy, released in 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to conserving the most biologically significant places in the world, addressing the wildlife trafficking crisis, and protecting the natural systems that can help alleviate extreme poverty and provide a foundation for development. USAID's conservation activities cover key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including the rainforests of the Congo and Amazon River basins, savannah and dry forests of East Africa, peat forests of Indonesia, and coral reefs of the Philippines.

A portion of USAID biodiversity funding addresses the conservation challenges related to wildlife trafficking, poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which has expanded into both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security. USAID's experience in this sector played an integral role in assisting to develop the National Strategy and Implementation Plan to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. Moving forward, USAID actions support the implementation plan as a key Agency in the coordinated USG response to the issue. For example: USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by helping communities gain rights, capacity, and incentives to protect wildlife, applying monitoring technology and systems in protected areas to more effectively detect and deter poaching, engaging new actors and approaches to tracking and disrupting the flow of illegal goods, and reducing demand for wildlife products, particularly in Asia. USAID is working to improve knowledge of the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade in elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone meat, shark fins, tiger pelts and bones, and other illicit wildlife products. Through targeted assessments and involvement in planning for a Wildlife Enforcement Network in Southern Africa, an Interpol Conference on wildlife crime, and the African Elephant Summit, USAID and its partners have identified priorities for interagency, trans-regional collaborative action.

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), one of USAID's largest and longest-running programs, illustrates how USAID's Biodiversity Policy is being applied throughout the Agency's conservation portfolio, particularly related to focusing on priority areas and threats, enhancing impact through integration, and rigorous monitoring of intervention effectiveness. Since 2003, CARPE has substantially improved prospects for conservation in 12 landscapes in seven countries, with evidence that deforestation rates are lower where USAID has invested. In addition, great ape populations are stable, increasing, or simply much larger than previously believed. Monitoring supported by USAID and others revealed an elephant poaching crisis in 2011, leading CARPE to significantly increase efforts to combat poaching and the ivory trade in the current program of work. CARPE continues to tackle drivers of deforestation, through an integrated conservation and climate change mitigation approach, combining USAID funds allocated for biodiversity with USAID funds allocated for sustainable landscapes and a \$22 million three-year direct investment by the Government of Norway.

CARPE improves management of protected areas and community-use zones, while promoting best management practices by extractive industries operating in landscapes. These field interventions are complemented by efforts to strengthen policy and monitoring across the Congo Basin. Sustainability is a priority, addressed in part by empowering women, as well as indigenous and local communities to participate in and benefit from conservation. CARPE maintains its strong capacity in data collection, analysis, and sharing for forest and species management, and employs best practices in adaptive

management so that it will be able to track rapidly moving trends, change course if needed, measure results, and communicate effectively with diverse stakeholders. USAID also coordinates closely with other U.S. government agencies, partner governments, regional initiatives, and international efforts, in particular the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages a significant amount of USAID and some other U.S. government conservation funding in the region, and the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, a policy initiative for which the United States is the current facilitator.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	113,871	89,871	24,000
Africa	50,159	40,659	9,500
Ghana	1,800	1,800	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-
Uganda	3,775	3,775	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,150	2,150	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,222	8,222	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,037	1,037	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,848	2,848	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,185	20,185	-
Indonesia	15,775	15,775	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,410	4,410	-
South and Central Asia	6,000	2,000	4,000
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Nepal	4,000	-	4,000
Western Hemisphere	23,477	12,977	10,500
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-
Peru	6,500	-	6,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	4,000	-
USAID South America Regional	1,277	1,277	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,050	14,050	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,050	14,050	-

Combating Wildlife Trafficking

Summary

Wildlife trafficking, which is the poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and their related parts and products, is a serious conservation crisis and a threat to global security. As part of the U.S. agencies efforts to implement and execute the *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking*, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State using DA, ESF and INCLE funds take a comprehensive approach to addressing the enforcement, demand and transport of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products. Actions include supporting efforts by communities, governments, and the private sector that: increase capacity to carry out anti-poaching patrols; increase arrest and successful prosecution of poachers, shippers, and sellers; increase monitoring and capacity to detect movement of illegally harvested/collected wildlife species and products (customs, transport, lab analysis); and reduce demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products.

Wildlife trafficking, including illegal fishing, is a critical conservation concern and an economic and ecological threat to USAID's development partner countries. USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by supporting community conservation, building strong defenses against poaching, reducing demand for wildlife products, and supporting new technologies. USAID is working to improve capacity to address the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade of elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone, sharks, tigers, and snow leopards.

Through programming to increase trans-regional collaborative action and information sharing, USAID is prioritizing linking enforcement, transit, and demand reduction actions to address the illegal supply chains of wildlife and wildlife products from southern African rhinoceros species, and African elephant and other highly traded and endangered species and populations.

To address poaching and illegal trafficking, USAID and its partners will improve ranger, community scout, and judicial capacity in conjunction with policy and legal reform to effectively improve bilateral and regional enforcement. USAID will focus anti-poaching and enforcement efforts in East, Southern, and Central Africa, with targeted programming also occurring in targeted countries in West Africa. USAID regional and bilateral missions in South-East Asia will also address anti-poaching and enforcement.

Through public-private partnerships and technological advances, USAID Washington and regional Missions in Africa and Asia will improve detection of movement and transportation of wildlife and wildlife products internationally. Efforts will focus on engaging private sector companies and associations and multilateral and bilateral government partners in curtailing the transport of wildlife and wildlife products by air and sea.

In partnership with private sector and civil society, USAID will target key markets in South East Asia to reduce consumer demand for illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products. Globally, USAID central programs will scale up new technologies to address consumer demand reduction.

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs will continue to support efforts to combat wildlife trafficking at the national, regional, and multilateral levels by: supporting multilateral agreements of which the mission is to prevent the illegal trade in wildlife; strengthening regional cooperation, in particular by establishing and strengthening regional wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) with the goal of creating a global network of WENs; improving scientific analyses upon which to base decisions; raising public awareness of the security, economic, social, and health impacts of wildlife trafficking to reduce demand and stop poaching; and, assisting governments to implement key agreements aimed at combating wildlife trafficking, including through our bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements. The Bureau also will continue to support the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth,

Energy, and the Environment in her role as co-chair, with the Departments of Justice and Interior, of the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking. The Task Force, with active participation from USAID and other government entities, is guiding the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, released in February 2014.

Working with international organizations, civil society, host countries, and other partners, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue to support bilateral and regionally-focused efforts to combat wildlife trafficking by supporting capacity-building in four key areas: improving legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and enforcement capabilities, enhancing prosecutorial and judicial capacity, and increasing cross-border law enforcement cooperation. INL's programming also aims to combat corruption, money laundering, and transnational organized crime involved in wildlife trafficking.

Combating Wildlife Trafficking Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	27,980	19,130	1,900	6,950
Africa	14,630	12,630	-	2,000
Kenya	1,188	1,188	-	-
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-	-
Tanzania	2,700	2,700	-	-
Uganda	151	151	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	350	350	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	750	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	625	625	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,150	3,000	-	150
Indonesia	1,150	1,000	-	150
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,700	-	1,500	200
Bangladesh	200	-	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,500	3,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,500	3,500	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,600	-	-	4,600
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,600	-	-	4,600
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	400	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	400	-

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is a pillar of the strategic approach to counterterrorism (CT). CVE's goal is to counter recruitment into terrorism by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism. CVE efforts are focused on al-Qa'ida (AQ), its affiliates, and adherents - as well as like-minded groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). CVE programming has three objectives: (1) build resilience to violent extremism among those populations or communities most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism – as well as providing positive alternatives; (2) counter the messaging and narratives of violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric; and (3) increase the will and capacity of governmental and nongovernmental partners to employ CVE strategies and address the drivers of violent extremism.

The first objective addresses "push" factors: drivers that make an individual, particular community or demographic group susceptible to radicalization, recruitment and mobilization into violent extremism; drivers can be social, political, or economic, but are demonstrably linked to the fueling of violent extremism in a given context. The second objective addresses "pull" factors: what makes violent extremist messaging or narratives attractive to, or resonant with, a susceptible audience.

CVE programming might include activities to empower youth to counter recruitment among their peers; promote the voices of the victims/survivors of terrorism and former violent extremists ("formers"); support community-oriented policing in, and engagement with, susceptible communities; and encourage rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists - particularly those in prison or detention or those who are returnees from a conflict zone. CVE-specific objectives, actors, audiences and measures of effectiveness distinguish such programming from broader development or public diplomacy (PD) efforts; however, development and PD programming approaches can be adapted and tailored to meet objectives, work with actors, reach audiences and employ measures of effectiveness that are CVE-specific.

Building Resilience to Violent Extremism

Because many youth who have sought to fight on behalf of al-Qa'ida, its affiliates, and adherents have stated that they long for social bonds, economic and civic opportunities, and a sense of purpose, one line of CVE effort is to create non-violent alternatives that will satisfy these needs among youth most susceptible to radicalization and recruitment. This objective also encompasses activities that offer positive alternatives to broader communities as a whole, with the aim of drawing in marginalized individuals who may otherwise be susceptible to violent extremist recruitment and radicalization.

Countering Violent Extremist Messages and Narratives

Discrediting violent extremist messaging or narratives - or offering alternative, positive narratives to compete with them - is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This CVE objective includes activities which offer and propagate messaging that violent extremism is destructive and harmful. There is a particular focus on strengthening and amplifying the voices of locally influential figures with CVE credibility, such as victims and survivors of terrorism, "formers," mothers, and religious leaders.

Building Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism

This objective includes engagement with and support for CVE-relevant, host-country government institutions, and civil society groups to develop, support, implement, and evaluate counter-radicalization efforts. Activities must demonstrably improve the will and capabilities of partners, both governmental and nongovernmental, to counter violent extremism beyond U.S. involvement and support.

CVE Measures of Effectiveness

As CVE is a nascent field, CT is working to establish causal links between specific CVE programming and countering recruitment into terrorism in a given context. CVE metrics include typical output foreign assistance indicators - such as the number of project participants trained, or the types of skills learned by project participants. The bureau is working on developing outcome indicators in an attempt to capture project results related to changes in CVE-specific or CVE-relevant perceptions, views or opinions within particular susceptible communities or among target audiences; such changes can be either against violent extremism or in favor of positive alternatives.

Countering Violent Extremism Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	141,152	26,781	53,000	41,971	700	11,300	3,150	4,000	250
Africa	49,223	26,781	-	16,742	700	5,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	7,242	-	-	7,242	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	14,500	-	-	9,500	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	450	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	250
Indonesia	450	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	250
Europe and Eurasia	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,200	-	-	7,200	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,614	-	53,000	114	-	3,500	-	4,000	-
Afghanistan	48,000	-	44,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Bangladesh	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD	NADR EXBS
Kazakhstan	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	11,500	-	9,000	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	10,950	-	-	8,000	-	-	2,950	-	-
Counterterrorism	10,950	-	-	8,000	-	-	2,950	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,400	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,400	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	150	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-

Basic Education

Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. USAID's basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable education systems. USAID's Education Strategy (Strategy) is focused on the achievement of two goals in basic education: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

These goals are designed to respond to dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. According to the latest data from UNESCO's Institute for Statistics, around 58 million boys and girls roughly between the ages of six to 11 are out of school with no access to basic educational opportunities. An additional 63 million adolescents are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, and nearly 32 million of them are girls. More than half of these children live in conflict and crisis-affected countries. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classroom. Recent reports estimate that nearly 250 million primary school children are not learning basic skills such as reading whether they are in school or not. If these children do not learn to read they will have fewer opportunities and struggle with learning for the rest of their lives. The goals of the Strategy reflect ambitious, long-term efforts to address profound challenges to education around the world.

This request supports the implementation of USAID basic education programs aimed at measurably improving student learning outcomes and promoting access and equity. Priority is placed on supporting evidence-based interventions that make an impact at the student level, while at the same time seeking out innovations and appropriate technological solutions. Programming aligns with the Strategy goals as well as national development goals and plans. This request continues the Agency's drive to be focused and selective in where and how we program. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of Strategy goals.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	600,484	273,241	63,050	264,193
Africa	188,919	117,894	-	71,025
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21,462	-	-	21,462
Djibouti	1,500	1,500	-	-
Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	-	-
Ghana	16,171	16,171	-	-
Kenya	9,772	9,772	-	-
Liberia	17,559	-	-	17,559
Malawi	7,000	7,000	-	-
Mali	8,941	8,941	-	-
Mozambique	5,339	5,339	-	-
Nigeria	15,000	15,000	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Rwanda	6,000	6,000	-	-
Senegal	5,421	5,421	-	-
Somalia	13,600	-	-	13,600
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Sudan	18,404	-	-	18,404
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-
Uganda	8,500	8,500	-	-
Zambia	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,750	3,750	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	11,406	9,600	-	1,806
Burma	1,806	-	-	1,806
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Philippines	7,600	7,600	-	-
Near East	110,600	-	-	110,600
Egypt	13,000	-	-	13,000
Jordan	55,000	-	-	55,000
Lebanon	25,000	-	-	25,000
Morocco	2,500	-	-	2,500
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	-	-	9,500
Yemen	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	600	-	-	600
South and Central Asia	134,387	2,000	63,050	69,337
Afghanistan	90,000	-	63,050	26,950
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000
Nepal	5,000	-	-	5,000
Pakistan	30,777	-	-	30,777
Tajikistan	3,610	-	-	3,610
Western Hemisphere	64,697	53,272	-	11,425
Dominican Republic	3,696	3,696	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	-	10,000
Honduras	23,000	23,000	-	-
Nicaragua	4,000	4,000	-	-
Peru	1,425	-	-	1,425
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,926	1,926	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,650	6,650	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,475	89,475	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,475	89,475	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, including skills beyond primary education. An increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. Job creation requires a population that is educated, informed and skilled.

The current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. The global youth unemployment rate was around 13 percent last year. The nearly 74 million unemployed young people around the world in 2014 represent major costs to both young people and society at large. For these reasons, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions, relevance, and accessibility of tertiary education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals.

This request supports programming under USAID's Education Strategy, which focuses on a single goal in tertiary education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals. This is done through strengthening the capacities of public and private higher education institutions to: teach; train; promote technological innovation and research; provide community service; contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

The request also reflects a focused strategy to engage universities in development. USAID will continue to harness the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and to catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches and tools that will allow USAID and its development partners to make more strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation decisions.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	255,649	107,775	50,000	97,874
Africa	17,535	14,201	-	3,334
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-	-
Liberia	1,334	-	-	1,334
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	950	950	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,000	10,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	40,130	37,730	-	2,400
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-	-
Vietnam	1,500	1,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400	-	-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	1,100	-	-	1,100
Kosovo	1,100	-	-	1,100
Near East	52,125	-	-	52,125
Egypt	35,000	-	-	35,000
Lebanon	10,425	-	-	10,425
Morocco	1,900	-	-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	300	-	-	300
South and Central Asia	87,315	-	50,000	37,315
Afghanistan	50,000	-	50,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	35,080	-	-	35,080
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	705	-	-	705
Central Asia Regional	850	-	-	850
Western Hemisphere	10,650	10,650	-	-
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,800	3,800	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,094	3,094	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,094	3,094	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	-
Global Development Lab	40,900	40,900	-	-
Global Development Lab	40,900	40,900	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600	-	-	1,600
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600	-	-	1,600
USAID Asia Regional	700	700	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	700	700	-	-

Evaluation

Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. The Department of State's and USAID's evaluation policies seek to promote accountability and learning and respond to the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 to evaluate programs. The policies also respond to increased demands from Congress and the Administration for evidence-based planning, decision making, and budgeting.

The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in collecting and analyzing country and program performance information to support evidence-based analysis, including evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn inform programmatic and budgetary decisions. The Department of State and USAID have significantly modified their respective approaches to link the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources, incorporating a stronger emphasis on evidence throughout.

Program evaluation policies at State and USAID provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* reform agenda, and the Department of State is in the process of updating its 2012 policy to more closely align with the range of activities across the Department. USAID has published two reports and commissioned several evaluations and studies to track progress implementing its evaluation policy and Department of State is planning a meta-evaluation. In addition to agency-specific efforts, State and USAID continue to collaborate to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;
- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
- Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform policy, strategic planning and budgetary processes.

Key Components

The foreign assistance funding attributed to evaluation is managed for the most part within country programs for USAID and within Bureaus and independent offices for the Department of State.

Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
TOTAL	320,829	65,610	31,711	176,263	37,698	7,121	1,000	1,426
Evaluation	320,829	65,610	31,711	176,263	37,698	7,121	1,000	1,426
Africa	178,686	18,763	5,224	132,707	21,682	310	-	-
Angola	626	-	-	226	400	-	-	-
Benin	705	-	-	-	705	-	-	-
Botswana	1,202	-	-	1,202	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Burkina Faso	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Burundi	503	-	-	503	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,434	-	-	1,434	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,565	-	-	5,565	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,273	-	3,478	2,315	6,460	20	-	-
Ethiopia	13,880	5,488	-	6,967	1,425	-	-	-
Ghana	690	-	-	195	495	-	-	-
Kenya	19,066	-	-	19,066	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,511	-	-	1,511	-	-	-	-
Liberia	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Malawi	6,698	800	-	3,001	2,897	-	-	-
Mali	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	11,631	-	-	11,631	-	-	-	-
Namibia	1,314	-	-	1,314	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	21,901	3,300	-	13,801	4,800	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,132	-	-	2,132	-	-	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
South Africa	14,877	-	-	14,847	-	30	-	-
South Sudan	1,914	-	1,200	364	300	50	-	-
Swaziland	1,213	-	-	1,213	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	19,430	1,700	-	16,730	1,000	-	-	-
Uganda	15,342	1,975	-	13,367	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,496	900	-	12,246	2,350	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,373	-	296	3,077	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	350	-	250	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	3,250	-	-	750	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,630	5,252	1,170	2,567	441	200	-	-
Burma	2,038	-	1,170	227	441	200	-	-
Cambodia	159	-	-	159	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Laos	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	87	-	-	87	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,053	3,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,293	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,579	700	-	1,879	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	223	66	-	157	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
(RDM/A)								
Europe and Eurasia	7,010	-	6,179	681	150	-	-	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,331	-	1,331	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,050	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,481	-	650	681	150	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	712	-	712	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,257	350	5,890	1,171	2,410	436	-	-
Afghanistan	900	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,363	300	-	813	1,250	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	50	990	-	1,160	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,436	-	4,000	-	-	436	-	-
Central Asia Regional	358	-	-	358	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	27,552	8,297	7,623	4,192	1,265	6,175	-	-
Dominican Republic	664	300	-	289	75	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,381	2,291	-	-	1,090	-	-	-
Guyana	152	-	-	152	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,232	-	-	3,232	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,736	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,575	-	1,000	-	-	2,575	-	-
Nicaragua	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,023	-	1,423	-	-	1,600	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	267	-	-	267	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	7,200	-	5,200	-	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	664	412	-	252	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Caribbean Regional (LAC)								
USAID South America Regional	138	38	-	-	100	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	975	-	225	-	-	-	-	750
Counterterrorism	975	-	225	-	-	-	-	750
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	8,268	8,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	8,268	8,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	34,945	-	-	34,945	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	34,945	-	-	34,945	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	11,750	-	-	-	11,750	-	-	-
Global Health	11,750	-	-	-	11,750	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	676
International Security and Nonproliferation	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	676
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	6,580	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	6,580	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Special Representatives	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. Adaptation programs that build resilience are a critical investment that can, for example, reduce future expenditures on disaster response.

Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) prioritizes small island and coastal states; less developed countries, especially in Africa; and glacier-dependent states. The Agency's Adaptation Framework approach prioritizes assistance that furthers a country's development agenda, while increasing the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods to changes in climate. Adaptation programming focuses on making better data available, developing tools and building capacity to make this data accessible and useful for decision-making, improving national and local governance on climate adaptation, and identifying and promoting climate-smart development practices. USAID will cross-fertilize climate change adaptation and humanitarian response work through its Resilience agenda in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Asia, including Nepal and the Philippines. Investment in partnerships such as the Global Resilience Partnership will bring new tools and private-sector players into efforts to reduce the impact of climate shocks in particularly vulnerable countries and to better link humanitarian and development assistance.

Department of State adaptation funding for core GCCI programs will include support for the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. Vulnerable countries will work through the network to enhance leadership on adaptation, facilitate learning and exchange, and improve coordination and collaboration to strengthen efforts by vulnerable developing countries to mainstream adaptation into their national development planning and programs. A portion of the Adaptation funding will also be used for a contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the work of the Adaptation Committee, and to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for research and analysis of climate impacts.

Adaptation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	155,800	131,500	18,000	6,300
Africa	35,000	35,000	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	37,000	37,000	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,000	8,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	15,500	12,500	3,000	-
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-
India	3,500	3,500	-	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-
Western Hemisphere	26,500	19,500	7,000	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-
Peru	2,000	-	2,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,000	21,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,000	21,000	-	-
International Organizations	6,300	-	-	6,300
International Organizations	6,300	-	-	6,300
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	8,000	-	8,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	8,000	-	8,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean energy reduces pollution, advances other development objectives including increasing energy access and improving health, and reduces negative economic, environmental, and health impacts in the United States. Clean Energy programs reduce GHG emissions from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for sustainable economic growth. Investment in energy infrastructure in developing countries is expected to exceed \$30 trillion over the next 25 years. Now is the time to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy clean energy technology alternatives that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms; and reduce GHG emissions for decades to come.

Under its Climate Change and Development Strategy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) prioritizes major global emitters, energy-insecure countries with rapidly growing emissions, and regional leaders that are keen to demonstrate the possibilities of low-carbon growth and renewable energy. USAID clean energy priorities include pushing forward on reforms informed by Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) and supporting Power Africa energy access goals. A focus of USAID's EC-LEDS work will be on helping partner countries mobilize investment capital to implement their low emission development strategies. Since the intermittent nature of hydro, wind, and solar power calls for larger, interconnected grids that can take full advantage of renewable energy when it is available, mobilizing investment in smart grid technologies and grid integration will be a priority as well.

Department of State funding is directed toward initiatives to address climate change, including major partnerships designed to have significant benefits for emission reduction and resilience. Clean Energy programs accelerate deployment of clean energy technology, reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), mobilize private investment in clean energy, and enhance cooperation on LEDS. The Department's priorities include cooperation with China and India, the world's first and third largest emitters of GHGs, as well as the Low-Emission Development Strategy Global Partnership (LEDS-GP), which is expected to facilitate the significant emission reduction contributions that countries are expected to make at the Paris climate negotiation in 2015. The Department will mobilize international emission reduction through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and will work with countries to accelerate their transition to low-emissions development through the development and improvement of enabling environments (policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) for investment in clean energy and renewable energy generation. Funding for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and related bodies will continue to support diplomatic and scientific efforts toward international consensus and action.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	190,500	87,800	71,800	30,900
Africa	19,000	19,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	21,800	21,800	-	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,800	5,800	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	11,500	-	11,500	-
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	19,700	16,000	3,700	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Nepal	1,150	-	1,150	-
Western Hemisphere	18,000	13,000	5,000	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,000	18,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,000	18,000	-	-
Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	-
Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	-
International Organizations	30,900	-	-	30,900
International Organizations	30,900	-	-	30,900
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	45,600	-	45,600	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	45,600	-	45,600	-

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the land use sector, an important effort given that deforestation, agriculture, and other land use account for one-quarter of emissions worldwide. In least developed countries collectively, more than 60 percent of emissions comes from the land sector. As countries define their mitigation contributions for the climate negotiations, sustainable landscapes activities often represent the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions. Sustainable Landscapes programs generate other critical benefits ranging from forest protection and biodiversity conservation to more sustainable food production and generation of rural employment. These programs take on the drivers of international deforestation and land use change: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. They engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous people’s local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Sustainable Landscapes programs focus on countries and regions in the Amazon, Congo Basin, and other globally important forests. USAID also directs resources to countries with high emissions from land use that are committed to acting on the problem, including those participating in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Through Sustainable Landscapes programs, USAID strengthens countries’ ability to monitor and manage their forests and other landscapes at the national level. This national focus is critical to prevent simply shifting deforestation from one area of the country to another. USAID will also address commodity-driven deforestation in support of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, particularly through partnerships with the private sector and civil society in countries where production of palm oil and other commodities drive high rates of deforestation.

Department of State Sustainable Landscape programs will support developing countries’ mitigation efforts in the land sector, by supporting bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation and implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and land use change. Bilateral and plurilateral initiatives include placing climate fellows in developing countries to work on critical reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) issues such as forest monitoring; supporting SilvaCarbon, through which countries can access U.S. technical experts and resources to develop the terrestrial carbon mapping and monitoring systems that underpin national GHG inventories; and, potentially, engaging on climate resilient agriculture. Multilateral efforts may include a contribution to multilateral initiatives such as the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (which is pioneering linkages between forest and agricultural landscapes in country programs) or the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (which supports the scale up of national and sub-national programs).

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	112,000	86,500	25,500
Africa	19,000	19,000	-
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	8,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	25,000	25,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-
Vietnam	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	9,000	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-
India	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	31,000	18,500	12,500
Colombia	6,500	-	6,500
Guatemala	5,500	5,500	-
Mexico	6,500	6,500	-
Peru	6,000	-	6,000
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,000	-	13,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,000	-	13,000

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

About 225 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 52 million unintended pregnancies annually. An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children and the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, as well as healthier children and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. government programs will exercise global leadership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) providing missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. These programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and reduce abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.

Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	612,623	39,623	538,000	35,000
Africa	333,200	-	333,200	-
Angola	4,000	-	4,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,000	-	22,000	-
Ethiopia	33,700	-	33,700	-
Ghana	13,000	-	13,000	-
Guinea	3,000	-	3,000	-
Kenya	27,400	-	27,400	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000	-
Madagascar	14,000	-	14,000	-
Malawi	12,700	-	12,700	-
Mali	11,000	-	11,000	-
Mozambique	13,000	-	13,000	-
Nigeria	37,000	-	37,000	-
Rwanda	13,000	-	13,000	-
Senegal	16,000	-	16,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID	IO&P
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	28,000	-	28,000	-
Uganda	29,000	-	29,000	-
Zambia	13,000	-	13,000	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	-	10,400	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,000	-	26,000	-
Burma	2,000	-	2,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,000	-
Near East	18,750	15,250	3,500	-
Jordan	14,250	14,250	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	3,500	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	73,623	24,373	49,250	-
Afghanistan	11,000	11,000	-	-
Bangladesh	25,000	-	25,000	-
India	10,000	-	10,000	-
Nepal	14,250	-	14,250	-
Pakistan	13,373	13,373	-	-
Western Hemisphere	16,500	-	16,500	-
Guatemala	6,500	-	6,500	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Development Lab	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Development Lab	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Health	104,750	-	104,750	-
Global Health	104,750	-	104,750	-
International Organizations	35,000	-	-	35,000
International Organizations	35,000	-	-	35,000
International Partnerships	2,800	-	2,800	-
International Partnerships	2,800	-	2,800	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-

Global Health Security

Summary

To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders, we seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

USAID's Global Health Security program (formerly known as Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, or PIOET) will contribute to the global health security agenda by continuing to support key aspects of preparedness, including targeted disease surveillance at ports of entry, laboratory capacity, response capability, protocols for managing isolation and confirmation of suspected cases, risk characterization and mitigation, and communications in developing countries to ensure rapid and effective actions against Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and other viruses. The Global Health Security program will also assist countries in establishing and expanding comprehensive prevention, detection, and response capabilities for the possible spread of EVD and other viruses across their borders. Using a "One Health Strategy," professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen the capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

In addition, the Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction aims to reduce the risk that terrorists or non-state actors will acquire and misuse biological material, equipment, or expertise. BEP focuses its resources on countries and regions where the threat of bioterrorism is highest. Current priority areas for biological nonproliferation activities include the Middle East/North Africa and South Asia regions. At the same time, BEP maintains flexibility to address emerging urgent threats, such as reducing the risk that nefarious actors can acquire Ebola samples in West Africa. BEP's biological threat reduction activities help to support components of the Global Health Security Agenda, such as the National Biosafety and Biosecurity Systems action package.

Global Health Security Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL		50,000	50,000
International Partnerships		50,000	50,000
International Partnerships		50,000	50,000

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations and to create an AIDS-free generation. Prevention activities, including voluntary medical male circumcision, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, Option B+ (which provides continuous antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women), and condom distribution comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support.

Treatment activities support the distribution of ARV drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information systems, capacity-building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and is intensifying its focus on sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	5,756,200	200	5,426,000	330,000
Africa	3,486,096	-	3,398,186	87,910
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	45,804	-	45,804	-
Burundi	18,860	-	15,360	3,500
Cameroon	45,475	-	43,975	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	-	138,405	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,175	-	60,975	9,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	187,213	-	187,213	-
Ghana	12,297	-	6,797	5,500
Kenya	456,680	-	456,680	-
Lesotho	47,438	-	41,038	6,400
Liberia	3,500	-	800	2,700
Malawi	103,488	-	87,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	43,513	-	43,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	73,559	-	73,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	346,550	-	346,550	-
South Sudan	13,800	-	11,790	2,010
Swaziland	43,313	-	36,413	6,900
Tanzania	393,581	-	393,581	-
Uganda	320,176	-	320,176	-
Zambia	334,732	-	334,732	-
Zimbabwe	93,750	-	77,250	16,500
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	-	800	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	1,600	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	105,877	-	80,627	25,250
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	14,122	-	5,122	9,000
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	-	2,250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	53,142	-	53,142	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,913	-	5,913	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	28,015	-	25,515	2,500
Ukraine	28,015	-	25,515	2,500
South and Central Asia	38,494	200	34,294	4,000
Afghanistan	200	200	-	-
India	20,000	-	20,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Central Asia Regional	15,294	-	14,294	1,000
Western Hemisphere	169,535	-	148,444	21,091
Brazil	500	-	500	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	-	9,363	5,750
Guyana	6,636	-	6,636	-
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	-	15,331	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	-	1,738,934	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	-	1,738,934	-
Global Health	95,204	-	-	95,204
Global Health	95,204	-	-	95,204
International Partnerships	94,045	-	-	94,045
International Partnerships	94,045	-	-	94,045

Malaria

Summary

In 2013, an estimated 584,000 people died of malaria and 198 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. At least 85 percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which includes prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal and child health, HIV, and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostic capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	674,000	674,000
Africa	582,500	582,500
Angola	24,000	24,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	9,000	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	40,000	40,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	12,000	12,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000
Mali	25,000	25,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	22,000	22,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	34,000	34,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	15,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	15,500	15,500
Burma	8,000	8,000
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	3,500	3,500
USAID South America Regional	3,500	3,500
Global Health	72,500	72,500
Global Health	72,500	72,500

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year in developing countries, there are about 6.3 million child deaths (of which, an estimated two-thirds could be prevented) and 283,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. Achieving the Administration's goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035 will require improvements in mortality outcomes that are the result of effectively leveraging investments in maternal and child health (MCH), malaria, family planning, and nutrition. MCH programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

Working with the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, USAID will support the introduction and scale up of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care (including newborn resuscitation); prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease (including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene); and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia (particularly with frontline health workers).

Resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing. The program will further enhance its impact through interventions aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, which is a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. The MCH program will leverage investments in other health programs, especially, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Of this total, up to \$40 million will be provided to some integrated health programs to fill funding gaps brought about as we continue to refocus PEPFAR programs geographically and programmatically for greatest impact. This will ensure continued service delivery of USAID health programs in areas where PEPFAR resources are being drawn down.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	992,977	87,477	3,500	770,000	132,000
Africa	303,060	-	3,500	299,560	-
Benin	3,500	-	-	3,500	-
Burundi	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	-	-	34,000	-
Ethiopia	39,000	-	-	39,000	-
Ghana	8,000	-	-	8,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Guinea	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
Madagascar	9,000	-	-	9,000	-
Malawi	16,000	-	1,500	14,500	-
Mali	15,650	-	2,000	13,650	-
Mozambique	16,000	-	-	16,000	-
Nigeria	48,000	-	-	48,000	-
Rwanda	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Senegal	8,500	-	-	8,500	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	-	18,000	-
Tanzania	13,135	-	-	13,135	-
Uganda	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
Zambia	12,275	-	-	12,275	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	31,500	-	-	31,500	-
Burma	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Cambodia	5,500	-	-	5,500	-
Indonesia	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Philippines	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	24,250	18,250	-	6,000	-
Egypt	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Jordan	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
Yemen	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	126,452	69,227	-	57,225	-
Afghanistan	51,600	51,600	-	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	-	-	30,000	-
India	11,500	-	-	11,500	-
Nepal	14,725	-	-	14,725	-
Pakistan	17,627	17,627	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	18,750	-	-	18,750	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID	IO&P
Guatemala	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Haiti	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,750	-	-	1,750	-
Global Development Lab	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Global Development Lab	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Global Health	115,715	-	-	115,715	-
Global Health	115,715	-	-	115,715	-
International Organizations	132,000	-	-	-	132,000
International Organizations	132,000	-	-	-	132,000
International Partnerships	235,000	-	-	235,000	-
International Partnerships	235,000	-	-	235,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	-	-	2,250	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	-	-	2,250	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. Treating at-risk populations for these diseases for four to six years can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The U.S. Government NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation and procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over \$8 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration, resulting in the delivery of more than 1 billion treatments to approximately 468 million people through our integrated programs. The NTD program and drug donation programs support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	GHP USAID
TOTAL	86,500	86,500
International Partnerships	86,500	86,500
International Partnerships	86,500	86,500

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in up to 45 percent of child deaths and leads to long-term health consequences and irreversible losses to children's cognitive development resulting in lower educational attainment, lower wages, and lower overall Gross Domestic Product.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) overall approach to addressing malnutrition concentrates on a multidisciplinary approach working across funding streams to address the root causes of malnutrition. Our focus is primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs. Programs work across humanitarian and development contexts with an emphasis in health, agriculture, and resilience. Undernutrition in the first 1,000 days not only puts a child at risk for early death and increased childhood morbidity, but also for long-term health problems such as higher susceptibility to infectious diseases, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, and cancer.

Nutrition programming under the Global Health Initiative and Feed the Future agricultural projects, as well as P.L. 480 Title II development programs, aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Nutrition activities aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; enhancing nutrition during pregnancy; promoting exclusive breastfeeding; and improving infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation, and community management of acute malnutrition.

Additionally, nutrition programs not included in the tables below aim to address the underlying contributors to poor nutrition to provide a comprehensive integrated approach leveraging all available resources. For example, nutrition-sensitive agriculture can promote nutritious foods for consumption and increased income, and/or address women's access to resources. Nutrition-sensitive programs also integrate sanitation and hygiene interventions to prevent diarrheal disease and other infections that are highly correlated with poor nutrition outcomes.

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	272,674	8,900	31,500	94,372	36,902	101,000
Africa	143,609	-	-	45,372	35,937	62,300
Burkina Faso	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Cameroon	159	-	-	-	159	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,758	-	-	-	1,758	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,120	-	-	-	1,120	2,000
Ethiopia	14,117	-	-	-	5,617	8,500
Ghana	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	7,768	-	-	-	4,768	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Lesotho	1,170	-	-	-	1,170	-
Madagascar	7,200	-	-	7,200	-	-
Malawi	6,966	-	-	1,750	1,016	4,200
Mali	6,200	-	-	2,000	-	4,200
Mozambique	9,655	-	-	-	4,555	5,100
Namibia	702	-	-	-	702	-
Niger	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-
Nigeria	3,810	-	-	-	1,810	2,000
Rwanda	4,028	-	-	-	1,028	3,000
Senegal	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	-
Swaziland	325	-	-	-	325	-
Tanzania	10,974	-	-	-	3,774	7,200
Uganda	20,687	-	-	10,000	3,487	7,200
Zambia	6,112	-	-	-	2,512	3,600
Zimbabwe	8,342	-	-	8,092	250	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	800	-	-	-	-	800
East Asia and Pacific	7,400	5,900	-	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Laos	5,900	5,900	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-
Egypt	500	-	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,000	-	28,000	8,000	-	15,000
Afghanistan	28,000	-	28,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	15,200	-	-	8,000	-	7,200
Nepal	6,800	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	20,665	3,000	-	11,000	965	5,700
Guatemala	9,500	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	11,165	-	-	8,000	965	2,200
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
International Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
International Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000

Polio

Summary

Huge achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease. The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from 350,000 in 1988 to 350 cases in 2014. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just three – Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Since 1988, more than ten million people who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s polio programs, which are a subset of maternal and child health programs, support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, international, and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis; strengthen laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	50,000	6,500	43,500
Africa	18,000	-	18,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	3,000
Kenya	600	-	600
Nigeria	7,000	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,600	-	1,600
USAID East Africa Regional	300	-	300
East Asia and Pacific	500	-	500
Indonesia	500	-	500
Near East	300	-	300
Yemen	300	-	300
South and Central Asia	10,850	6,500	4,350
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-
Bangladesh	700	-	700
India	3,000	-	3,000
Nepal	650	-	650
Pakistan	2,500	2,500	-
Global Health	20,350	-	20,350
Global Health	20,350	-	20,350

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.5 million people die annually from TB, and there are nine million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are an estimated 480,000 cases globally with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, which are difficult to cure and often deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and multidrug-resistant TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities, scaling up prevention and treatment of multidrug-resistant TB, expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection, and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save lives by detecting and treating TB cases.

USAID priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control, strengthen laboratory networks, introduce new rapid TB diagnostics, improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs, and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of U.S. government partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments, including those of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID's TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

In addition, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator supports national TB and HIV/AIDS programs to integrate TB prevention, diagnostic, and treatment services into HIV services in TB care settings. PEPFAR has supported the development of adult and pediatric comprehensive care packages, which include TB prevention, screening and treatment and recommended interventions targeting the primary causes of HIV-related illness and death.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	348,003	4,000	153,003	191,000
Africa	210,743	-	134,243	76,500
Botswana	4,534	-	4,534	-
Cameroon	706	-	706	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,526	-	4,526	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,705	-	5,705	12,000
Ethiopia	16,727	-	4,727	12,000
Kenya	21,199	-	17,199	4,000
Lesotho	4,768	-	4,768	-
Malawi	6,382	-	4,882	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Mozambique	10,767	-	5,767	5,000
Namibia	2,226	-	2,226	-
Nigeria	19,245	-	7,745	11,500
Rwanda	2,416	-	2,416	-
South Africa	43,140	-	33,640	9,500
South Sudan	1,790	-	290	1,500
Swaziland	4,047	-	4,047	-
Tanzania	14,346	-	10,346	4,000
Uganda	11,248	-	6,248	5,000
Zambia	15,486	-	11,486	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,985	-	2,985	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	34,440	-	3,740	30,700
Burma	1,500	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	5,362	-	362	5,000
Indonesia	12,558	-	558	12,000
Papua New Guinea	191	-	191	-
Philippines	11,200	-	-	11,200
Vietnam	2,347	-	2,347	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,282	-	282	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,983	-	2,383	4,600
Ukraine	5,983	-	2,383	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	31,071	4,000	1,821	25,250
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	9,000	-	-	9,000
India	7,427	-	1,427	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	394	-	394	-
Western Hemisphere	5,716	-	5,716	-
Dominican Republic	726	-	726	-
Guyana	149	-	149	-
Haiti	4,126	-	4,126	-
USAID Central America Regional	715	-	715	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	5,100	-	5,100	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	5,100	-	5,100	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Global Health	37,450	-	-	37,450
Global Health	37,450	-	-	37,450
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500

Microenterprise

Summary

In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Obama pledged to partner with other donors to end extreme poverty in the next two decades. Achieving this ambitious target will only be possible if those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from the unprecedented economic growth that is taking place throughout the developing world. While millions of poor and marginalized families earn their livings through the operation of microenterprises (including smallholder farms), many are constrained by challenges including small size, remote locations, insufficient capital, and lack of market linkages.

In FY 2016, U.S. support will bolster inclusive market strategies that assist the poor in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. Assistance will 1) link microenterprises to new market opportunities; 2) increase the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor with appropriate products and services; and 3) support vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, USAID efforts will target innovative approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in financial systems, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as mobile payment systems. In addition, USAID will fund the Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools to analyze the extent to which microenterprise efforts of USAID Missions are reaching the extreme poor.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
TOTAL	186,837	81,736	21,900	79,741	3,110	350
Africa	97,687	73,937	-	20,290	3,110	350
Burkina Faso	2,110	-	-	-	2,110	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,705	18,705	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,650	5,500	-	-	-	150
Kenya	5,732	5,732	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,990	-	-	11,990	-	-
Mali	1,500	500	-	-	1,000	-
Mozambique	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	12,600	12,400	-	-	-	200
Uganda	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	700	200	-	500	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP USAID
Burma	500	-	-	500	-	-
Vietnam	200	200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,601	-	-	6,601	-	-
Armenia	400	-	-	400	-	-
Belarus	320	-	-	320	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400	-	-
Ukraine	1,466	-	-	1,466	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,015	-	-	1,015	-	-
Near East	14,500	-	-	14,500	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Lebanon	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	33,150	-	21,900	11,250	-	-
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Nepal	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-
Pakistan	6,400	-	3,900	2,500	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,820	1,520	-	25,300	-	-
Colombia	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Haiti	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	-	-	-	-
Peru	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	1,879	1,879	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	1,879	1,879	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	-	400	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	-	-	400	-	-
Special Representatives	900	-	-	900	-	-
Special Representatives	900	-	-	900	-	-

Public Private Partnerships

Summary

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Key Issue responds to the Administration's commitment to leverage the resources and capabilities of the private sector to achieve foreign assistance objectives.

The United States is committed to increasing the sustainable results of our foreign assistance programs through strategic alliances with the private sector. Such alliances enable the U.S. government to leverage the expertise, creativity, innovation, and business resources of private sector partners to create holistic, sustainable solutions to critical challenges. Partnerships also enable the private sector to leverage the U.S. government's expertise, resources, convening power and government relationships to advance business success and foster the broader economic growth and poverty reduction that is vital to sustaining such success.

Under the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) highlighted the need to engage in PPPs, which are collaborative working relationships with external, non-governmental partners (such as private businesses, financial institutions, entrepreneurs, investors, philanthropists, and foundations) in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared. Consequently, the United States has been leading the development of new models of partnerships, including as part of endeavors such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Power Africa, which demonstrate broad-based collaboration among private sector partners and both U.S. and foreign governments. PPPs are distinct from traditional contractual arrangements – such as grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts – in that they are rooted in co-creation, co-design, and co-resource mobilization towards a shared and mutually beneficial objective. Some partnerships may involve partner funding and/or in-kind donations of products, services, or time; others will solely be based upon shared interests and non-monetary contributions.

In FY 2016, the United States will continue to invest in public-private partnerships and support reforms under USAID Forward and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). For example, the Department of State's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator recently supported the development of key global partnership initiatives for children, adolescents, women and girls, and maintains support for country-designed and owned PPPs to catalyze sustainable innovation through the PPP Incentive Fund. Between 2009 and 2014, the Secretary of State's Office of Global Partnerships has leveraged approximately \$829 million in public and private resources for U.S. foreign policy, and will continue to facilitate the cultivation of high quality partnerships that are aligned with U.S. strategic foreign policy and development goals. Under the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship initiative, USAID will invest with a range of private sector partners to pilot and scale innovative and sustainable models for incubation and acceleration of early stage enterprises in developing countries. Also, USAID's new Investment Support Program—a global and cross-sectoral contracting vehicle housed in the Bureau for Food Security—seeks to further integrate private sector partnerships and investment support activities throughout USAID's work.

In addition, through the recently established U.S. Global Development Lab (Lab), the U.S. will co-invest in partnerships with the Lab's private sector Cornerstone Partners on initiatives which are aligned to priority development challenges and Presidential initiatives.

Public Private Partnerships Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	329,793	183,122	34,700	55,252	41,179	14,540	1,000
Africa	74,434	29,695	-	300	39,139	5,300	-
Angola	485	-	-	-	235	250	-
Botswana	861	-	-	-	861	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	59	-	-	-	59	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	777	-	-	-	777	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	874	-	-	-	874	-	-
Ghana	1,700	1,000	-	-	-	700	-
Kenya	10,855	4,100	-	-	6,555	200	-
Lesotho	519	-	-	-	519	-	-
Malawi	800	550	-	-	250	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,055	-	-	-	1,055	-	-
Namibia	1,736	-	-	-	1,736	-	-
Nigeria	3,300	800	-	-	250	2,250	-
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	6,909	1,500	-	-	5,409	-	-
Tanzania	22,914	1,150	-	-	19,864	1,900	-
Uganda	199	-	-	-	199	-	-
Zambia	2,541	2,045	-	-	496	-	-
African Union	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,423	5,860	-	1,000	823	1,740	-
Burma	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,600	1,100	-	-	-	1,500	-
Philippines	3,420	3,180	-	-	-	240	-
Vietnam	2,390	1,580	-	-	810	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,993	-	-	6,993	-	-	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	480	-	-	480	-	-	-
Georgia	1,183	-	-	1,183	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Ukraine	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-	-
Near East	11,175	-	-	11,175	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,675	-	-	5,675	-	-	-
Morocco	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	50,982	5,100	34,700	2,584	1,098	7,500	-
Afghanistan	7,300	-	7,000	300	-	-	-
India	15,598	5,000	-	2,000	1,098	7,500	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	27,700	-	27,700	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	284	-	-	284	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	43,705	13,236	-	29,350	119	-	1,000
Colombia	7,250	-	-	7,250	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	7,235	7,235	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	1,750	-	2,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	275	275	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,100	-	-	6,100	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	12,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	1,000
USAID Central America Regional	1,041	926	-	-	115	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	20,731	20,731	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	20,731	20,731	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	88,000	88,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	88,000	88,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	17,500	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	17,500	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific	2,850	-	-	2,850	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	INCLE
Affairs							
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,850	-	-	2,850	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

Relief to Development Transitions

Summary

The focus on Relief to Development Transitions (R2DT) is important to ensure that chronically vulnerable populations are not inadvertently overlooked or left out of developmental consideration. R2DT is also responsive to the broader objective of demonstrating developmental progress which can ultimately lead to graduation from foreign assistance. The transition from relief to development is neither linear, constant across sectors or geographic regions, nor is there a prescribed time line. Transition is specific to each country's context and may be addressed through various sector perspectives and approaches. The following countries are currently designated as FY 2016 R2DT focus countries: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. Additional countries and bureaus voluntarily attribute resources to R2DT as evidenced by the table below.

Actively planning and programming for R2DT may involve multiple years of coordination and gradually shifting resources from humanitarian and transition accounts to developmental accounts and does not preclude the fact that new humanitarian or transition needs may arise in other, or the same sectors or locations. R2DT is not sector specific, however, programs will have usually been planned and designed in consultation with the bureaus of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and Population Refugees and Migration (PRM) as appropriate or are clearly addressing a need previously addressed by humanitarian or transition account resources.

U.S. assistance that is captured as R2DT includes Mission programs designed to reduce the impact of future disasters (known as disaster risk reduction programs - DRR), or programs that increase chronically vulnerable populations' ability to withstand cyclical shocks, as well as programs that assist in the transition to more sustainable services (e.g., a clinic or health service that was independently run by an NGO with humanitarian assistance, but is now managed by the host government's health system with or without out donor developmental assistance). Mission, regional, or centrally managed programming may be sequential to, combined, or complementary with humanitarian support, as long as the expectation is that humanitarian or transition assistance will eventually no longer be needed while developmental assistance may continue for some time longer. As a lack of security is a recognized impediment to development, the nexus between security and development is gaining recognition this year as evidenced by Foreign Military Financing being attributed to R2DT in Nepal.

Examples of R2DT programming scenarios—which are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive—include:

- Funding for a country or region that has been identified for development assistance to reduce chronic vulnerability such as food insecurity and all of its attendant symptoms that have resulted in repeated or cyclical humanitarian support.
- Programming that carries on from relief and recovery programming following a sudden onset natural disaster, such as an earthquake or flood.
- Programs that address the socio-economic needs of displaced populations either in their country of origin or a second country, including populations which have been displaced for several years with little hope of return in the near term, as well as populations that are returning to areas of origin that will need assistance in reestablishing their lives and livelihoods.
- Countries where a violent conflict has ceased and government institutions are being created or reorganized, social services or programs and/or basic political organizing/ self-help groups are being regularized following interim humanitarian or transition assistance.
- Programming that mitigates or reduces vulnerability to disasters in disaster prone countries.
- Countries where a combination of these factors apply.

Relief to Development Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FFP	FMF	GHP USAID
TOTAL	134,765	27,550	10,140	52,625	30,000	5,000	9,450
Africa	113,135	25,800	-	48,835	30,000	-	8,500
Ethiopia	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	23,300	5,800	-	-	10,000	-	7,500
Somalia	32,830	-	-	32,830	-	-	-
South Sudan	16,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	1,000
Sudan	1,005	-	-	1,005	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,950	-	-	3,000	-	-	950
Yemen	3,950	-	-	3,000	-	-	950
South and Central Asia	15,930	-	10,140	790	-	5,000	-
Afghanistan	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,790	-	-	790	-	5,000	-
Pakistan	140	-	140	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

Science, technology, and innovation (STI) advance inclusive economic growth and contribute new or improved tools to reduce extreme poverty. They are cost effective, work on increasingly fast time scales, and can be sustainably scaled and maintained. The rapid expansion of scientific knowledge, the global spread of technology (such as the Internet and mobile phones), and the dynamically expanding network of new players that impact development all create significant opportunities to accelerate development results. These development results include, driving inclusive growth; ending extreme poverty; expanding access to health services and quality education; improving food security and nutrition; building transparent, accountable, and stable institutions; empowering women and girls; and enhancing sustainable management and utilization of energy and natural resources.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2016, a core group of STI programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID is expanding its collaboration with a range of federal science agencies to leverage U.S. Government-supported domestic science research and to extend and apply it to solve critical development challenges. USAID's recently established Global Development Lab will promote pioneering scientific, technological, and research-motivated approaches to traditional development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID supports prize-type competitions where well suited to stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, reward bold and innovative solutions, and promote efforts to scale up the results.

Under the Feed the Future Initiative and the Global Climate Change Initiative, the United States will both support U.S. and international research on critical food security issues and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate data and information. Disaster risk-management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communication technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID helps to develop, introduce, and scale-up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, STI programs are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education- and workforce-development programs around the world leverage information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. These programs also improve entrepreneurial risk tolerance in places where it is lacking, a cultural barrier to a vibrant innovation ecosystem. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement has developed research protocols and training curricula for treating drug addiction among children from infancy to eight years of age and has also developed "instant test kits" to detect toxic adulterants added to drugs of abuse (such as cocaine), which provides new tools for public health officials to rapidly address emerging and

unprecedented drug addiction challenges. Funding for the STI components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

STI can be categorized as focused or indirect. Focused pertains to funding that is requested for the specific and primary purpose of advancing STI through strategic, operational, or tactical means, whereas indirect is funding for STI-related activities that will be integrated into a wide range of other programs that have other primary purposes.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
TOTAL	780,870	477,445	15,200	94,256	3,050	48,352	139,102	625	2,600	240
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	521,887	352,737	3,300	16,381	1,750	48,352	99,367	-	-	-
Africa	40,356	18,860	-	2,979	-	-	18,517	-	-	-
Angola	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	4,459	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	610	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	-	-
Ghana	2,080	1,980	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Lesotho	450	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-
Liberia	979	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,048	2,000	-	-	-	-	11,048	-	-	-
Senegal	3,400	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,980	2,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,450	1,000	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,400	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	18,266	16,516	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,066	13,316	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	64,809	23,437	3,300	3,522	-	-	34,550	-	-	-
Bangladesh	30,500	15,500	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
India	30,137	7,837	-	3,000	-	-	19,300	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Nepal	650	-	-	400	-	-	250	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,300	-	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	122	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	4,530	3,000	-	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,530	-	-	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	148,224	148,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	148,224	148,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	48,352	-	-	-	-	48,352	-	-	-	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	48,352	-	-	-	-	48,352	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	142,700	142,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	142,700	142,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	46,300	-	-	-	-	-	46,300	-	-	-
Global Health	46,300	-	-	-	-	-	46,300	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,350	-	-	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,350	-	-	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	258,983	124,708	11,900	77,875	1,300	-	39,735	625	2,600	240
Africa	75,564	48,709	-	4,395	-	-	22,460	-	-	-
Benin	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,879	3,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	8,160	7,060	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-
Kenya	8,120	7,820	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Lesotho	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Liberia	3,599	-	-	3,599	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	-	-	-	-	-	4,370	-	-	-
Mali	6,365	3,340	-	-	-	-	3,025	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8,500	2,460	-	-	-	-	6,040	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	721	-	-	296	-	-	425	-	-	-
African Union	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	9,700	7,750	-	-	-	-	1,950	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,550	3,000	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	40,903	24,008	-	7,800	1,300	-	7,795	-	-	-
Burma	6,400	-	-	3,500	-	-	2,900	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
China	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,319	4,044	-	-	1,300	-	3,975	-	-	-
Laos	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	13,914	13,094	-	-	-	-	820	-	-	-
Thailand	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4,100	100	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,400	4,300	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,900	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	100	-
Albania	300	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	100	-
Armenia	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
Near East	30,980	-	-	30,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	9,700	-	-	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	930	-	-	930	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,250	-	-	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	33,930	3,600	11,900	13,750	-	-	3,680	-	1,000	-
Afghanistan	12,500	-	11,900	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7,550	3,500	-	-	-	-	3,050	-	1,000	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	-	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	4,230	-	-	3,600	-	-	630	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	33,706	20,091	-	11,950	-	-	800	625	-	240
Brazil	865	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	240
Colombia	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	6,565	6,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,365	3,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,650	-	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,761	5,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South	1,100	300	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID	IMET	INCLE	NADR EXBS
America Regional										
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	22,300	17,300	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	22,300	17,300	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in Persons deprives victims of their human rights and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. Human trafficking, which is modern-day slavery, promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. government's anti-trafficking approach— prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration— is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2016 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	43,736	8,060	5,000	6,995	500	23,181
Africa	1,290	100	-	1,190	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	-	190	-	-
Mali	100	100	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,735	4,210	-	1,025	-	500
Burma	1,025	-	-	1,025	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	200	-	-	-	-	200
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-	-
Thailand	710	410	-	-	-	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,427	-	-	1,670	-	757
Armenia	76	-	-	-	-	76
Azerbaijan	441	-	-	195	-	246
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	-	-	50	-	-
Georgia	115	-	-	-	-	115
Macedonia	70	-	-	-	-	70
Moldova	125	-	-	25	-	100
Montenegro	50	-	-	-	-	50
Ukraine	1,100	-	-	1,000	-	100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF	GHP USAID	INCLE
Near East	150	-	-	150	-	-
Lebanon	150	-	-	150	-	-
South and Central Asia	9,096	1,100	5,000	2,260	-	736
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	-	-	200
Nepal	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	310	-	-	110	-	200
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	-	156
Western Hemisphere	2,350	1,150	-	700	500	-
Colombia	700	-	-	700	-	-
Guatemala	800	800	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	500	-
USAID Central America Regional	350	350	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	-	465
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	-	465
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupts efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counters efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrates extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. In addition to training and equipping security forces to more effectively combat terrorist threats, TSCTP targets groups in isolated or neglected regions who are most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR TIP	PKO
TOTAL	69,821	14,081	12,000	6,000	16,940	1,700	19,100
Africa	37,281	14,081	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	23,200	-	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	13,440	-	5,000	2,000	5,940	500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	5,000	2,000	5,940	500	-
Political-Military Affairs	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
Political-Military Affairs	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance. Water use grew at more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century. By 2025, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that more than two-thirds of the world's population will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed conditions. Water programs are working to increase water security by increasing access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); improving water resources management; increasing the productivity of water; and mitigating tensions associated with shared waters. These goals are reached through diplomatic engagement; new partnerships to leverage and scale resources; investment in science and technology; investment in infrastructure and associated software; institutional strengthening and policy/regulatory reform; capacity building; and technical assistance on stronger approaches to cost recovery and financing.

In particular, FY 2016 will be the third full fiscal year after the release of USAID's Water and Development Strategy (Strategy). The overarching goal of the Strategy is to save lives and advance development through: (1) improvements in WASH programs, and (2) efficient and productive use of water for food security. In FY 2016, USAID will focus on supporting the WASH objective of the Strategy by funding WASH activities that contribute directly to improving human health outcomes; promoting broad-based economic growth; enhancing security and reducing conflict; and lead to increased equity, transparency, and accountability in the provision of services and resources.

To coordinate the achievement of the Strategy's goal and support new approaches and activities, USAID will catalyze and leverage partnerships; develop knowledge management tools; promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; and champion technical excellence. New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change.

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	228,012	75,678	120,815	672	9,497	21,350
Africa	58,810	33,478	12,315	672	9,145	3,200
Burundi	150	-	-	-	150	-
Cameroon	125	-	-	-	125	-
Cote d'Ivoire	300	-	-	-	300	-
Ethiopia	3,485	3,200	-	-	285	-
Ghana	3,412	3,412	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,166	3,961	-	-	205	-
Liberia	5,070	-	5,070	-	-	-
Malawi	537	-	-	-	537	-
Mali	1,441	1,441	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,889	1,169	-	-	720	-
Niger	672	-	-	672	-	-
Nigeria	2,256	2,156	-	-	100	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Rwanda	839	-	-	-	139	700
Senegal	1,292	792	-	-	-	500
South Africa	242	-	-	-	242	-
South Sudan	7,245	-	7,245	-	-	-
Swaziland	263	-	-	-	263	-
Tanzania	5,253	3,992	-	-	1,261	-
Uganda	4,349	-	-	-	4,349	-
Zambia	3,897	1,433	-	-	464	2,000
Zimbabwe	5	-	-	-	5	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,936	3,936	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,350	11,600	-	-	-	1,750
Cambodia	750	-	-	-	-	750
Indonesia	9,100	8,100	-	-	-	1,000
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	83,550	-	83,050	-	-	500
Jordan	17,750	-	17,750	-	-	-
Lebanon	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Yemen	1,800	-	1,300	-	-	500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	24,700	3,200	15,100	-	-	6,400
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
India	6,200	3,200	-	-	-	3,000
Nepal	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900
Tajikistan	100	-	100	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	13,852	-	9,500	-	352	4,000
Dominican Republic	352	-	-	-	352	-
Guatemala	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Haiti	11,500	-	9,500	-	-	2,000
Bureau for Food Security	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,400	7,400	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,400	7,400	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Global Health	5,500	-	-	-	-	5,500
Global Health	5,500	-	-	-	-	5,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	850	-	850	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	850	-	850	-	-	-

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2016 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) for sub-Saharan Africa approved by the President on June 14, 2012, which are to: (1) strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; (2) spur economic growth, trade and investment; (3) advance peace and security; and (4) promote opportunity and development. The United States will continue to use diplomatic and development resources to partner with Africans across all four of these objectives, making it possible to save lives, prevent instability and the spread of extremism on the continent, advance democracy, and assist Africa to move along the path to a stronger future. The U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit in August 2014 served to reaffirm the U.S. - Africa partnership and existing commitments and create new forms of engagement.

In the democracy, human rights, and governance arena, the 2014 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index reflected the mixed pattern of gains and reversals that has characterized the continent's progress during the past decade. For example, improvements were seen in Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar thanks to progress in emerging from conflict and rebuilding democratic institutions. However, the Central African Republic and South Sudan are both suffering from the effects of full-scale political crises that threaten to escalate into civil wars despite efforts by neighbors and the international community, including the United States, to resolve the conflicts. Uganda also experienced a decline in its political rights score due to concerns about legislation restricting political expression, reflecting a worrying trend in recent years of fundamental freedoms eroding across Africa. A number of countries are facing potential challenges to constitutional presidential term limits in 2015 and 2016. The first of these is Burkina Faso, where widespread public protests to efforts to amend the constitution forced President Compaore to resign the presidency under duress after 27 years. The military intervened to maintain stability while negotiations on the form and duration of a transitional government and timing of new democratic elections are conducted among civil society, the opposition, military and international actors. Despite these and other persistent challenges, the overall trends in SSA point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and development. Many key elections are scheduled for 2016, including those in Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Somalia, Uganda, and Zambia.

Africa's economic growth rates over the past decade are impressive. Brookings has found that since 1996, 17 countries in Africa, which represent over 40 percent of the region's population, have been growing at over three percent per capita. According to the International Monetary Fund, economic growth in SSA is projected to pick up from 4.9 percent in 2013 to about 5.5 percent in 2014. Continued and ever more widespread growth, however, depends on long-term efforts by sub-Saharan African countries to broaden and deepen markets, expand linkages to the regional and global economies, and invest in physical and social infrastructure. In addition, growth is increasingly at risk due to climate change, which is expected to have economic costs of 1.5 to 3 percent of GDP by 2030.

Since 1990, maternal and child deaths have been reduced significantly in all regions of the world. Despite lagging behind other regions, SSA has nonetheless registered a 34 percent decline in under-five mortality since 1990, currently estimated at 95/1,000 in 2012. Of particular note is that malaria mortality rates in African children have been reduced by an estimated 54 percent, saving 3.3 million lives over the last decade. It is estimated that between 1990 and 2013, maternal mortality decreased by 50 percent, though half of the worldwide deaths still occur in SSA. Investments in the AIDS response continue to generate concrete results, fueling optimism about ending the epidemic once and for all. UNAIDS estimates that by the end of 2013, approximately 35 million people were living with HIV worldwide and

that new HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38 percent lower than in 2001. The number of AIDS-related deaths also continues to decline, with approximately 1.5 million people dying of AIDS-related causes in 2013, down 35 percent from the peak in 2005. Still, more than half of new infections occur in SSA. The higher mortality rates in developing countries, and in particular SSA, demonstrates that access to high quality services is still often out of the reach for many children and mothers.

Since 2000, SSA has made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education; however, the region faces a big challenge despite its impressive accomplishment: rapid population growth. Compared to 2000, there were 35 percent more school children to accommodate in 2012. Countries in the region have also experienced armed conflicts and numerous other emergencies that have kept children out of school. Hence, although the number of children enrolled in primary education more than doubled between 1990 and 2012, from 62 million to 149 million, there were still 33 million children of primary school age who were not in school, of which 56 percent were girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,511,067	*	6,880,953	-630,114
Overseas Contingency Operations	185,000	*	-	-185,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Peacekeeping Operations	180,000	*	-	-180,000
Enduring/Core Programs	7,326,067	*	6,880,953	-445,114
Development Assistance	1,118,240	*	1,044,454	-73,786
Economic Support Fund	416,009	*	479,200	63,191
Foreign Military Financing	15,321	*	19,153	3,832
Global Health Programs - State	3,017,423	*	3,398,186	380,763
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,458,518	*	1,441,970	-16,548
International Military Education and Training	16,050	*	15,690	-360
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	66,169	*	49,150	-17,019
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	36,605	*	44,900	8,295
P.L. 480 Title II	1,069,232	*	86,000	-983,232
Peacekeeping Operations	112,500	*	302,250	189,750

Detailed Overview

The FY 2016 request for Africa will support strengthening democratic institutions, improving governance, and protecting human rights. Working in partnership with African governments and civil society, the United States aims to strengthen governance institutions, address persistent challenges, such as corruption and restrictions on political rights and civil liberties, and protect and expand democratic and development gains across the continent.

Programs in post-conflict and fragile states, such as Liberia, South Sudan and the DRC, will focus on the establishment of legitimate government institutions and improving the ability of post-conflict governments to deliver the benefits of peace. Consensus-building, increasing access to independent information, supporting civil society, and strengthening rule of law will also be important elements of democracy, human rights and governance programs in these countries. The United States will continue to support transitions in countries recovering from instability and crisis such as Cote d'Ivoire and Mali.

In autocracies and semi-authoritarian regimes, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe, the United States will support civil society organizations and democratic activists outside of government and, when appropriate, technical assistance to reformers within government. In countries with elements of both autocracy and democracy, such as Rwanda and Uganda, the United States will strengthen accountable governance institutions, ensuring checks and balances within and outside of government, and facilitating free and fair elections. In consolidating democracies, including Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania, the United States will focus on improving host government capacity to deliver basic services and support local monitoring and advocacy organizations as a means of sustaining democratic gains.

The FY 2016 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar focused on spurring economic growth, trade and investment. Although Africa is the world's least developed continent, a number of African countries have experienced rapid economic growth and significant poverty reduction in the last two decades. Inclusive, broad-based growth not only reduces poverty and hunger, but also creates jobs and provides the resources to expand and improve health and education services. The growth is fragile, with increased climate change stresses on agriculture and water, and greater risks of climate-related disasters. The United States will support African countries' efforts to expand and sustain equitable growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity, strengthen markets, improve the management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, strengthen vulnerable communities' resilience, address the risks of climate change, support small and medium business competitiveness, improve women's access to economic assets and decision-making, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance, including support for regional integration. Across economic growth efforts, access to affordable information and communications technology (ICT) services as well as innovative and scalable ICT-enabled products and services will be leveraged to increase impact and reach.

Trade and investment capacity building programs, including support to the President's Trade Africa Initiative, will improve SSA's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, including trade facilitation to reduce the time and cost to trade, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. The FY 2016 request supports the President's Trade Africa initiative (\$27.3 million) through USAID/Africa Regional (\$5 million) and USAID/East Africa Regional platforms (\$22.3 million). In addition, programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Power Africa is President Obama's energy development initiative to increase generation capacity in SSA by 30,000 new megawatts. As a new paradigm for development, Power Africa is focused on public-private partnerships to increase access to power on the continent and connect American investors and entrepreneurs to business opportunities abroad. Power Africa has the goal of increasing access to cleaner, more efficient power for 60 million new connections (households and commercial entities) throughout SSA. Energy is an essential economic driver of transformational development gains, including in health, education, transportation and industry. The FY 2016 budget requests \$76.7 million in a combination of bilateral funding for Ghana (\$6 million), Kenya (\$1 million), and Tanzania (\$5 million) and funding through the USAID/Africa Regional platform (\$64.7 million).

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), will remain the primary tool for addressing extreme poverty and under-nutrition in Africa, as well as boosting

agricultural productivity, a critical driver of economic growth. The FY 2016 request will support sustainable, comprehensive, and country-driven investments in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs. The United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale agricultural producers, especially women, in relatively reform-minded, well-governed African countries that offer strong opportunities for improvement in food security, as well as in five regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Southern African Development Community). The United States will also promote reforms and build the capacity of African institutions to support larger agricultural assistance programs in the future. In FY 2016, FTF will also focus on crisis-prone areas of countries to help mitigate future crises and improve resilience and economic growth, including in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Strengthening the Sahel and the Horn of Africa's recovery from devastating drought crises, supporting relief-to-development transitions, and building resilience to recurrent crises continues to be a high crosscutting priority within the region.

The FY 2016 request will advance peace and security in Africa. Given state fragility, conflict, and transnational security issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States' highest priorities in SSA. FY 2016 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, targeted counterterrorism and counter-narcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and security programs throughout the region. Two initiatives--the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) and the Africa Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP)--were launched at the U.S.-Africa Leader's Summit (ALS) in August 2014 in Washington, D.C. SGI is a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance and capacity in Africa. APRRP will support efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability for African partners. The FY 2016 request supports assistance to the security sectors of key African partners to improve capacity to protect civilians and confront challenges and threats with integrity and accountability.

Efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and others to impose radical ideologies on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the DRC, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training on promoting human rights and eliminating gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs in post-conflict states will also help to prevent conflict, maintain regional stability and counter terrorism. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will complement these efforts through regional activities designed to address the complex range of development problems that undermine stability across Africa. Engagement in Somalia will remain critical as the country continues its transition and strengthens its government, which was formally recognized by the United States in January 2013.

Peacekeeping operations funds for the Central African Republic, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, and South Sudan will contribute to stability within the respective sub-regions, as well as the entire continent. The United States will continue to train African peacekeepers through the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace building in Africa.

The United States will work to reduce the illegal trade in minerals, wildlife, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and

displacement on the continent. U.S. technical assistance and training will strengthen the police and justice sectors to counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in illicit trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, these and related illicit activities are likely to undermine government institutions and U.S. investments that promote stability and development in the region.

The FY 2016 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar promoting opportunity and development. Efforts to address disease and improve public health not only reduce mortality and improve the quality of life but also are essential to peace and security, economic growth, and development. Notable shifts are happening in Global Health that now allow the United States to expand its activities in the health sector. For example, the United States is a partner to the global movement to end preventable child and maternal deaths called “A Promise Renewed,” which aims to reduce preventable mortality to levels enjoyed by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (under-five years of age mortality below 20/1,000 and a maternal mortality of under 50/100,000) by 2035.

Through the investments in the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) an end is in sight, and Africa may be AIDS-free within a generation. SSA is home to nearly 24.7 million people living with HIV, representing 69 percent of the global HIV burden. Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. In 2013, there were an estimated 1.5 million new HIV infections in SSA. Between 2005 and 2013, new HIV infections in SSA declined 33 percent, an impressive sign of progress. As of September 2012, more than 4.9 million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR and millions more are receiving treatment and prevention services. The President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa’s children. According to the World Health Organization, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has fallen by 58 percent from 2000 to 2013 in children under five years of age. Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, national governments, and other donors. In 17 of the 19 PMI focus countries, declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed. While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, there is strong and continued evidence that malaria prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Impact evaluations in several PMI areas have noted this connection, and future malaria impact evaluations will also consider this question. Major U.S. efforts continue to address other critical health needs, including polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, access to voluntary family planning services and information, elimination of neglected diseases, strengthening disease surveillance systems for the prevention of and rapid response to epidemics (e.g. Ebola), and strengthening of health systems.

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene has a significant impact on health, economic well-being, and education. For this reason, the United States continues to work with African governments, regional institutions, service providers, and other donors to improve access to high quality water and sanitation services. U.S. assistance has been guided and supported by the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and, more recently, the USAID Water and Development Strategy. In FY 2014, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.6 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and more than 1.3 million people gaining first-time access to improved sanitation. FY 2016 assistance will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through training and technical, financial, and operational improvements and by increasing private sector interest, involvement, and investment in the water sector. Programs will work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision, but will also focus support on regional institutions such as the African Ministers’ Council on Water and the African Water Association, helping to strengthen their capabilities and programs.

An educated population is critical to promoting good governance, improving and expanding human capital, and contributing to accelerated and sustainable economic growth. In the midst of an increasingly

knowledge-based global economy, 30 million primary school-age children in Africa—one in every four—are out of school, along with 20 million adolescents. In SSA, only 23 percent of poor girls in rural areas were completing primary education by the end of 2009. Disadvantaged children, such as those with disabilities and children in conflict-affected areas are also at risk. These children often require education adapted to their needs. However, in many SSA countries, such customized approaches are either deficient or unavailable, which either prevents these children from going to school, or slows their progress. If recent trends in the region continue, the richest boys will achieve universal primary completion in 2021, but the poorest girls, disadvantaged children, and children in conflict-affected areas will not catch up until 2086. The United States works to expand opportunities for African children so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. FY 2016 funding will focus on basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the USAID Education Strategy goals for education. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education, particularly reading in primary grades, and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Programs that enhance community involvement in education will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations.

With almost 200 million people between 15 and 24 years of age, Africa has the youngest population in the world. In a majority of African countries, youth account for more than 20 percent of the population. Africa is not creating enough jobs to absorb the 10 million to 12 million young people entering its labor market each year, and many youth do not possess the skills needed by employers. With FY 2016 resources, programs will build youth skills and capacity through better and more relevant technical and vocational training. In addition, programs will continue to focus on leadership, entrepreneurship and participation and dialogue through community service. Through President Obama's Young African Leaders Initiative, the United States is investing in training and developing a prestigious network of young leaders from across Africa in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, mitigating the causes of climate change, and promoting populations' ability to adapt to climate change and climate variability will be critical both to the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the planet. Africa is home to 45 percent of the world's biodiversity, and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. Food security, water resources and health will face increased stresses due to climate change, and the frequency of climate-related disasters is increasing. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations. U.S. assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term threats to the environment.

Under the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on building the information systems, implementation plans and governance mechanisms to adapt to these expected changes. U.S. assistance will also concentrate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions while sustaining economic growth under climate change, which helps strengthen capacity at the national level to develop emissions baselines and trajectories, enabling them to make choices about economic growth and emissions pathways. This initiative will be enhanced through on-the-ground investments in projects improving access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and improved land management that help reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. With MCC Compacts exceeding \$5 billion, countries in SSA receive nearly two-thirds of MCC's total funding. To maximize the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, USAID will work with MCC to ensure that these significant resources are put to the most effective use through increased collaboration in the development and implementation of relevant respective programs. The USAID Administrator has requested greater USAID-MCC collaboration, particularly related to mobilizing private sector investments in MCC project areas. MCC and USAID will seek to obtain consistent and reinforcing policy commitments from partner governments. MCC and USAID are collaborating closely with the Partnership for Growth (PFG) countries, Ghana and Tanzania and more broadly on the President's Power Africa Initiative.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the 12 years since the end of its three decade long civil war, Angola has made impressive development gains. Since 2002, Angola has become one of the highest growth markets on the African continent and has achieved, according to macroeconomic indicators, middle-income country status. Nonetheless, there has been a relatively slower rate of improvement of both institutional and human capital which has been a significant impediment to broad-scale economic growth, foreign direct investment, and societal advancement. Angola's growing economy, rising regional status, and development challenges provide a genuine opportunity for the U.S. government to develop a new paradigm of partnership that moves from a donor/recipient relationship to one of a development partner, where Angola will take on more country ownership, and will predominantly finance its own economic and social development. Given this new paradigm, the U.S. government's role and relationship with the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) continues to evolve, and USAID will seek opportunities to engage through a more collaborative partnership with government counterparts, the private sector, and civil society to strengthen the ability of Angolan resources to meet the country's development needs. The U.S. assistance program in Angola will train and mentor GRA counterparts to strengthen the Angolan health system, security sector, and demining efforts, support policy and procedural development, and enhance supervision of health services with increased reliance on a peer-based model.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	54,792	*	50,449	-4,343
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	*	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	*	32,400	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	493	*	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	*	4,700	-1,300

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

The U.S. government will assist the GRA to build an integrated and sustainable health system by developing a competent workforce capable of providing quality health services to all Angolans. U.S. assistance programs will assist the Angolan government to improve technical, financial, and logistical skills of Angolan counterparts, who will then have greater ability to collect and use data, perform research, and utilize high quality and readily available medicines. U.S. assistance will also continue to support transparency and accountability in public financial management at the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Health, and through development of civil society participation and oversight.

Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Angola will receive \$17.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment support programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million to strengthen universal access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, carried out by national authorities. In FY 2016, the emphasis will be to support FP/RH policy implementation that promotes quality FP/RH for all, in particular adolescent girls. U.S. assistance will provide specific training to nurses and community health workers on long-term family planning methods, while strengthening pre-service/in-service training curricula for health care providers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most capable militaries on the African sub-continent. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. U.S. assistance will support the Angolan military's efforts to improve the Angolan Defense Force capacity to meet its national and regional security stability requirements, such as maritime security and peacekeeping, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support continued military professionalization to help strengthen the military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces and increase Angolan capacity to conduct regional peacekeeping and maritime security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world and possesses large stockpiles of Cold War era weapons and munitions that pose a risk to civilian populations. Continued U.S. support for the removal of landmines will allow displaced persons and refugees to return home and safely access roads, water supplies, and agricultural land. The continued destruction of at-risk, unstable, excess, and obsolete weapons and munitions will decrease the possibility of accidental munitions explosions and the resulting civilian casualties. This work results in an ongoing reduction in civilian casualties caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war and is a prerequisite for follow-on economic development. Restoring arable land to productive use is a key element to Angola's economic recovery; a recovery that will permit Angola to increase responsibility for its own humanitarian mine action and stockpile management/destruction needs.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts

Key Interventions:

- Focus assistance to Angola through non-governmental organizations (NGO) for humanitarian demining action efforts in agriculturally productive areas, roads, and refugee re-settlement areas across Angola, opening the door to greater development assistance
- Provide assistance to destroy or enhance security for excess Angolan conventional munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems, that are at risk of accidental detonation and diversion.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and 2014, USAID performed assessments and portfolio reviews; conducted field visits to monitor progress on the ground; and engaged Angolan counterparts and stakeholders to redefine priorities and the implementation approach for U.S. assistance in Angola. The reviews revealed opportunities to strengthen gender programming in behavior change communication interventions that target malaria and HIV prevention, family planning and birth spacing, and immunization campaigns. Field visits confirmed that pilot interventions such as indoor residual spraying for malaria control had strong provincial buy-in. As a result, the PMI will focus its efforts on providing technical assistance to provincial authorities to procure and manage domestic spraying programs on their own. U.S. pilot projects that shifted responsibility from doctors to nurses in the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission gained traction in two of Angola's largest provinces. This resulted in significant scale-up and co-financing of the model planned for FY 2015. Direct U.S. government engagement with senior health officials resulted in the development of a medium-term budget for the Government's new health strategy. USAID is working with the Ministry of Health to improve other financial and monitoring tools to strengthen health sector accountability and transparency. Reproductive health and child spacing has, for the first time, an exclusive budget line in the Angola state treasury account. U.S. assistance will support the development of new adolescent reproductive health policy that will bolster government plans to decrease maternal and child mortality and avert HIV/AIDS infections.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By the end of FY 2016, USAID will conduct three performance evaluations and assessments to evaluate overall programmatic performance and impact on health systems and outcomes underway in Angola. The activities to be evaluated or assessed include:

- NGO Strengthening through Malaria Programming;
- Strengthening Angolan Systems for Health; and
- Building Local Capacity for HIV/AIDS Programming.

These evaluations and/or assessments will be used to inform programmatic direction and decisions in addition to assessing project benchmarks in support of a gradual transition of programs to allow more country ownership and sustainability when U.S. resources end.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population: Efforts focus on developing, strengthening, and sustaining Angolan health systems. Angolans will increasingly utilize these health services and become more productive participants in society and the economy.

Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform: Angola develops sustainable institutional capacity that advances internal and regional security while emphasizing professionalism, rule of law and respect for human rights.

Build Stability through Demining Efforts: Important demining efforts are supported and ensure that Angolans can utilize productive land without the threat of unexploded mines. Good will is built by highlighting the important work being done with demining efforts in partnership with the government and non-governmental organizations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	50,449
Advance Regional Security and Security Sector Reform	450
International Military Education and Training	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Build Stability through Demining Efforts	4,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,700
Improve Health Status and Wellbeing of the Population	45,299
Global Health Programs - State	12,899
3.1 Health	12,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,400
3.1 Health	32,400

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Benin is to improve the health of Beninese families by reducing the malaria disease burden, improving the health of mothers and young children, and strengthening the overall health system to deliver quality, high impact interventions. Additionally, U.S. assistance helps professionalize Benin's military, increasing its ability to maintain domestic peace and security while contributing to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,452	*	23,730	278
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	*	23,500	400
International Military Education and Training	352	*	230	-122

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Benin's public health system currently reaches only 50 percent of the population and service quality remains poor due to weak health system management. Malaria is the single most prevalent cause of death in children under five years of age and the primary focus of the U.S. government's health program in Benin is to reduce malaria and malaria-related mortality through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), of which Benin is a focus country. Maternal mortality remains high, with limited improvement over the last decade. Under-five years of age mortality has decreased, but high neonatal mortality persists. Modern contraceptive prevalence is low, even by West African standards. U.S. assistance will support improved planning and implementation of key national programs focused on malaria, maternal and child health (MCH), and family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH). In order to achieve these results, U.S. assistance will strengthen the public health system by building the capacity of that system to lead national programs, provide quality services at the decentralized level, including community services, expand its reach to underserved urban populations, and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms and expand coverage to the poor.

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Beninese Have Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$17.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. Assistance will focus on prevention and treatment, including indoor residual spraying, distribution of bed nets, procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapies, treatment of severe malaria, and the prevention of malaria in pregnant women.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to support proven, high-impact

and low-cost interventions to improve maternal health, neonatal survival, childhood immunizations, and the provision of community case management and/or referral of common childhood illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea. Assistance will also support groups providing essential nutrition actions, as well as those working to prevent diarrheal diseases through the promotion of hand-washing and water treatment in disadvantaged urban and peri-urban families.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will include \$3.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services, information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan the number and spacing of children including the timing of the first birth. U.S. assistance will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity rates, and to mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. U.S. assistance will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectable and other longer-term FP/RH methodologies. A small portion of FP/RH funds will be directed towards the surgical repair of obstetric fistulas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Benin continues to be an important leader on Gulf of Guinea maritime security, a key U.S. objective in the region. IMET courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds will increase English language capacity and support efforts to enhance regional stability by professionalizing the military.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises

Key Intervention:

- Funding in the amount of \$0.2 million will help support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity. U.S. assistance may include senior professional military education, defense resource management training, and purchase of English language labs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014 in Benin:

- A health facility survey assessed the quality and technical standards of the malaria-related care provided in public health facilities. The results of the survey will be used to inform programming to continue to improve the quality of malaria diagnostic, treatment and prevention services available in Benin.
- Three end-user verification field visits were conducted to provide data on how commodities and supplies are reaching and benefiting the intended end-users of USAID-supported products, and to inform programming to improve the supply chain.
- Multiple financial risk assessments of the national MCH and malaria programs were performed, as well as a pre-award assessment of recommended national non-governmental organizations, to determine readiness and capacity building priorities to support direct country systems investments.
- A portfolio evaluation planned for early 2015 was designed.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Benin informed the following actions and decisions regarding FY 2016 budget planning:

- Numerous field monitoring visits indicated that separation between malaria activities and other MCH activities implemented in the same health facilities was not efficient. Therefore, the new five year health strategy, which begins in FY 2016, will emphasize integrated programming and integrated delivery of health services at facility and community levels.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Beninese Have Access to Health Services, Education, and Adequate Nutrition to Enable the Population to Contribute Productively to Society and a Healthy Environment: U.S. government efforts to achieve this goal are focused primarily on improvements in health through the country strategy goal of “improved health status of Beninese families.” This will be achieved through three activities: (1) improved public health sector performance in delivering integrated family health services, (2) improved private health sector performance in delivering integrated family health services, and (3) improved preventive and care-seeking behavior of an empowered population with better community health choices. The strategy strengthens a dual track health system—public and private— that will ensure that quality health services and products match household and community demand for them. The principal outcomes to be achieved by activities in Benin’s health portfolio are to reduce malaria burden, reduce under-five years of age mortality, improve maternal health, and increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate.

Beninese Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Crime and Violent Extremist Elements and Respond to Regional Crises: Due to its proximity to unstable neighboring countries and extremely porous borders, Benin continues to face an on-going regional threat of transnational terrorism, organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and piracy. The U.S. Mission is committed to initiating security training designed to bolster capacity to respond to trans-national security issues. Despite its resource challenges, the GOB has demonstrated and expressed the desire to continue to advance its security sector. The U.S. Mission will continue to provide effective engagement with the security sector to further develop its international peacekeeping operation capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	23,730
Beninese security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational crime and violent extremist elements and respond to regional crises.	230
International Military Education and Training	230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	230
Beninese has access to health services, education, and adequate nutrition to enable them to contribute productively to society and a healthy environment.	23,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,500
3.1 Health	23,500

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Botswana is one of the United States' strongest, most outspoken allies in Africa and offers a powerful model to the region and world of a stable, democratic African nation. However, Botswana is still struggling to combat one of the world's highest rates of income inequality and the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world, while attempting to meet the pressing need to diversify its diamond-dependent economy. U.S. assistance supports management of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including the epidemic's broader impact on women and vulnerable citizens. U.S. assistance also seeks to build a more robust military-to-military partnership with Botswana while encouraging its support for regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	50,580	*	46,329	-4,251
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	*	45,804	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	576	*	525	-51

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 Age Group

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Botswana will receive \$45.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Government of Botswana (GOB) and the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) consider U.S. professional military education (PME) the cornerstone of the joint bilateral security relationship and the gold standard for military education. Participation in U.S. PME provides key BDF officers operational and strategic planning capability applicable to national requirements, including force modernization, force shaping, and the creation of doctrine, policy, and strategy.

Botswana's Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S Forces

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding of \$0.5 million is requested to improve interoperability with the United States and further professionalize the BDF, ultimately enhancing the country's modernization efforts and capacity to participate meaningfully in operations as assigned by the civilian leadership. Funding will send BDF officers and non-commissioned officers to courses at the senior- and mid-level PME schools such as the War and Staff Colleges and the Sergeant Major's Academy, and support their participation in tailored professional enhancement courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PEPFAR program, globally and in Botswana, has begun implementing the Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS). The goal of SIMS is to increase the impact of PEPFAR programs through standardized monitoring of quality of services delivered by PEPFAR implementing partners and focusing on key program area elements. The system is meant to support the use of data to improve services and outcomes, and provide the foundational data needed for regional, national and global programmatic decision making. Additionally, SIMS will provide increased oversight and accountability for PEPFAR and its implementing agencies' funded activities.

The rollout of the PEPFAR-supported integrated HIV data system nationwide will improve the management of HIV-positive clients as they traverse the continuum of care, and provide valuable data for monitoring the quality of HIV services. The United States has standardized routine data quality assessments across all PEPFAR agencies, program managers, and implementing partners. Additionally, the Mission will conduct three program evaluations to monitor the U.S. government investment in Botswana, focusing on programs that address gender, orphans and vulnerable children, and supply chain management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission has developed a set of core principles that guide U.S. government investment in HIV/AIDS programming. These principles support a set of strategic program objectives, including the President's AIDS-free Generation goal and mission priorities (notably gender, gender-based violence, and key populations). They also support development of robust graduation and staffing plans for more mature interventions, with an eye towards graduation at an acceptable level of sustainability. Finally, they support the provision of assistance targeted at building Botswana's capacity and filling gaps within Botswana's national HIV/AIDS program. Evaluation findings have been used to select focus regions and populations for programs that will have the greatest impact on reducing the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana.

IMET funding level requests are based on reviews at the Department of Defense's Africa Command (AFRICOM) and in Washington, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's annual Commander's Intent statement and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Botswana Reduces the Incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis Among the 15-49 Age Group: The Government of Botswana (GOB) shares in the AIDS-free generation goal. However, the GOB's capacity to address HIV/AIDS mitigation issues has lagged behind its desired results. Botswana's

success combating HIV/AIDS is built on the GOB's dedication and ability to provide health services to its citizens free of charge.

Botswana's Military Forces are Increasingly Interoperable with U.S. Forces: Assistance from the United States to the BDF is predicated on maintaining a professional military force capable of executing the full spectrum of operations, potentially with U.S. military forces if the need arises. PME at the middle and senior officer levels lays the foundation for interoperability by creating common terms of reference and planning principles. Continued assistance also deepens connections with Botswana's military leaders. Finally, IMET courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law, which also constitute key U.S. priorities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		46,329
Botswana's military forces are increasingly interoperable with U.S. forces.		525
International Military Education and Training		525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		525
Botswana reduces the incidence of HIV and Tuberculosis among the 15-49 age group.		45,804
Global Health Programs - State		45,804
3.1 Health		45,804

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso erupted into political crisis in October 2014 following mass protests that led to the resignation of President Compaore. Burkina Faso's army, politicians and civil society leaders have agreed to a one-year political transition with elections to be held in November 2015. The FY 2016 request assumes that the political situation in Burkina Faso will be resolved in a democratic manner and that foreign assistance programs will continue.

U.S. assistance is supporting the country's development efforts in advancing stability and security while lessening health risks and improving the lives of the most vulnerable. Specifically, U.S. assistance will increase food security and resilience to climate change and other shocks, particularly for the least productive regions in the north and east of the country; promote a fair, free, and peaceful electoral process; mitigate the adverse health outcomes of malaria and other health pandemics; and continue to support the professionalization of the Burkinabe military. Burkina Faso is a key member of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and is strategically partnered with the United States to promote peace and stability throughout West Africa. The bilateral foreign assistance to Burkina Faso discussed in this narrative is complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities in support of economic growth, health, and countering violent extremism goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	15,698	*	14,250	-1,448
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	*	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	*	250	-69
P.L. 480 Title II	5,879	*	5,000	-879

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	15,698	*	14,250	-1,448
Resilience	5,000	*	5,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	5,000	*	5,000	-
Other	10,698	*	9,250	-1,448
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	*	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	*	250	-69
P.L. 480 Title II	879	*	-	-879

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While Burkina Faso is not a President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) focus country, FY 2016 GHP resources will be programmed to strategically align with the goals and objectives outlined by the initiative. As the largest bilateral donor for malaria, the United States will provide assistance under the PMI of \$9.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. Specific interventions to be funded by the GHP-USAID account include improving equitable access to life-saving antimalarial medicines and rapid diagnostic tests, enhancing public sector supply chain management of critical supplies and medicines, and building the technical capacity of community health workers and National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) staff to offer higher quality services and effectively monitor and analyze the epidemic.

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 resources will be programmed to procure life-saving antimalarial medicines for uncomplicated and severe malaria as well as rapid diagnostic tests to biologically confirm malaria cases before treatment.
- FY 2016 assistance will promote behavior change among health workers and the general population to improve the adoption of and adherence to proven and effective malaria prevention and control interventions.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical support on supply chain management issues, including quality assurance and quality control, in order to avoid stock-outs and ensure the quality of critical malaria supplies and medicines.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources are used to fund courses and training events that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Most IMET activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students attend courses.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders, Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in IMET funding will support the professionalization of Burkinabe military leaders.

P.L. 480 Title II

USAID implements development food assistance programs to reduce food insecurity in areas where some of the highest levels of food insecurity consistently occur. Malnutrition continues to be a key challenge with more than one-third of children under-five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting) and a quarter of children under five years of age underweight. In FY 2016, Food for Peace (FFP) development programs will promote positive behavior change related to health and nutrition practices, improved agricultural and livestock techniques, as well as diversified economic opportunities among the most vulnerable populations. FFP funding will be coordinated with Sahel Regional funding managed by USAID/Senegal that seeks to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable populations throughout Burkina Faso.

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million in FY 2016 development food assistance programming will support activities focused on positive behavior change to improve nutrition for children in particular.
- In FY 2016 FFP will work with the Government of Burkina Faso to integrate the care group model of empowering mothers and community leaders to provide peer-based health promotion programs into the national health network and will train community health agents, to perform community-based nutritional screening.
- In FY 2016 FFP will support small dairy processing units to increase productivity and improve the quality of dairy products for nutrition purposes, as well as income generation, for local producers.
- FFP will continue providing training programs on community led total sanitation to water, sanitation, and hygiene committees composed of extension agents, community leaders and students, who will then disseminate hygiene messaging at the local level.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID/Senegal performed a semi-annual portfolio review of both FFP and GHP-funded activities, participated in regular site visits with USAID staff in Burkina Faso to monitor project implementation, and implemented programmatic adjustments in work plans to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In order to gauge the results of the National Malaria Control Program's efforts, including its nationwide mass distribution in 2013 of insecticide-treated bed nets to which USAID contributed, USAID is commissioning a nationwide study of net utilization and other family practices with respect to malaria along with incidence rates. The findings will help drive specific interventions of the United States and the Global Fund.
- In July 2013, a midterm evaluation of the FFP-funded Families Achieving Sustainable Outcomes program was conducted to assess the achievements and capitalize on the lessons learned for future projects and out-year work planning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Regularly scheduled semi-annual portfolio reviews and ongoing program monitoring efforts for both the FFP and GHP-funded activities confirmed a continued need for assistance in the program areas funded in FY 2014 and planned for FY 2015. The ongoing challenges of malnutrition and food insecurity in various regions of Burkina Faso have informed the FFP request, while continued shortages of anti-malarial medications and diagnostic testing kits, as well as continued challenges at building the capacity among NMCP staff requires ongoing GHP-funded interventions.
- The results of the FFP Program midterm evaluation led to a programmatic re-orientation in supporting community-based organizations to improve the practices of good governance by limiting the number of villages, as well as the number of community-based organizations, for better effectiveness of the interventions.
- The program's objective has been redefined to focus on supporting the organizations to develop and implement graduation plans for villages, as well as reinforcing the capacities of the village development councils to participate more effectively in the development of their communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Populations in Burkina Faso by Investing in People:

Progress towards improved basic health and nutrition status of the Burkinabè people is a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the region. FY 2016 resources will be targeted at supporting significant health improvements and an effective, efficient, and country-led platform for the sustainable delivery of essential health care. With strategic investments in public health and improved nutrition in Burkina Faso, U.S. assistance will contribute to an improved environment for economic growth. Specifically, the U.S. government will work towards achieving the above goals through a focus on the reduction of morbidity and mortality of malaria; increased access to family planning and reproductive health services; maternal and child health; improved nutritional status; and expanding access to potable water.

Burkina Faso Remains a Stalwart Partner in Supporting Regional Stability in Protecting its Borders,

Countering Terrorism, and Facilitating Peace in its Neighborhood: IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students attend courses. Professionalization of military personnel will support the U.S. government goal of enhancing the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace, security and counterterrorism efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	14,250
Improve the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso by investing in people	14,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000
3.1 Health	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	5,000
3.1 Health	5,000
Burkina Faso remains a stalwart partner in supporting regional stability in protecting its borders, countering terrorism, and facilitating peace in its neighborhood	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burundi remains one of the least developed countries in the world despite continued peace and progress on a number of social indicators. The Government of Burundi (GOB), the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners are focused on promoting economic growth and peace and stability, while improving the health status and social conditions for Burundians. U.S. assistance will focus on supporting the GOB's efforts to improve the health status of the population, including combating HIV/AIDS and Malaria, as well as improving Maternal and Child Health (MCH), reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition; mitigating the drivers of conflict; and enhancing democratic governance in Burundi. Additionally, the United States will support the professionalization of Burundi's military, which helps maintain peace and security both at home and in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	29,958	*	43,785	13,827
Economic Support Fund	-	*	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	*	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	*	17,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	504	*	425	-79
P.L. 480 Title II	9,954	*	8,500	-1,454

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The United States Government (USG) will support the GOB in its efforts to foster transparent and inclusive governance, with a focus on addressing the drivers of potential conflict and incorporating youth peacefully into political dialogue and participation.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support locally-based solutions to the two primary drivers of conflict identified by a USG assessment: manipulation of vulnerable youth and unclear and complex land tenure rights. Assistance will foster peaceful associational life in Burundi's provinces and communes.
- Programs will address the changing political landscape based on the results of the 2015 elections with attention to any newly identified drivers of conflict and implementation of truth and reconciliation processes to resolve incidents of community based violence.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in Burundi provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS

Relief (PEPFAR) between USAID and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As part of PEPFAR, Burundi will receive \$18.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be conducted under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification. Additionally, DOD will provide \$1.4 million for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment within the Burundian National Defense Forces.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will: support the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women; provide technical assistance to the GOB for mass campaigns to distribute mosquito nets towards the goal of 5.2 million nets distributed nationally; fund support for the operation of a functional insectarium and associated laboratory for entomological surveillance; provide assistance in dissemination of new protocols for malaria case management, based on international best practices; provide preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy; establish quality assurance for antimalarial products and improved management of pharmaceutical and logistical operations; and strengthen capacity building of the National Malaria Control Program.
- **MCH:** U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will assist in creating demand for quality MCH services and increase the government's response capacity to MCH issues. Activities will focus on prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses including malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections through the integrated management of childhood illnesses approach. Funding will also strengthen facility and community based integrated health services, with a focus on birth preparedness and maternity services, such as provider training, facility-based deliveries, referral support for complicated deliveries, treatment of obstetric complications through emergency obstetric care training, as well as the provision of immunizations. Funds will strengthen the GOB's health system in the areas of policy and guidelines, leadership and management, supply chain management, and health information systems.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** \$3.0 million will help expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH information and services; support the National Reproductive Health Program by focusing on improved service delivery, behavior change communication, and community-based distribution of contraceptives; and promote longer term methods such as implants and inter-uterine devices, male involvement, and youth-friendly FP/RH services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will help professionalize the military, including the development of effective civilian oversight of the military and strengthening of civil-military relations. Funding will support officers' and non-commissioned officers' attendance at U.S. military institutions. IMET training will help increase the Burundian military's understanding of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

P.L. 480 Title II

The FFP portfolio aims to reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity among vulnerable households throughout Burundi.

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.5 million will help address the high rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age by strengthening health systems and service delivery; promoting social and behavior change communication and adaptive actions by households and communities; providing micronutrient supplementation; and supporting policies and governance practices that strengthen citizen participation and allow people to make informed decisions about their families' welfare.
- Programs will support increased household food availability and dietary diversity. FFP funding will help increase and diversify household crop and livestock production by strengthening producer organizations and promoting veterinary services. Funding will also support training for increasing income generation and promote the production and consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID monitors programs through a combination of site visits, coordination with other development assistance partners, and by conducting program evaluations. In response to several discrepancies found in the data collected in February 2013 from HIV/AIDS implementing partners and the National AIDS Commission, USAID invited the National AIDS Commission to accompany staff on joint site visits in April 2013 to verify the consistency in the quality of services provided and how data is being recorded at the service delivery sites. This is geared toward improving the integrity of the data collected.
- In preparation of the 2014 Country Operational Plan (COP), the PEPFAR team conducted a portfolio review and pipeline analysis of all activities. One of the findings from the detailed analysis suggested the team start providing technical assistance to the National AIDS Program in order to expand the antiretroviral therapy coverage nationwide resulting in improved partnership.
- In June 2014, the final evaluation for the Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach (PM2A) provided recommendations highlighting the most effective activities to achieve results in preventing childhood stunting, which were addressed in the new malnutrition program design.
- In September 2014, USAID assessed four projects using the Site Improvement through Monitoring System (SIMS) - a new standardized monitoring system developed by the U.S. Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. The objective of the site assessments was to improve service quality and maximize the impact of USG's investment with regard to HIV/AIDS programming in Burundi. The team prepared a dashboard showing a performance score against specific program quality indicators for each site and provided implementing partners with recommendations to improve identified weaknesses. Based on lessons learned from the first phase of implementing SIMS, USAID is considering expanding the monitoring system in all PEPFAR supported sites across Burundi.
- To better understand the performance of all PEPFAR activities, USAID is conducting an expenditure analysis. Data from the analysis in conjunction with the monitoring information from SIMS and the Annual Program Results will enhance future planning and budgeting processes.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- From the joint site visits conducted in April 2013, USAID will continue with the collaborative program monitoring and data reconciliation efforts to ensure more consistent data across all service

delivery sites.

- Due to delays in the start-up of two major health activities with prior year funding, the detailed pipeline analysis completed in preparation of the 2014 COP allowed the team to adjust future funding recommendations appropriately, including utilizing existing funds for the various planned implementing mechanisms.
- The PM2A evaluation recommendations informed the design of a new five-year development program (2014 – 2019) that will focus activities geographically, with the purpose of “achieving sustainable nutrition and food security results in the Muyinga Province and replicating them nationally.”

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of Burundians:

In FY 2014, the United States laid the foundation for FY 2016 elections programming by supporting efforts to strengthen democratic governance and peace and security. This work included technical assistance to Burundi’s National Election Commission in preparation for 2015 national elections; support to community-based dialogues; provision of peaceful alternatives for youth who may be manipulated by politicians to harass and/or harm political opponents; and ensuring equal access to the polling booth by supporting the provision of identity cards for marginalized groups. U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will help foster collaborative, peaceful dialogue and solutions to local drivers of conflict, engage youth constructively in their communities, build collaborative partnerships between elected officials and their constituencies, and strengthen democratic foundations through transparent dialogue between the GOB and Burundian citizens.

Additionally, the United States contributes to improving food availability, access, utilization, and long-term stability of households’ food security; and, to reducing the vulnerability of individuals, households, and communities to food insecurity. These programs will enhance resiliency among food-insecure households by increasing skills and assets, diversifying their livelihoods, and strengthening beneficiaries’ ability to deal with and recover from the recurrent shocks that lead to persistently high levels of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity. Finally, the United States addresses HIV/AIDS, Malaria, MCH, and FP/RH needs in Burundi. Although Burundi’s health indicators have improved over the past 10 years, there is still great concern about the prevalence of disease and the endurance of an insufficient health infrastructure. Through the GHP, the U.S. Government plans to continue its strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the fight against AIDS to continue to focus on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, MCH and FP/RH programming in Burundi.

Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad: Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	43,785
Building Capacity to Maintain Peace and Security at Home and Abroad	425
International Military Education and Training	425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425
Increased Economic Growth, Enhanced Regional Integration, and Improved Health Status of	43,360

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Burundians		
Economic Support Fund		2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		1,000
2.4 Civil Society		1,000
Global Health Programs - State		15,360
3.1 Health		15,360
Global Health Programs - USAID		17,500
3.1 Health		17,500
P.L. 480 Title II		8,500
3.1 Health		6,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		2,000

Cabo Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cabo Verde is one of Africa's success stories and an important U.S. partner in West Africa. A model of democratic governance, Cabo Verde enjoys a relatively high literacy rate, high per capita income, and positive health indicators. Its strategic location also means that Cabo Verde is increasingly at the crossroads of the transatlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control, in Cabo Verde are among the highest priorities for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2016 will continue to professionalize the military of Cabo Verde and build its capacity to respond more effectively to maritime security challenges, thereby helping the country to better access and develop potential wealth from national waters. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in allowing Cabo Verde to continue to develop and share its political and economic successes with neighbors in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	292	*	150	-142
International Military Education and Training	292	*	150	-142

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde's Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million in FY 2016 IMET funding will help develop a small, modern, and professionally-trained force.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2010, the MCC and the Government of Cabo Verde completed a five-year, \$110.0 million Compact aimed at transforming Cabo Verde's economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private sector-led growth. Because of Cabo Verde's continued success with good governance and economic policy reforms, and based on the successful implementation of its first compact, in February 2012, MCC awarded Cabo Verde a \$66.2 million second compact, marking the first time globally that any country has been awarded a second MCC compact. Cabo Verde's second compact entered into force on November 30, 2012, and is comprised of two key projects: 1) a water, sanitation, and hygiene project, which is designed to establish a financially sound, transparent, and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and businesses; and 2) a land management for investment project, which is designed to reduce the time required to secure property rights and to provide conclusive land information in areas of near-term high development potential in Cabo Verde.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar who engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Praia continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces Have the Capacity, Training and Means to Combat Transnational Crime, Protect Cabo Verde's Borders, and Enforce Maritime Security: Continued IMET funds will improve the Cabo Verdeans capacity to monitor and police territorial waters, and expand awareness of maritime traffic within the exclusive economic zone.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	150
The Cabo Verdean Armed Forces have the capacity, training and means to combat transnational crime, protect Cabo Verde's borders, and enforce maritime security.	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. engagement in Cameroon seeks to advance regional peace and security, while strengthening healthcare systems delivery and encouraging development. U.S. foreign assistance will contribute towards achieving the above-mentioned objectives by implementing programs that seek to strengthen the national response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and increase the professionalism and effectiveness of Cameroon's military forces, especially in efforts to ensure maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,844	*	45,775	6,931
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	*	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	487	*	300	-187
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	*	-	-2,682

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Cameroon has one of the highest HIV-prevalence rates in the central Africa sub-region. Despite the Government of Cameroon's political engagement, the provision of basic health services (including HIV/AIDS services) remains a challenge, especially at local and decentralized levels of the healthcare system. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Cameroon will receive \$45.5 million to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

While Cameroon has witnessed a significant decrease in maritime threats, other threats to border security persist, including transnational crimes, elephant poaching, and cross-border terrorism. The rampant insecurity in neighboring countries such as Central African Republic and Nigeria has also impacted seriously on Cameroon's homeland security. Consequently, the country is highly engaged in maritime diplomacy, including serving as the host country for the newly created Inter-regional Coordination Center for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea – a joint venture that unites the forces of the Economic Community of West African States, Economic Community of Central African States, and the Gulf of Guinea Commission to fight against maritime piracy, armed robbery, hostage taking, and other illicit

acts committed at sea.

IMET-funded courses will expose Cameroonian defense establishment personnel to professional U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These training programs will support Cameroon's efforts to strengthen border security by focusing on combating terrorism and other national and regional strategy development fora.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding of \$0.3 million is requested to professionalize Cameroon's military forces and enhance its ability to support efforts to reduce piracy and increase security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- To assess progress in the implementation of the USAID-funded HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (HAPP) in Cameroon, USAID/West Africa conducted quarterly site visits, one data quality assessment, and two portfolio implementation reviews. Overall findings showed that the project was meeting its technical specifications and disbursing funds as planned. Progress in meeting performance targets was reported to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator through semi-annual and annual progress reports. The project is currently undergoing the award closeout process, which will include an end-of-project evaluation. The primary goal of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the HAPP's efforts to develop and document standards of practice for HIV/AIDS prevention among key populations and provide evidence to orient future interventions and program strategy in this domain. The final report will be made available in the second quarter of FY 2015.
- USAID/West Africa commissioned Johns Hopkins University to perform three sets of studies focused on estimating the size of key populations so that interventions and resources can be planned appropriately; mapping HIV prevention services and qualitative analysis on perception barriers faced by key populations to accessing services; and triangulating existing HIV/AIDS data to further understand the HIV epidemic and adjust the response accordingly.
- Activities in Peace and Security are evaluated by the Defense and Security Cooperation Agency on an annual basis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Cameroon informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- A newly awarded cooperative agreement called "Continuum of prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS for most-at-risk populations" (CHAMP), is building on the experience of the HAPP project to provide HIV services to key populations. Building on research and experience in mapping hot spots where key populations may be found and the findings of the Johns Hopkins University study, CHAMP is currently establishing programs in areas with a high concentration of men who have sex with men and where it is determined that this approach will be an added value to HIV prevention for this critical key population.
- The USAID-funded study, "Examining risk factors for HIV and access to services among female sex workers and men who have sex with men in Cameroon," has created a strong evidence base that now allows stakeholders to use its findings to inform programmatic and financial decisions for key populations. This study is being used by the Cameroonian government to design interventions

targeting key populations in its funding application to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund). Furthermore, the findings of this study have fostered a partnership among the Global Fund, USAID, and the World Bank focused on designing joint interventions to scale up HIV services for key populations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery: The Mission's GHI strategy is focused on strengthening the capacity of national and non-governmental structures to improve the well-being of the Cameroonian population. The Mission will leverage PEPFAR resources to support interventions focused along five strategic pillars: (a) preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; (b) ensuring access to safe, secure, and sufficient supplies of blood and blood products; (c) preventing new HIV infections among key populations and other vulnerable populations; (d) providing care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; and (e) strengthening health systems.

Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security: The U.S. government's engagement with Cameroon's Ministry of Defense is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		45,775
Cameroon Maintains a Durable Domestic Peace and Becomes a Reliable Partner for African Security		300
International Military Education and Training		300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		300
Cameroon Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates Through Strengthened Health Service Delivery		45,475
Global Health Programs - State		43,975
3.1 Health		43,975
Global Health Programs - USAID		1,500
3.1 Health		1,500

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has a long history of political upheaval, and suffers from under-development, poor governance, and a failure by CAR government institutions to adhere to generally accepted standards of human rights. In July 2014, armed groups – including the Séléka and anti-Balaka coalitions – as well as representatives of the Transitional Government, civil society, and religious communities, signed a cessation of hostilities agreement in Brazzaville. This agreement sought to bring to an end almost two years of violence, which killed thousands of innocent civilians and increasingly took on sectarian overtones. Interim President Catherine Samba-Panza's transitional government– in tandem with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)– is focused on bringing security and stability to CAR, resuming basic government functions and services, improving public financial management, and advancing an inclusive political transition process culminating in free and fair elections, to be held in 2015. MINUSCA is expected to consolidate security gains, but the situation remains volatile, the ceasefire fragile, and humanitarian needs dire. Having suspended normal operations in December 2012 in response to the increasing violence, the U.S. Embassy resumed operations on September 14, 2014. U.S. foreign assistance priorities include helping CAR re-establish a justice system, investing in local-level conflict mitigation efforts, supporting security sector reform, and making targeted investments to support the economic revitalization and governance improvements that are necessary for long-term development and recovery. The U.S. government will continue to coordinate efforts closely with other donors in CAR, including the EU, France, World Bank, African Development Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,498	*	14,650	-15,848
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	20,498	*	14,650	-5,848
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	18,498	*	-	-18,498
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	10,000	10,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will be invested in programming to prevent atrocities, break cycles of violence, and lay a stronger foundation for sustainable peace. ESF will also support activities which lead to peace building by supporting and strengthening inter-religious and community peacemaking and conflict mitigation efforts; by strategically engaging youth and women as leaders and agents of positive, peaceful change in the communities and country; by promoting civil society engagement and helping link community-level needs and voices with national transitional processes related to national dialogue, transitional justice, and

reconciliation; and by fostering livelihoods in communities impacted by violence as a foundation for peace.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention

- Approximately \$2.0 million will support efforts to promote safety, security, and reintegration for all groups within CAR including different religious and ethnic groups and trauma survivors. Activities will strengthen peaceful interaction and information sharing on security and humanitarian needs between communities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As part of a larger process of security sector reform and demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration, CAR's armed forces must be reconstituted, re-structured, and retrained. As the people and leaders of CAR hold consultations on what the future shape of CAR's armed forces should be – and on what forces CAR can afford to support – IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.1 million will support activities that advance security sector reform and professionalization of CAR's military, including training on respect for human rights and civilian control of the military; and mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations and international law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funds will support ongoing efforts to help re-establish a functioning criminal justice system in CAR, and build on current programming in collaboration with UNDP and the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative. Based on the current state of CAR's criminal justice institutions, the country requires sustained donor involvement for multiple years in order to ensure that its criminal justice system is accessible by a majority of CAR citizens, and that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. As an initial step toward these fundamental needs, the United States is supporting the CAR transitional government in reestablishing its criminal justice system, and ending impunity for serious crime, particularly for perpetrators of human rights violations and mass atrocities.

Rule of Law Developed

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$1.5 million will support stabilization operations and security sector reform projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize CAR law enforcement forces, prisons system, and investigations. Activities will include the provision of training and equipment, in line with international standards and best practices, aimed at improving the overall professionalization of national and local police.
- \$1.0 million in INCLE resources will support rule of law projects that expand the capabilities of and professionalize justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions. Training, mentoring, and work-related equipment will be provided for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials to enable them to build the capacity of CAR's justice system for ensuring due process and

efficacious case management.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Funding will support equipment, maintenance, and/or advisory efforts for MINUSCA troops or police. Improving the security environment within CAR and development and implementation of a long term reform plan for the country's military and civilian security forces is critically important.

U.S. government efforts to address these issues include immediate actions to stabilize and secure communities at risk, re-establish the criminal justice system, and rebuild the federal government's presence (through prefects and sub-prefects) in communities nationwide.

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$10 million will support provision of non-lethal equipment for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries; training of TCCs; possible advisory and logistics support; and strategic transport of personnel and equipment. Funds may also support security sector reform with the CAR military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: With the resumption of operations at Embassy Bangui in September 2014, we are now able to intensify monitoring and evaluation activities on the ground.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As CAR emerges from crisis and stability returns, thus allowing U.S. assistance to increase, the United States will develop robust monitoring and evaluation plans that will be used to ensure that programs deliver sustainable results and inform future programmatic decisions. The end goal of our monitoring and evaluation efforts is to transition all programs to full CAR ownership.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups: A secure and stable CAR permits citizens to resume a normal life and expand economic opportunity, and adds an element of stability to an unstable region. U.S. efforts seek to break the cyclical violence that has plagued CAR for decades and required ever more costly and frequent interventions by the international community.

Rule of Law Developed: The United States recognizes that within a post-conflict environment such as the Central African Republic, certain fundamental needs such as stability, security, and reform, must take priority if rule of law is to take hold. Only in such a context will a functioning government have the ability to strengthen stability, increase national cohesion, build trust and credibility among its citizens, and lessen the need for foreign assistance.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	14,650
Counter Threats to Civilian Population from Rebel Groups	12,150
Economic Support Fund	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
Rule of Law Developed	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chad is a strong U.S. partner in helping to maintain regional stability. It is in the U.S. interest to reinforce Chad's positive efforts to guard against exploitation by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, destabilizing elements from Libya, Sudanese rebels in Darfur, and conflict in Central African Republic. U.S. foreign policy objectives include strengthening regional stability by countering terrorism and violent extremism; protecting the lives and interests of U.S. citizens; promoting democracy, good governance, and human rights; ensuring provision of humanitarian assistance; and encouraging economic development. U.S. assistance will continue to be applied to build Chadian capacity to professionalize its armed forces, control its borders, and interdict narcotics, arms and wildlife trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	67,238	*	300	-66,938
International Military Education and Training	353	*	300	-53
P.L. 480 Title II	66,885	*	-	-66,885

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Chadian armed forces through courses that expose Chad's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and that are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization of the forces, and build productive military-to-military relationships.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance provides \$0.3 million to support training to professionalize the military and strengthen its capacity to maintain border security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security: Ensuring that the Chadian military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the Republic of Chad's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability. Other areas important to this objective include improving the Republic of Chad's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing the Republic of Chad's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving the Republic of Chad's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	300
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. government outreach in Comoros focuses on personal engagement and relationship-building, allowing access to Comoran institutions that are important to U.S. and regional counter-piracy and counter-terrorism efforts. Maintaining a bilateral relationship with Comoros and building its maritime security capacity allows the United States to contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. assistance to Comoros focuses on identifying future leaders and English training in order to better develop the country's fledgling Coast Guard.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	225	*	150	-75
International Military Education and Training	225	*	150	-75

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Comoran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funded courses focus on maritime security and defense institution building.

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Things and Other Criminal Activity

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million will support the training of Comoran military leaders to increase their professionalism, improve their ability to patrol Comoros territorial waters, and to stem the tide of illegal maritime activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Coast Guard and Related Security Organizations are Able to Control Comoros Territorial Waters to Stem Illegal Migration, Trafficking of Persons and Things and Other Criminal Activity: Comoros lacks capacity to control its territorial waters. Illegal migration from Africa is rising along with smuggling and other criminal activity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	150
The Coast Guard and related security organizations are able to control Comoros territorial waters to stem illegal migration, trafficking of persons and things and other criminal activity	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire (GOCI) in its efforts to improve the conditions for continued economic growth while strengthening democracy and good governance, improving access to health care, and protecting human rights. The country has made major political and economic progress since the post-election conflict of 2010-2011, but corruption remains endemic and Ivoirians still lack confidence in both their judicial and electoral systems, adding to the challenge of improving health and security conditions. Local elections are planned in 2016, which will be another major test for Côte d'Ivoire's democratic institutions after the presidential elections in 2015. The last legislative and local elections in 2011 and 2013 were marred by violence and insecurity. U.S. assistance is crucial to support a transparent and inclusive electoral process that is a cornerstone of efforts to improve accountability and governance.

FY 2016 assistance will seek to: strengthen key democratic institutions, including the National Assembly (NA), justice sector, and independent electoral commission; improve the professionalization of defense institutions; and strengthen the health sector's capacity to better control the HIV epidemic.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	120,982	*	145,685	24,703
Economic Support Fund	-	*	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	*	138,405	23,925
International Military Education and Training	492	*	280	-212
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	*	-	-5,310
Peacekeeping Operations	500	*	-	-500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

After a long decade of political instability, Côte d'Ivoire's democratic institutions, with support from U.S. foreign assistance, are functioning and steadily improving. However, this could be reversed if corruption and a culture of impunity prevail. Citizens still lack real confidence in the government's ability to meet their needs and in an inclusive electoral system. U.S. assistance is of great importance to increase citizen confidence in democratic processes, such as elections, as well as to encourage good governance and social cohesion.

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will assist the legislative secretariat in drafting an action plan for internal management.
- Funding will Expand on training to the NA and support the committees and parliamentarians in legal research, debate, and drafting of a more comprehensive legal framework that includes constituent input. Deputies will continue to engage with their communities through field visits and outreach

- campaigns that expand to communities throughout the country.
- Resources will be used to provide technical assistance to the NA deputies and parliamentary committees to effectively oversee the actions of the executive, local government, and other important actors in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Funding will assist the NA in providing stronger oversight and input into the budget process, strengthening their role as watchdog for the other branches of government.
- ESF funds will continue the support and training of 20 courts in case management and build capacity of the courts to manage effectively larger caseloads.
- Funding will also provide training to judges and investigators on chain of custody, evidence handling, and other essential pre-trial procedures.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country

Key interventions:

- Funding will be used to improve citizen understanding of the roles and responsibilities of their elected representatives and increase citizen access to and communication with their officials.
- Funding will also support women and other key civil society actors in outreach and education activities that address important issues such as land rights, political participation, and conflict mitigation.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working With and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System

Key intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Côte d'Ivoire will receive \$138.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. A security force that respects the rule of law and is able to respond to the needs of the people will be necessary to create a secure environment for U.S. investments in democracy and governance. FY 2016 funds will support GOCI efforts to professionalize and modernize its security forces as part of security sector reform.

Côte d'Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism

Key intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the military forces. Funds may also support English language capacity building and maritime security-related training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014. They included:

- In FY 2013 and FY 2014, two mid-year Portfolio Implementation Reviews (PIRs) were completed for ESF and GHP activities managed by USAID. In these reviews, USAID examined partner performance in terms of financial disbursements, progress against targets, and overall project management.
- In FY 2014, two Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) were conducted for democracy and governance. They were aimed at understanding how partners set up their baselines and clarifying their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. Activities in FY 2016 will focus on measuring results and more in-depth assurance in data quality and reporting.
- In FY 2014, USAID reviewed and modified the strategic and technical approaches to its orphans and vulnerable children programs, and its HIV prevention initiatives focusing on condom availability and use.
- In FY 2014, the interagency PEPFAR team began intensive site level monitoring and regular reviews of all program data to evaluate impact, transparency and accountability of the assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluations activities conducted in Côte d'Ivoire informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Through site visits, partners improved their monitoring and evaluation systems, which lead to improved reporting to USAID that will be used to inform project management and future programming. The DQAs, along with revised work plans, permit democracy and governance project personnel to adjust performance management plan indicators and M&E data collection methods and analysis, and help to define the data quality assurance process.
- In FY 2014, the proposed work plan and strategic vision of PEPFAR in Côte d'Ivoire was reoriented toward the goal of gaining control of the HIV epidemic through the provision of increased adult and pediatric treatment and care services. Epidemiologic data was used to evaluate the impact of U.S. funded HIV/AIDS interventions. Each project was evaluated for pertinence of activities and impact associated with reducing new infections and maintaining patients on treatment services. Targets, budgets and work plans were revised to support the new vision.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Côte d'Ivoire Promotes Democratic Reforms to Improve Accountability and Governance: In order to build upon previous achievements in Côte d'Ivoire, approximately \$5.8 million of Côte d'Ivoire's FY 2016 ESF funds will continue to support capacity building of the NA and the strengthening of the justice system, as well as a new civil society strengthening activity. As a result, the NA will have stronger relationships with its constituencies and be better able to represent the needs of everyday citizens in government decision making. Improved budget oversight, issues-based research, legislation drafting, and strategic planning will advance the overall operation of the NA.

U.S. assistance will also contribute to improved judicial case management, more professional and effective judicial and other justice sector officials, expedited trials, and fairer, more uniform case adjudication. The goal is for more citizens to seek resolution of disputes through the court system as a result of an increased awareness of their rights and better access to legal aid. Increased confidence in the system should result from increased transparency and decreased corruption.

Côte d'Ivoire Continues to Advance Reconciliation throughout the Country: Social cohesion and reconciliation remain a big challenge for the government. The Dialogue, Truth, and Reconciliation Commission had a mixed perception among many Ivoirians, and it is not clear what kind of follow-on mechanism might be attempted, if any at all. U.S. assistance will continue to support activities that encourage dialogue and reconciliation in the aftermath of the presidential and legislative elections to ensure continued economic and social prosperity in Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire Strengthens the Capacity of Key Security Institutions to Improve Internal Human Security, Enforce the Law, and Combat Crime and Terrorism: FY 2016 IMET funds will primarily support development of English language training (ELT) programs, national disaster planning, and maritime security programs that invest in promising future military leaders. ELT improves the English capability of foreign partners which also improves cultural understanding and interoperability. This will build stronger relationships and foster pro-U.S. attitudes by exposing future military leaders to the United States and our professional military education programs.

Côte d'Ivoire Reduces its HIV Infection Rate Through Prevention, Care and Treatment by Working With and Strengthening the Ivoirian Health Care System: The Ivoirian health system continues to be challenged by issues of quality and equity, uneven resource allocations (by geography, disease profile, and level of the public health care system), and competing priorities. U.S. investments in the health sector of Côte d'Ivoire are focused on supporting the national HIV/AIDS response, with programs to provide increased clinical services and community supports for HIV-positive individuals and their families. The portfolio builds capacity for health information systems (patient records systems, surveys and surveillance, and routine monitoring and evaluation of service provision and health outcomes), laboratory systems for improved diagnoses and clinical monitoring, policy development for the roll-out of new clinical protocols, linkages between clinical and community services, and the provision of commodities (including antiretroviral medications, lab reagents and test kits, condoms and related pharmaceutical supplies) throughout the public health care system. These efforts have a broader impact on the overall health care system, and help Côte d'Ivoire address a broader range of health priorities, including maternal and child mortality and outbreak preparedness.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	145,685
Côte d'Ivoire promotes democratic reforms to improve accountability and governance	5,800
Economic Support Fund	5,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	800
Côte d'Ivoire continues to advance reconciliation throughout the country	1,200
Economic Support Fund	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	200
Côte d'Ivoire strengthens the capacity of key security institutions to improve internal human security, enforce the law, and combat crime and terrorism	280

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training		280
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		280
Côte d'Ivoire reduces its HIV infection rate through prevention, care, and treatment by working with and strengthening the Ivoirian health care system		138,405
Global Health Programs - State		138,405
3.1 Health		138,405

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a strategic priority for the United States due to its size, location, and role in the Great Lakes region of Africa. Following prolonged periods of insecurity and political turmoil, recent efforts by the U.S. government, the Government of the DRC (GDRC), and the international community have placed the DRC on a positive trajectory. The recently published Demographic and Health Survey shows general improvements in a range of social indicators and there has been progress with respect to security in the volatile east of the country. The country, however, remains fragile. In this context, U.S. assistance seeks to consolidate recent gains by improving the capacity and governance of core national-level institutions, creating economic opportunities for all segments of the population, and addressing the root causes of the crisis in eastern DRC. These investments will ultimately improve the lives of the Congolese people through better delivery of basic services such as health and education, increasing stability and security throughout the country, and strengthening the business enabling environment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	331,243	*	277,618	-53,625
Economic Support Fund	48,635	*	70,568	21,933
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	*	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	*	129,200	2,550
International Military Education and Training	460	*	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	*	2,000	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
P.L. 480 Title II	89,773	*	-	-89,773
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	14,000	4,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support a range of activities to strengthen Congolese institutions and governance at the national, provincial, and local levels while also ensuring core social services are delivered to Congolese citizens. At the national level, U.S. assistance will reinforce the institutional capacity of key government, civil society, and private sector organizations to improve service delivery and foster development. Provincial- and local-level assistance will be concentrated in select geographic areas. In addition, U.S. assistance will identify the origins and solutions to some of the deep-seated grievances causing conflict and implement programs that promote peace, reconciliation, social protection, and improved local governance.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:

- Support national-level policy makers, civil society organizations (CSOs), and GDRC officials to

identify, create, and implement policies that are responsive to citizen demands and result in improved service delivery in health, education, agriculture, and other key sectors.

- Basic Education: U.S. assistance will provide \$4.3 million to develop national policies (in-service teacher training, free schooling, national education standards, etc.), enhance the quality of teacher training programs through innovative technologies, and increase the capacity of governmental and non-governmental actors to ensure improved governance, accountability, and transparency in the education sector at the national, provincial and local levels.
- U.S. assistance will support private sector initiatives through public-private partnerships with a view to reducing extreme poverty. Activities will improve the business enabling environment, support microenterprises, enhance workforce capacity, and facilitate access to credit.
- Activities will support the judiciary to become more effective, independent, and better-resourced; empower civil society to expand access to equitable justice, advocate for reform, fight against impunity; and build the capacity of formal and informal justice actors to resolve electoral disputes.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen Congolese civil society actors to provide oversight of the government and public financial management, increase public sector transparency, and raise citizen awareness about their rights and responsibilities.

Lives Improved Through Coordinated Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen targeted local and provincial government units and empower citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance to improve the accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of public sector service delivery.
- Train magistrates and informal justice sector actors to handle election disputes through the courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Basic Education: U.S. assistance of \$15.0 million will support adolescent girls' transition from primary to secondary school in a safe learning environment that will enable them to assume leadership roles in their communities; increase equitable access to education that will reduce barriers to access for poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups; improve reading instruction through the development of reading standards, teacher training programs, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials; and harness community engagement and participation to improve the quality of education.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- Build and reinforce peace in targeted geographic areas of eastern DRC through peace, stability, and transition programming. Activities will focus on: building community cohesion and stabilization initiatives; developing scalable models of programming to address conflict drivers, build resilience, and bridge the gap between humanitarian and longer-term development activities; and supporting operations research on the root causes of instability.
- Programs will increase community action to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), reinforce and sustain positive behaviors in eastern DRC through behavior change communication, and increase the capacity of local organizations to deliver social services and conduct survivor advocacy.
- Encourage responsible natural resource trade by promoting civilian control of the mining sector, and promote public-private partnerships in the extractive sector to improve governance, infrastructure, economic development, and social services.
- Build the capacity of local and provincial government units and empower citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance. Capacity building will focus on strengthening financial management, transparency, and accountability, with the ultimate aim of improved service delivery in

health, education, economic growth, and other sectors.

- Train magistrates and informal justice sector actors to handle elections disputes through both the courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Basic Education: U.S. assistance of \$2.1 million of basic education funds will provide equitable access to high-quality, accelerated and alternative learning programs for disadvantaged, conflict-affected, and poor children and youth who are out of school and have no or limited access to a formal school. Activities will help this population acquire the reading and math skills necessary to pursue further education, enter a vocational training center, or join the workforce.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, U.S. assistance will provide \$2.4 million to work with the GDRC to implement agriculture development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: 1) ending preventable child and maternal deaths; 2) creating an AIDS-free generation; 3) and protecting communities from infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will improve the access to, and quality of, health care services through training and supervision of health workers to address the principal causes of child mortality (malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea) and maternal mortality. In addition to improving access to maternal, newborn, and child health services, U.S. assistance will focus on prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. Consistent with achievements in reducing child under-five years of age mortality rates, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to expand coverage of malaria interventions under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). By shifting focus from individual service-delivery sites to health zones, the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in DRC will consolidate and build upon existing activities to improve its response to the HIV epidemic.

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, DRC will receive \$21.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$3.1 million of U.S. assistance will improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of TB drugs. GHP funds will support the national TB program to improve the integration of HIV and TB activities and build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Welfare and CSOs to protect and provide services to OVCs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$10.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$8.5 million of FY 2016 funds will strengthen the leadership and governance capacity of national-level institutions in the health sector. GHP funding will support the GDRC Acceleration Framework to end preventable child and maternal deaths by providing assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve implementation of national policies. Similarly, funds will

support scalable, high-impact maternal and child health programs and will strengthen polio surveillance and routine immunization systems.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$5.5 million will continue to generate evidence and advocate for raising the attention placed on FP/RH in reducing maternal and child mortality.
- Nutrition: \$0.1 million will improve the legal, regulatory, and operational framework for the management of nutrition related activities.

Lives Improved through Coordinated, Sustainable Development Approaches in Select Areas

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, DRC will receive \$49.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- TB: \$7.4 million will improve the management of TB commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, support implementation of national guidelines for management of pediatric TB, and improve management of drug resistance. In addition, activities will improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$35.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- MCH: \$20.4 million of FY 2016 GHP funds will support high-impact interventions which enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on rural and underserved areas.
- FP/RH: \$13.2 million of U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis. Activities will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of FP/RH commodities and information. Social and behavior change interventions will target both men and women. Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform.
- Nutrition: With \$1.9 million of GHP funds, USAID will deliver an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions that are proven to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity, including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, child growth monitoring, and vitamin A supplementation for children six to 59 months old.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC

Key Interventions:

- TB: Approximately \$1.4 million will improve the management of TB commodities, enhance laboratory-testing capacity, support implementation of national guidelines for management of pediatric TB, and improve management of drug resistance in eastern DRC. In addition activities will improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level and increase the availability of multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$5.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions towards achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for the DRC does not include the total projected funding for the PMI.

Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.

- MCH: \$5.1 million will support high-impact interventions which enable the primary health care platform to reduce preventable child and maternal deaths with a focus on unstable and post-conflict areas.
- FP/RH: \$3.3 million of U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality, FP/RH services and care on a sustainable basis in eastern DRC. Activities will support training and supervision of health care providers, provision of contraceptive commodities to select facilities, and community-based distribution of FP/RH commodities and information. Social and behavior change interventions will target both men and women. Activities will also integrate prevention and response to SGBV in the primary health care platform, a particularly important issue in eastern DRC.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Future investment in military education and training will continue to support the professionalization of the Congolese military by emphasizing civil-military relations rooted in democratic norms, human rights, leadership development, and increased English language proficiency.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- Funding will be used to have a senior officer attend the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- English Language instructors in Kananga and Kinshasa will be sent to Lackland, Air Force Base in Texas for language instruction training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will increase the security of the country's citizens through training and equipping both official and non-official actors and building the infrastructure vital for them to pursue law enforcement-related work. INCLE funding improves civilian security by expanding the capabilities and professionalism of Congolese law enforcement and promoting community policing initiatives. INCLE also enhances the capacity of Congolese law enforcement and justice institutions to combat SGBV and human trafficking.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded security sector programming will address police training gaps and lack of proper equipment, while working to increase cooperation between the police service and the communities in which they operate.
- INCLE funds will assist the GDRC law enforcement in improving border security and control, and maintaining the secure transportation of conflict-free minerals in eastern DRC. The Congolese National Police, including its sub-components the Border Police and the Mining Police, will be the primary beneficiaries, but other law enforcement agencies may include Immigration, Customs, Penitentiary Services, and the Office of Controls.
- Justice Sector Support programs will assist the GDRC by strengthening institutional capacity. This assistance will increase access to justice for victims of SGBV, while augmenting the capacity of the police to respond effectively to and deter instances of SGBV.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will support ongoing Conventional Weapons Destruction activities. These programs reduce small arms/light weapons availability to rebel and terrorist groups, while simultaneously increasing the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) ability to safeguard and maintain its stockpiles. NADR also reduces the risk of ammunition depot explosions in populated areas, protecting civilian populations and preventing loss of life.

The DRC has experienced decades of civil war as successive weak governments, non-state actors, and neighboring countries vied for the DRC's natural resources. This has left the DRC heavily contaminated with explosive remnants and with large stockpiles of excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions that it cannot adequately secure. The porous borders between DRC and its neighbors facilitate arms smuggling, fueling conflicts. Consequently, illicit SA/LW trafficking poses a significant challenge to peace and security in the DRC and the surrounding region. Finally, persistent poor economic conditions and mismanagement have left DRC defense forces chronically underfunded, preventing them from adequately securing SA/LW and munitions stockpiles, or maintaining them consistent with international standards. Therefore, numerous depots are vulnerable to theft by terrorists, criminal organizations, and other non-state actors of concern, thereby threatening the security of the United States and its allies, while simultaneously posing a substantial risk of spontaneous and catastrophic detonation, placing thousands of lives in real and immediate danger.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support conventional munitions stockpile management, and destruction of excess and poorly-secured SA/LW (including man-portable air defense systems). Specifically, the United States intends to focus stockpile destruction and security activities in the restive eastern region to reduce SA/LW vulnerability to illicit trafficking.
- U.S. assistance for humanitarian mine action projects will restore arable land to productive use near population centers in DRC, promoting development and economic recovery.
- Programs will support weapons accountability through serial number database entry as well as the destruction of captured or unserviceable weapons.
- Funding protects civilians and returning refugees and internally displaced people in South Kivu through the clearance of unexploded ordnance and survey of suspected hazard areas as well as basic improvements to the Physical Storage and Stockpile Management of weapons and ammunition.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

U.S. assistance will encourage the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts and help strengthen Congolese capacity to address the root causes of these conflicts. Funds will support a comprehensive security sector reform effort through direct support to defense reform. These multi-tiered efforts will support a Congolese-led process in greater synergy with other donor partner contributions. Funds will be used to help strengthen defense systems through training, advisory support, and equipment, as well as technical advising and monitoring related to professionalization, human rights, and security sector reform.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide senior advisors at strategic locations to support key security and defense sector reform requirements.
- U.S. assistance will provide a series of training modules on military justice and international law and

- human rights for military magistrates, prosecutors, investigators and Congolese officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide civil-military operations training.
- U.S. assistance will support the development of Congolese military training centers.
- U.S. assistance will enhance of the military justice system through training for military justice personnel.
- U.S. assistance will support to the development of a Congolese military agricultural unit.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- A mid-term evaluation of a FFP program found that, despite numerous challenges associated with working in eastern DRC, the program made a significant impact on household food security, nutritional status, and livelihoods.
- The DRC was selected as one of the USAID/Washington "deep dive" countries for a Beta Test to assess the health portfolio's activities aimed at ending preventable child and maternal deaths (EPCMD). The assessment found that USAID/DRC was broadly on target and utilized best practices in its implementation of EPCMD activities.
- USAID conducted an internal assessment of activities to prevent and respond to SGBV in the DRC. The assessment outlined the impact of the over \$50.0 million of USAID investments in the sector since 2009, and highlighted the need for additional activities that respond to, and prevent, SGBV in the DRC.
- An assessment of a food security activity revealed several technical and implementation deficiencies.
- An external evaluation of a good governance program found that citizen participation is critical for effective governance of local institutions and identified the importance of political will as a necessary pre-condition to project investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in the DRC informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Moving forward, the FFP program will focus on solidifying development gains, improving smallholder farm linkages with local and regional markets, and improving coordination.
- Recommendations from the health sector Beta Test exercise resulted in increasing the integration of community care activities in programs that will be implemented with FY 2016 funding.
- The internal SGBV assessment determined that prevention and response activities would not be sustainable without improved capacity on the part of the GDRC. Future U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the government's capacity to address SGBV issues through national, provincial and local interventions in numerous GDRC institutions.
- The food security activity closed out a year and a half before the end of the contract, and resources were reallocated to more promising interventions.
- The good governance project evaluation reinforced the importance of continued U.S. assistance for building the capacity of local and provincial government units, and empowering citizens and civil society actors to actively engage in governance processes. Findings from the evaluation have directly shaped new activities planned for FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Selected National-Level Institutions More Effectively Implementing Their Mandates: U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity of select government, civil society, and private sector organizations to

identify development challenges; propose solutions; develop appropriate policies, plans, and legislation; implement reforms and programs; and garner the resources to accomplish their key functions. Effective engagement among government institutions, the private sector, media, and local citizens will underlie the approach, ensuring that reforms are in line with citizen expectations, priorities, and needs.

Lives Improved through Coordinated, Sustainable Development Approaches in Select Areas:

U.S. assistance will enhance the quality of life of Congolese citizens by strengthening institutions in select regions, improving health, education, justice, and agricultural services. U.S. assistance will support local and provincial institutions to provide quality services through improved planning, oversight, transparency, and accountability. Under this objective, U.S. assistance will concentrate activities in the Katanga, Kasai Occidental and Kasai Oriental provinces, as well as the urban centers of Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Lubumbashi. Interventions will focus resources, leverage cross-sector and geographic synergies, and empower citizens to engage with governments. Together, these interventions seek to transform the citizen-state relationship and improve the sustainable delivery of services that improve lives.

Foundation for Durable Peace Strengthened in Eastern DRC: U.S. assistance will implement programs that seek practical, depoliticized, and inclusive solutions to conflicts in eastern DRC while also conducting operations research to identify specific drivers of conflict. Where sufficient security exists, successful models of humanitarian and development activities will be implemented, continued, or expanded to link community-level interventions with local, provincial, national, and regional peace-building and governance initiatives. An emphasis will be placed on women's participation in programs. As the operations research agenda gathers momentum, recommendations and findings will inform new activities that will address the underlying causes of conflict.

Security Sector Reform is Implemented: U.S. assistance will support the Congolese government in their effort to implement sweeping reforms in the military, police, and justice sectors. The U.S. government will continue efforts to professionalize the FARDC and promote long-term military reform, strengthen the Congolese National Police to respond to community security priorities, and support a more effective and accountable judiciary.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		277,618
Selected national-level institutions more effectively implementing their mandates		65,665
Economic Support Fund		17,392
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		3,278
2.2 Good Governance		5,616
2.4 Civil Society		2,822
3.2 Education		4,292
4.5 Agriculture		600
4.7 Economic Opportunity		784
Global Health Programs - State		18,293
3.1 Health		18,293

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	29,980
3.1 Health	29,980
Security sector reform is implemented	16,875
International Military Education and Training	375
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Peacekeeping Operations	14,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000
Lives improved through coordinated, sustainable development approaches in select areas	160,842
Economic Support Fund	33,780
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,294
2.2 Good Governance	6,318
2.4 Civil Society	4,702
3.2 Education	15,024
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,442
Global Health Programs - State	42,682
3.1 Health	42,682
Global Health Programs - USAID	84,380
3.1 Health	84,380
Foundation for durable peace strengthened in eastern DRC	34,236
Economic Support Fund	19,396
1.5 Transnational Crime	190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	983
2.2 Good Governance	2,106
2.4 Civil Society	1,881
3.2 Education	2,146
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,990
4.5 Agriculture	2,400
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,840
3.1 Health	14,840

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is a critical partner in advancing U.S. security interests in a strategic crossroads, a region with entrenched Al Qaeda affiliates and piracy on one hand, and countries poised to become economic powerhouses on the other. Djibouti hosts Camp Lemonnier, the only permanent U.S. military installation in Africa. Djibouti's stability is of the utmost importance, but is threatened by uneven economic growth, poor socio-economic indicators, and an educational and health care system and economy that is as yet unprepared to meet the needs and provide opportunities for Djibouti's youthful population. The goal of U.S. assistance to Djibouti is to support the development of an accountable democracy that is a capable partner against regional threats, and whose citizens enjoy development and socio-economic opportunities. U.S. assistance seeks to remove barriers to economic growth and opportunity by promoting improvements in the quality of education, and strengthening the legal and regulatory environment in order to encourage private sector investment in Djibouti's energy sector. U.S. government programming also strengthens the health care system and reduces vulnerability to public health threats. Finally, assistance builds the capacity of Djiboutian security forces to better secure land and maritime borders and participate in regional peacekeeping operations, thereby contributing to international security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,528	*	12,900	1,372
Development Assistance	-	*	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	700	-300
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	348	*	400	52
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	*	-	-3,380

Development Assistance (DA)

Although Djibouti has made strides in improving access to education, with primary school enrollment increasing between 2003 and 2012 from 49.5 percent of school age children to 78.2 percent, the quality of that education remains poor.

A More Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support basic literacy and numeracy, and academic remediation programming to enhance employability for adult and/or out-of-school youth.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will support a workforce development program that will help establish public-private partnerships and linkages between the educational system and the private sector, and other activities that improve the quality and relevance of job skills and workforce readiness training.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will help create an improved enabling environment for renewable

energy, including the geothermal sector, through targeted technical assistance. It will also support the development of a sectorial regulatory framework to attract and manage private investment, and allow for co-financing of energy projects.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF-funded training, equipment, and other assistance is targeted to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders, resist the spread of extremism and terrorism, and support Djibouti's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.7 million will support Djibouti's military forces and improve Djibouti's ability to provide maritime security and participate in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Djibouti's HIV/AIDS prevalence is estimated to be 2.9 percent; the country is extremely vulnerable to increases in prevalence due to Djibouti's nature as a transport corridor and its underdeveloped HIV prevention capacity at the community level.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Djibouti will receive \$1.8 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Djibouti's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET funds support critical security cooperation programs with strategic impact.

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will support education and training, and assist with professionalization of Djibouti's armed forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts will take place, including:

- USAID will conduct a mid-term evaluation of its HIV/AIDS program during the current fiscal year.

- The workforce development project baseline study will take place in FY 2015, and ongoing intensive assessment and monitoring will be built into the project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The Early Grade Reading Assessment conducted in FY 2013 demonstrated that teacher training had a substantial and immediate impact on reading skills acquisition. Master teacher participant training has been built into the Workforce Development Project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Well-trained, Professionalized Security Forces Counter Violent Extremist and Terrorist Threats in the Region: The FMF program will build on past successes, continue to improve operational capabilities, support border security, modernize key equipment, and assist in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems. Funds will help build the capacity of the military through training.

IMET-funded activities promote democratic values; build capacity; and increase lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing opportunities for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Government Capacity to Provide and Citizen Demand for Quality, Transparent Basic Services is Enhanced: The goal is to strengthen national health systems-both civilian and military-and build the capacity of local organizations to effectively fight against HIV/AIDS. Few donors are active in Djibouti and the primary assistance provided to the Government of Djibouti (GODj) in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention is provided by the U.S. Government.

A more Engaged Private Sector Leads to Increased Growth and Diversification of Djibouti's Economy: Djibouti has numerous constraints on its economic growth potential, many of them being structural. Two of the most critical constraints are lack of human capital and energy supply. The failure to sustainably develop human capital is acutely felt in every sector. According to recent testing of second-graders, 50 percent of those tested had not mastered the basic elements of reading. The Ministry of Education's own statistics indicate that only 40 percent of fifth graders achieved the minimum mastery of competencies for the primary education cycle in 2013. One-third of 16-34 year olds have had no formal education, and there is no alternative system that allows those with little or no basic education to gain the basic competencies for formal employment. The adult illiteracy rate in Djibouti is 65 percent and despite the great needs in this sector, the proportion of the national budget for education has fallen from 25 to 16.5 percent between 2012 and 2014. A major weakness in the educational system has been its inability to produce sufficient qualified, skilled, and semi-skilled labor to meet the needs of the economy. High levels of unemployment (overall 60 percent), particularly among youth (over 80 percent), represent a potentially destabilizing factor. The lack of educational and employment opportunities present substantial constraints on Djibouti's economic growth and development. The GoDj recognizes these problems, and is putting in place strategies to help address the challenges.

The base of the Djiboutian economy is extremely narrow and focuses on services, particularly services related to the port and transport of goods to neighboring countries. This structural limitation and lack of diversity contributes to high unemployment. A deficit of skilled and semi-skilled workers along with a poor educational system which does not adequately prepare students for the workforce are factors contributing to high levels of unemployment.

Djibouti is entirely dependent on imports for its energy needs and is working on an ambitious plan for exploiting its geothermal potential and other renewable energy sources. Support for the development of the legal framework in the energy sector and other aspects of the investment and business enabling environment are needed to attract the private sector investment essential to developing the sector. Addressing these underlying issues will promote economic growth and job creation, thereby reducing the vulnerability of Djibouti's youth to recruitment by violent extremists. Assisting Djibouti in addressing human capital and energy sector constraints on economic growth will be a major focus of U.S. development assistance in the coming years.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	12,900
Well-trained, professionalized security forces counter violent extremist and terrorist threats in the region	1,100
Foreign Military Financing	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Government capacity to provide and citizen demand for quality, transparent basic services is enhanced	1,800
Global Health Programs - State	1,800
3.1 Health	1,800
A more engaged private sector leads to increased growth and diversification of Djibouti's economy	10,000
Development Assistance	10,000
3.2 Education	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) five year Growth and Transformation Plan (2011 – 2015) sets very ambitious targets for growth in all sectors, and allocates huge resources to promote development. These goals reflect the GOE's sincere efforts to provide health, education and economic growth opportunities to its people. By working together with the GOE to meet their goals, USAID will be able to safeguard development investments made by all USAID programs as well as those of the GOE. Consistent with the GOE's priorities, FY 2016 assistance to Ethiopia will continue to advance regional peace and security; economic growth and development; and democracy, governance, and human rights in Ethiopia.

U.S. assistance to Ethiopia is showing strong results as Ethiopians are gaining access to better healthcare and education; their food security has improved; and their prospects for better livelihoods have advanced. U.S. assistance in Ethiopia is funded through a number of Presidential Initiatives including Feed the Future, Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), Global Health Initiative (GHI) including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI), and Power Africa. Ethiopia is also a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country. Activities in support for R2DT focus on assuring food consumption and prevention of asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets. Additional R2DT activities also relate to food security and include improving access to services, natural resources management and rehabilitation, as well as strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	583,714	*	403,883	-179,831
Development Assistance	102,000	*	82,200	-19,800
Foreign Military Financing	843	*	700	-143
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	*	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	*	133,200	-5,165
International Military Education and Training	589	*	570	-19
P.L. 480 Title II	218,140	*	-	-218,140

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will focus on increasing economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia, including support for asset building, improving farmers' access to markets, enhancing peoples' nutritional status, and humanitarian assistance, where required. GCCCI will support building communities' abilities to better resist climate-related shocks and disasters. DA funds also support delivery of quality education, increase access to basic education for children and adults, and provide technical and soft skills training for youth.

Within the democracy and governance sector, FY 2016 DA funds will promote improved conflict management policies and practices at the national, regional, and local levels, and support human rights. These funds will further support the GOE on capacity building, policy dialogue and continuing education to strengthen the legal and judicial system. DA funds will also support water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$50.0 million to support the efforts of the GOE to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Programs will continue to contribute significantly to sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in historically food insecure districts of rural Ethiopia, and enhance livelihoods by providing tailored options according to each household's or individual's capacity. Technical assistance will be provided through three livelihoods pathways: crop and livestock development, off-farm income generation, and employment.
- Programs will continue to support projects in disaster risk management by promoting practical applications of livelihoods information in aiding the decision-making process. This will involve both emergency response and development planning to support the creation of a harmonized early warning information management system for disaster risk reduction in Ethiopia. Community-based disaster risk reduction projects will be implemented to strengthen community resilience to climate-related shocks and natural disasters, and to enhance a community's adaptive capacity to long-term climate change in drought-prone areas of the country.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** With \$5.0 million in funding, USAID will support climate change risk mitigation with a goal of reducing vulnerability of people, places and livelihoods by building the adaptation capacity of the agriculture sector with a focus on pastoralists and productive safety net beneficiaries.
- GCCI funding will support a lower emissions development pathway in Ethiopia.
- Programs will support the Ethiopian government to implement a climate resilient green economy strategy by providing focused technical assistance.
- Programs will continue support WASH activities through improving access to potable water and sanitation, protecting safe water sources, and promoting hygiene behavior change. This will include hand washing and household water treatment, and strengthening WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- USAID will continue to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a partnership among G8 member countries, the GOE and private sector firms. The partnership promotes the legal and regulatory policy reforms needed to improve the investment enabling environment and focus on the development of public-private partnerships.
- USAID will continue to support the GOE Agriculture Transformation Agency to scale proven agriculture technologies, techniques, and production systems, while also continuing to advance policy reforms and reinforce government institutions and cooperatives.
- USAID will continue to support and strengthen resilience of pastoralists communities in the dry land areas of Ethiopia. With funding from FTF, GCCI, and WASH, resilience activities will include strengthening livelihoods, expanding access to financial services, improving natural resource management and access to water services, increasing youth employment opportunities, and providing access to land tenure, land rights, and livestock drought insurance.

Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve

Key Interventions:

Assistance of \$18.0 million for basic education will:

- Train teachers in early grade reading and writing in seven local languages.

- Assist in establishing and strengthening reading departments at selected teacher training colleges.
- Establish and strengthen community-based reading activities through community centers, school libraries and reading corners.
- Build the capacity of parents and communities to engage in literacy development to promote reading in the primary grades.
- Continue supporting English language development that is critical for students to succeed at the higher grades. (English is the language of instruction as early as fifth grade in some regions and the mandatory language of instruction for all secondary schools.)
- Conduct regular Early Grade Reading Assessments in seven local languages in order to inform and influence government-led education policy and planning.
- Conduct National Learning Assessments in the fourth and eighth grades.
- Support workforce development through community-based programs to raise the overall skill base needed to be successful and productive in the current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields.
- Strengthen universities through collaborative partnerships between a targeted selection of Ethiopian and/or U.S. universities.

Assistance of \$1 million for higher education will:

- Provide support to technical vocational training centers and other local service providers such as farmer training centers to support technical and soft-skills training for youth. Training activities will provide youth with linkages to market-based jobs by working closely with the private sector to support the growing employment demands in both public and private enterprises. For youth interested in self-employment, training activities will also include the development of entrepreneurship skills and access to micro-credit. Estimates suggest that more than 20,000 youth will benefit from these services resulting in an equal amount having increased employment and incomes.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development

Key Interventions:

- DA funding will strengthen conflict management policies, peace-building practices and community partnerships at the national, regional and local levels.
- Funds will also support federal, state and local institutions to improve their ability to incorporate conflict mitigation practices, including legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Support for the Ministry of Federal Affairs will continue to focus on the establishment of a nationwide conflict early warning and response system.
- Funding will support civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote and improve human rights awareness and service delivery especially for vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.
- DA funds will also provide assistance to the GOE on capacity building, policy dialogue, and continuing education to strengthen legal and judicial systems and for the promotion of constitutional human rights. This will include improving curricula and teaching in selected law schools, strengthening legal aid services, and building on a mandate for university law schools to work in this field.
- U.S. assistance will expand the practice of social accountability.
- U.S. assistance will also strengthen the ability of CSOs to hold the government and extractive industries accountable through effective participation in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funds will help to ensure the Ethiopia National Defense Force has compatible equipment so it may

continue its support of the African Union, United Nations, and United States objectives in East Africa.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.7 million of FMF will be used to support the Ethiopian National Defense Forces' ability to continue its support of African and UN peacekeeping operations and counter terrorism efforts.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The GOE has made tremendous progress in implementing innovative health services and expanding both its physical infrastructure and availability of Health Extension Workers (38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), in addition to improving the utilization of key quality services such as antenatal care, the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, and labor and delivery services. Nevertheless, a lack of well-trained or adequate numbers of health providers persists, coupled with poor provider attitudes, high out-of-pocket expenses, inadequate health infrastructure, and shortages of equipment and commodities. These factors have resulted in a weak health system and low utilization by the population. Assistance provided with Global Health Program funds will support the U.S. government to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Specifically, U.S. government resources will continue to support the GOE to significantly improve the health status of the Ethiopian population in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, control of infectious diseases, nutrition, and improved water supply and sanitation. Activities will also increase access to evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment service.

With a national prevalence rate of 1.5 percent, the HIV/AIDS situation in Ethiopia continues to be characterized by a mixed epidemic with significant heterogeneity across geographic areas, urban versus rural residence, and population groups. PEPFAR is operational in all regions of Ethiopia at the different tiers of service delivery (national hospitals, health centers, health posts and communities). PEPFAR aims to maximize public health impacts through a combination of improved focus of U.S. government support to closely align it with current epidemiological evidence, an ongoing transition of the clinical care and treatment programs from international partners to regional health bureaus over time, a strategy to leverage and integrate non-PEPFAR programs and a rationalization and reduction of the number of international implementing partners. These changes will help the United States deliver a more targeted, evidence-based program and will continue the momentum of transitioning activities to the Ethiopian government, civil society and the private sector.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Ethiopia will receive \$187.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$12.0 million will help strengthen fragile components of the GOE's TB program to expand case identification and treatment of TB patients. This will be accomplished by increasing the GOE's diagnostic capacity, improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible multidrug resistant TB treatment, advancing TB/HIV collaboration, enhancing TB

infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$40.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** Assistance of \$39.0 million for MCH issues will focus on the leading causes of morbidity and mortality, including unclean and unsafe births; neonatal complications (including infections); lack of skilled birth attendants; absence of essential newborn care and treatment; variable immunization coverage; acute malnutrition; and poor water supply and sanitation. The U.S. government supports integrated packages of high quality, evidence-based interventions delivered across a continuum of care at family, community and facility levels. Prevention of HIV transmission, care and treatment are integrated throughout the MCH program. Efforts are already underway to address the high drop-out rate of mothers and infants who test HIV positive.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** \$33.7 million in assistance for FP/RH will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. Assistance will also make substantial contributions to the reduction of abortions, maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- **Nutrition:** Assistance of \$8.5 million for nutrition will be focused on strengthening ongoing nutrition activities, including behavior change communication using the Essential Nutrition Actions framework and improved policy environment, and reducing vulnerability and building resiliency among at-risk communities. Malnutrition remains one of the major public health problems in Ethiopia, contributing to 53 percent of infant and child mortality. According to the 2014 mini Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey, 40 percent of children are stunted, 9 percent of children are wasted and 25 percent of children are underweight. Nutrition also serves as an important link between GHI and FTF initiatives.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian Military. Using IMET funds in FY 2016, the United States will continue to assist the training of the Ethiopian military to become a more professional defense force which abides by the constitutional order of the country.

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.6M million in IMET will support the professionalization of the Ethiopian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID gathered and analyzed performance data and information from performance evaluations and assessments of the following projects:

- The Empowering New Generations to Improve Nutrition and Economic Opportunities (ENGINE) project is having major impacts at the policy and institutional levels, and on strengthening national,

zonal, and district-level systems to scale up nutrition services across sectors. USAID's FTF projects have taken important strides to incorporate nutrition education and training into their programs and activities, but need to measure explicitly the impact of their efforts on nutritional status and on food security with particular attention to dietary diversity.

- **Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management Project:** The National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) program, supported by USAID, has contributed to improving Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacity at the regional and federal levels of the GOE through training activities and the introduction of an effective system for emergency response and management. Further standardization of DRM structures, terms and resources has to be promoted to enhance coordinated and effective communication and actions among regional and federal institutions in Ethiopia during the NIMS integration to promote better DRM coordination. The GOE has taken the lead on the implementation of NIMS, however, the lack of clear information on planned program activities, results, and an associated budget has created management challenges.
- **The Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation for Enhanced Resiliency (WATER) project** has had a positive impact on the livelihoods of the communities in which it operates to improve access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The evaluation recommends continued support to the local water management committees through technical assistance and coaching for revenue collection, managing funds and operation and maintenance tasks. Based on the project's pilot activities, the evaluation recommends expanding the use of solar- and windmill-driven pumps for pumping water from boreholes, as opposed to diesel-driven generators, since operation and maintenance costs of the former are much less.
- **Integrated Family Health Program (IFHP):** The modern contraceptive prevalence rate increased by approximately 12 percent in intervention areas between 2008 and 2013; in particular implant use increased by more than 5 percent. Between 2008 and 2013 there was a six-fold increase in deliveries assisted by doctors, nurses, and midwives in IFHP's target areas, and the percentage of pregnant women who attended four or more antenatal care consultations almost tripled.
- **Yekokeb Berhan Program for Highly Vulnerable Children:** While the percentage of highly vulnerable children (HVC) who were tested for HIV increased by approximately seven percent since the activity's baseline, still only 46 percent of HVCs were tested and knew their status.
- **Improving Quality of Education Program (IQPEP):** The project has met very large targets, including providing training to 80,347 teachers, 10,112 principals, 5,015 woredas (districts) education officers, and 10,017 kebele education and training board members. However, there was no meaningful follow-up on these training activities to determine the success of the intervention. The establishment of reading centers was a very positive innovation, but there were few books available for early readers. The evaluation team recommended that classroom libraries be supplied with numerous age appropriate books in the mother tongue, which could make a dramatic difference in reading among students.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from the performance evaluations and assessments cited above to inform budget and programmatic decisions in the following ways:

- The ENGINE project included a more focused and dedicated effort to address WASH issues, one of the determinants of stunting. In FY 2015, the project will hire a WASH advisor. Furthermore, all FTF projects are including indicator collection to measure the impact of the work on dietary diversity with continued priority given to the first 1,000 days. The FTF and Health Nutrition working group met in Amhara Region in September 2014 to identify one district where the partners all work to do systematic testing (and, if successful, large scale implementation) of multi-sectoral nutrition convergence across programs (interventions from each sector in every village of coverage areas with diligent M&E). Based on the evaluation findings of iron folate stock-outs, the Federal Ministry of Health nutrition team conducted a meeting with partners to identify actions to address this problem.

- Partnership for Capacity Building in Disaster Management Project: Leaders within the GOE at the federal and regional levels have begun involving all other key stakeholders in the DRM system. Institutional collaboration on DRM issues have been improved due to the creation of a Multi-Agency Coordination group especially at the Federal, Oromiya and Addis Ababa levels. USAID is working on the standardization of NIMS components across all stakeholders and implementing agencies at the federal and regional levels.
- WATER: Based on the recommendations of the evaluation, USAID extended the project for nine months to provide additional capacity building training and follow up support to the water management committees. In particular, additional training and technical support were provided to areas where new technologies were introduced. Three sites have been identified to install solar energy-based water supply systems. The running cost for solar energy-based water supply facilities is minimal and will contribute to long-term service of the facilities.
- Following the IFHP Endline Evaluation, USAID embarked on an ambitious re-design of the portfolio focused on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD). The design will maximize U.S. resources to improve EPCMD outcomes. A parallel evaluation will be designed to examine the public health impact of U.S. investments in EPCMD over time.
- Yekokeb Berhan: Following USAID staffs' expressions of concern to the State Minister of Health regarding the low priority HVCs have in receiving resources to be tested for HIV compared to populations of lower risk, the State Minister agreed that HVCs should become one of Ethiopia's priority populations for HIV testing. The National Guidelines for Comprehensive HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment were revised in July 2014, including guidance on managing disclosure of HIV status. HIV testing for HVCs has been made a key priority in work plans for implementing partners and sub-partners.
- IQPEP: The Reading for Ethiopia's Achievement Developed Technical Assistance (READ TA) project, a successor to IQPEP, has revised the mother tongue curriculum for primary schools, developed first through fourth grade student textbooks and teacher's guides in seven mother tongue languages, developed a teacher training manual, trained master trainers and teacher trainers, and started the development of fifth through eighth grade student textbook and teacher's guides. The READ Institutional Improvement project, another successor to IQPEP, will train more than 100,000 first through eighth grade student mother tongue language teachers on how to better teach reading using the READ TA materials. To support the intervention in improving early grade reading, READ TA will furthermore train cluster/woreda education supervisors so that they will regularly follow up the intervention at school level and support and mentor trained teachers. Two projects under the READ Program (READ TA and READ Community Outreach) will develop and print various readers for early grades in seven mother tongue languages so that each school will have readers in many titles.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security: FMF supports Ethiopian peacekeeping efforts and counterterrorism efforts within the region, including in South Sudan and Somalia, and builds long-term security capacity. The emphasis is on enhancing Ethiopia's logistical airlift capability to facilitate the deployment and long-term sustainment of peacekeeping forces in regional trouble spots and in developing an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability to support regional peacekeeping and counter-terrorism efforts. Ethiopia's ability to support these missions is strained by its limited availability of aircraft, which increases the burden on the existing fleet and increases maintenance requirements. FMF helps offset the increased requirements and allows Ethiopia to continue operations. Funding will directly support Ethiopian efforts to establish and maintain an enduring regional stability that coincides with African Union, United Nations, and United States objectives in East Africa.

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The GOE has already placed tremendous focus on agriculture, having allocated 17 percent of its budget over the past several years to this sector. Yet the agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value-added to products and services, and climate variability among other impediments. USAID assistance will continue to increase economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia by strengthening strategically selected value chains, promoting private sector engagement, and improving market function. Proposed GCCI funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ethiopia. In addition, USAID strives to improve long-term climate change adaptive capacity in drought-prone areas of the country through activities that build community resilience to climate-related shocks and disasters. This effort requires a focus on developing the full growth potential in the productive areas of Ethiopia, combined with building the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate more fully in economic and livelihood activities. R2DT activities, such as the productive safety net program, assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets, improving access to services, natural resources management and rehabilitating as well as strengthening disaster risk management at the community level. Expected results using U.S. assistance include increased incremental sales, established linkages between Farmers' Cooperative Unions and middle- and end-markets, increased access to finance from financial institutions to value chain stakeholders, and the formation of public-private partnerships. Community-based disaster risk reduction efforts will enhance the capacity of local communities to analyze the consequences of hazards and forecasted climate change, and use the information to design effective and innovative interventions and longer-term adaptation strategies that promote sustainable reduction of climate change impacts. Furthermore, USAID will support vulnerable populations to achieve sustained food security through asset building, access to financial services, access to markets, capacity protection, improving nutritional status, and where required, humanitarian assistance. USAID will also support the viability and resilience of pastoralist communities through market development, vocational training and livelihood development and natural resource management.

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services: The results of the 2011 Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey are indicative of the successful collaboration between USAID and the GOE. This partnership has helped enable the Health Extension Worker platform to become a globally recognized model of effective, community-based health service provision. USAID will continue to work with the GOE to improve the provision of and demand for healthcare services; and improve health systems at the national and community levels with a focus on reducing maternal, neonatal and child deaths. Other efforts will help support and strengthen the GOE's health system, expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, strengthen services related to child survival, increase prevention and control of infectious diseases (malaria and TB), and increase access to clean water and sanitation. Health systems strengthening will emphasize strategic information, health sector financing, commodities and logistics, health workforce development, and infrastructure improvements.

Learning Outcomes at all Levels Improve: In the last 15 years, Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented growth in expanding access to primary school. Recent data show a primary gross enrollment rate of over 95 percent. Today, the poor quality of teacher instruction in schools and low student learning gains remain primary challenges confronting the education system. From 2000 to 2011, Ethiopian-led national learning assessments at grades four and eight indicated that learning achievements at both grade levels were far below national standards. Declining performance is linked to poor reading and comprehension skills in the lower (early) grades. One USAID Early Grade Reading Assessment revealed that 34 percent of second grade students were unable to read a single word. Forty-eight percent of assessed students received a zero score in reading comprehension, suggesting that while some Ethiopian students can effectively decipher words in a sentence - a positive step - they are unable to grasp the actual meaning of text, a serious failing. As a result, millions of young students are not acquiring the basic skills of literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, and problem-solving which the education system is intended to

deliver. Workforce readiness competencies are also drastically lacking among Ethiopia's youth population. Colleges and universities lack the resources and capacity to responsibly support and develop their students, not to mention faculty staff. Without an adequate foundational education and the obtainment of relevant workforce readiness skills in later years, Ethiopia's human capacity base will continue to impede the country's economic growth and its contribution to the international community's development and security initiatives in the region will also be seriously restrained. With FY 2016 funding, USAID's education program will continue to focus on these foundational problems by improving learning outcomes at the primary grade level, through targeted training activities and other opportunities for youth, and at the tertiary level. Significant attention and assistance will focus on strengthening early grade reading and writing nationwide, particularly in the seven most widely used local languages. USAID will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and regional education bureaus to fine-tune a national reading curriculum, language textbooks, teacher's guides and teacher training manuals and modules. Implementation of in-service teacher training programs will be conducted directly through government service providers - a result of a USAID-led and tailored capacity building program. This end-goal marks an important step towards sustainable service delivery in the education sector. In addition to improving the foundation of the early grade reading system in Ethiopia, USAID will deliver training programs to over 120,000 teachers, reaching approximately 15 million children with improved instruction.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development: USAID fosters an enabling environment for sustainable development through efforts to improve the resilience of Ethiopian communities and strengthening accountable governance. USAID supports conflict mitigation and prevention through targeted climate change adaptation programs. These activities help communities to withstand shocks from climate change and increase their capacity to prevent and mitigate conflict. In addition to this assistance, USAID increases citizen participation to encourage community-level, participatory decision-making and to hold government accountable. USAID utilizes tools such as social accountability to integrate this effort throughout the health, agriculture, and education sectors. Interventions to improve the rule of law and inclusive political processes also underpin USAID's democracy and governance approach. Lastly, a key focus area is protecting political space and respect for human and civil rights in order to capitalize on opportunities to expand it.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	403,883
Ethiopia is a Responsible Force for Regional Peace and Security	1,270
Foreign Military Financing	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Military Education and Training	570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	570
Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia	61,200
Development Assistance	61,200
3.1 Health	3,200
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.8 Environment	8,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services		320,413
Global Health Programs - State		187,213
3.1 Health		187,213
Global Health Programs - USAID		133,200
3.1 Health		133,200
Learning Outcomes at All Levels Improve		19,000
Development Assistance		19,000
3.2 Education		19,000
Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development		2,000
Development Assistance		2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		250
2.2 Good Governance		1,500
2.4 Civil Society		250

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Gabon is an active contributor to conflict resolution and regional security efforts in the Central African region, hosting, and acting as a driving force behind the Economic Community of Central African States, which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union's African Standby Force. U.S. security assistance to Gabon is aimed at bolstering maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea and professionalizing the small armed forces (fewer than 8,000 armed service members) by providing training, which will create a force able to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts. Gabon has roughly 500 troops participating in peacekeeping efforts in the Central African Republic. Gabon has re-engaged with the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, and participation in ACOTA training will help the Gabonese military prepare for future peacekeeping deployments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	330	*	230	-100
International Military Education and Training	330	*	230	-100

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Gabon's defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Increased professionalization of the Gabonese military will strengthen their capacity to ensure maritime and border security, a key U.S. priority in the resource-rich Gulf of Guinea.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Gabonese military and strengthen its capacity to ensure maritime and border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Post regularly conducts outbriefs with IMET training participants and conducts site visits to completed and ongoing projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of IMET programs led to a decision to continue to concentrate on leadership development and border and maritime security activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability: Ensuring that the Gabonese military becomes

a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the Republic of Gabon's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability. Other areas important to this objective include improving the Republic of Gabon's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing the Republic of Gabon's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving the Republic of Gabon's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		230
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.		230
International Military Education and Training		230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		230

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Ghana is a leading democracy on the African continent, with multiple peaceful interparty transitions, a strong record on human rights, an apolitical military, and an engaged media. It is an influential member of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union. Ghana contributes to regional and global stability by providing peacekeeping forces. However, Ghana continues to face multiple challenges, including poverty and inequality. Weak provision of health and education services, corruption, and an inadequate power infrastructure slow development, as do growing fiscal and economic challenges. The U.S. government provides significant assistance to accelerate Ghana's transition towards an established middle-income status. U.S. assistance also supports Ghana's attempt to solidify its position as a regional leader in a region unfortunately better known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. U.S. assistance to Ghana will promote good governance; improve health care; strengthen Ghana's basic education system; expand agricultural production; increase power generation; and bolster the capacity of the Ghanaian armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,085	*	146,347	9,262
Development Assistance	75,100	*	77,080	1,980
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	*	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	*	61,500	1,692
International Military Education and Training	668	*	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	137,085	*	146,347	9,262
Power Africa	5,000	*	6,000	1,000
Development Assistance	5,000	*	6,000	1,000
Other	132,085	*	140,347	8,262
Development Assistance	70,100	*	71,080	980
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	*	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	*	61,500	1,692

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	668	*	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance will help consolidate and sustain Ghana's impressive development progress through targeted programs in economic growth, democracy and governance, health, and education. The Mission's democracy, human rights and governance efforts focus on three main goals: improving local government administrative and budget management; fostering accountability and reducing corruption to improve government services; and strengthening the conduct and oversight of elections as well as women's participation in the political process. Economic growth will continue to focus on agriculture productivity, particularly in marine fisheries and the three important commodities of rice, maize and soya; helping to bridge the severe poverty gap between northern Ghana and the rest of the country; and supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) progress in creating a stronger enabling environment for private sector investment. Education efforts will be centered on developing and strengthening the foundation of human potential in the education sector through core programming in early grade reading and child literacy. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program will continue to help achieve USAID objectives in health and education, while pursuing equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, USAID will provide \$40.0 million to support the GOG's refinement and implementation of a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- **Improve Power and Energy Systems:** USAID will provide \$5.0 million to support the Power Africa Initiative and the Partnership for Growth. Technical assistance for institutional and regulatory reforms will be provided to increase Ghana's capacity to meet energy demands, improve transmission and distribution of power, and increase rural access to energy.
- **Environment:** USAID will provide \$1.5 million to help improve coastal resource management along Ghana's coastal areas in the country's Western and Central regions. Assistance will focus on activities provided to local governments for land use planning as the country adapts to rapid population growth and increased commerce associated with the new oil fields along the coast. These efforts will be linked to the Feed the Future Strategy.
- **Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC):** USAID will provide \$2.0 million of Clean Energy money to support a lower emissions development pathway for Ghana, and also support the Power Africa Initiative to strengthen short-, medium-, and long-range planning by Ghana's power sector institutions to improve the overall efficiency of national power systems while promoting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Objectives under this goal are: to increase energy efficiency, including support to utilities on load management; establish a culture for integrated resource planning across Ghana's power sector; and provide the data and analyses that will inform the development and implementation of loss reduction strategies in transmission and distribution networks.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Intervention:

- \$3.4 million is requested to improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities for schools, clinics, and households, and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in Ghana. The program will focus on improving household sanitation; expanding key hygiene behaviors; improving the governance and policy environment in the sector; improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure; and leveraging public/private partnerships to magnify USAID's impact and investment.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$10.7 million will be used to strengthen primary education reading and math instruction. Emphasis will be placed on improving the reading skills of students in kindergarten through grade three, beginning with native languages, and continuing through grade six. Interventions will expand support for consistent teacher professional development in reading and math instruction; teaching and learning materials; social advocacy to promote a culture of reading; and national and classroom measurement strategies to assess children's performance in reading and math. School and community-based activities will encourage reading for children in and out of school. USAID will also support local innovations designed to reinforce reading and math instruction, including the promotion of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships.
- \$3.0 million in assistance will be provided to strengthen management systems at the central and decentralized levels to help sustain learning and reading outcomes. Activities will target oversight, planning, management, participation and ownership functions of the GOG's decentralized structures, systems, and processes, as well as the use of data and appropriate ICT to improve evidence-based decision making.
- \$2.4 million will help increase government and school accountability and transparency. USAID will support efforts at the local level to help communities improve children's learning outcomes. USAID will expand civil society involvement in and support to education. Activities will support Parent-Teacher Associations and School Management Committees, as well as the processes and tools used by schools and communities to promote government accountability for improving learning outcomes, with an emphasis on reading and increasing the availability and use of data tools, such as school report cards.

Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- \$5.8 million in assistance will be provided to improve public accountability, service delivery outcomes, and local government technical capacity for effective public financial management. As part of a new, innovative and scientific approach to good governance development, these efforts will improve accountability and transparency through enhanced central government oversight and performance audits of local government public financial management and service delivery. U.S. support will further build cross-sector technical capacity among key local governance units critical to the success of the Feed the Future Initiative and other presidential initiatives.
- \$1.2 million in assistance will be provided to support anti-corruption efforts on civil society matters, enhance democratic local governance, accountability and capacity for dispute resolution in Ghana's northern regions, and improve human rights protections and inclusivity for vulnerable groups. U.S. assistance will enhance the role and participation of women and other vulnerable groups in local

- government decision-making.
- \$1.9 million in assistance will be used to support election systems strengthening, and a political participation initiative that promotes women's active participation in electoral processes, leading to higher female representation in local and national governments. While Ghana has demonstrated success at managing elections in the past, the conduct of the 2012 elections shed light on new weaknesses in election administration requiring a number of reforms. Therefore, U.S. assistance will improve election administration and equality of opportunity; increase political participation of women and other marginalized groups; support responsive peace initiatives; and improve the credibility and transparency of elections.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The Ghana Armed Forces remains a strong supporter of United Nations and other peacekeeping efforts, with approximately 2,700 soldiers (about 15 percent of the total force) currently deployed on nine worldwide peacekeeping missions.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.3 million to continue to support Ghana's efforts to enhance regional stability and expand peacekeeping and maritime security capacity.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, Ghana will receive \$12.3 million to build partnerships providing integrated prevention measures, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support for orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$28.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related deaths by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on the allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$8.0 million in assistance to build the technical capacity of Ghanaian health system employees to address the leading causes of maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates. USAID will work in collaboration with the GOG, communities, and the Ghana Health Service to improve the quality of MCH services to reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth and appropriately manage child illnesses during the first five years of life through community-based health nurses.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$13.0 million to support the GOG's efforts to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services. USAID will also work with the private sector to ensure an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality FP/RH commodities is available.

- Nutrition: \$7.0 million to assist the GOG to prevent stunting and anemia, particularly in the most economically vulnerable regions of the country, through broad-based programs that seek to create economic growth while ensuring improved nutritional status. USAID will support the prevention and treatment of poor nutrition through local and international procurements of therapeutic food and medications.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions

Key Intervention:

- Provide \$0.7 million of FY 2016 IMET funds to professionalize the Ghana Armed Forces through training courses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Ghana's first MCC Compact of \$547.0 million closed on February 16, 2012, having made considerable investments in Ghana's agriculture, transport, and rural development sectors. The GOG signed its second compact with the MCC on August 5, 2014. This compact will provide up to \$498 million to help transform Ghana's power sector. The compact is noteworthy for its link to Power Africa and the Partnership for Growth initiatives. Expected outcomes include improved reliability and service delivery and a more continuous and cost effective power fuel supply. The compact is also structured to incentivize policy reforms that will increase private investment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook numerous monitoring and evaluation activities from FY 2013 to FY 2014 to inform FY 2016 programming. The activities undertaken included:

- Evaluation of three Implementing Mechanisms (IMs): Ghana Local Governance and Decentralization Program; Ghana Transition and Persistence and Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education ; and one Mid-Term Assessment for Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative between 2013 and 2014. In addition to these evaluations, the Mission has conducted Quarterly Financial Reviews and Data Quality Assessments for all its IMs.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Support Services for the Education Sector through a Basic Ordering Agreement. Task Orders are designed to work with the GOG Education Service's National Education Assessment to monitor the implementation of interventions in education, informing the progress of USAID/Ghana's Partnership for Education Program.
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) provides data on key demographic and health indicators. Based on the DHS, the health program incorporates more precise data into the development of new projects, to set accurate baselines and targets. This helps determine the more efficient uses of program resources to achieve results under the Health Development Objective.
- Evaluation of Health Interventions. Undertook activities to support work with GOG's Health Service and USAID's Health Office to monitor the implementation of interventions in health, population and nutrition, informing progress of the USAID/Ghana's Health, Population and Nutrition Program.
- Population-based survey (PBS) of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA)

Districts to Provide Benchmarks for Identified Feed the Future Indicators: Conducted a survey using rigorous methodological approaches to ensure precision and quality. It covered 45 Administrative Districts in four regions: Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Brong Ahafo of the SADA Zone. The PBS provides data on the Poverty, Nutrition and Women in Agriculture Index to inform tracking for FTF programs in Ghana and other health and agriculture-related programming in Ghana.

- Geographic Information Database on all key development indicators and the mapping of all key development indicators which will be crucial in targeting future development interventions in Ghana. In addition, USAID/Ghana is integrating most of its data management systems into USAID's AIDTracker Plus system. AIDTracker Plus is an online system with improved data management functionalities for statistical data, geographic data and attributes data. It also allows both USAID and its partners to have one system within which partners can have both standard indicators to meet USAID data needs and custom indicators to meet implementing partner management data needs. This will increase data utilization efficiency and improve the decision making process.
- Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team with three M&E Specialists for the Economic Growth Office, the Education Office and the Projects and Programs Development Office. This team, together with colleagues from the West Africa Mission, forms the Technical Evaluation and Monitoring Squad, to improve peer reviews for Statements of Work, Evaluation Reporting and Managing of the Evaluation Activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Ghana informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Based on the results of the PBS, the Economic Growth Office and the Health, Population and Nutrition Office are incorporating baseline data and target-setting on Modernized Agriculture and Maternal and Child Health outcomes into the work plans of current project design and utilizing the data to prioritize activities to maximize the intended impact of FTF interventions.
- Based on the ongoing DHS, the health program will incorporate more precise data into the development of new projects, setting accurate baselines and targets and determining more efficient program resource uses to achieve results under the Development Objective.
- The Mission has identified weak local capacity and decentralization as challenges that tend to limit the effects of its programming. The findings are currently informing the Mission's emphasis on working with the GOG to strengthen governance structures, through G2G and Local Solution and will shape USAID/Ghana activities in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth: Ghana's economic growth has trended downward in the years after an oil-fueled spike in 2011 sent its annual growth rate to nearly 15 percent. This increase placed the country in the category of one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Since then, economic growth has declined, with the country failing to achieve key economic targets. Ghana's challenges include low productivity in agriculture, which is the largest employer in the economy; weaknesses in key agricultural value-chains that limit competitiveness; limited access to credit; and an unreliable power supply that disrupts economic activity. The poverty gap between the north and the south has widened. The poor are directly impacted by the near collapse of the coastal fisheries which are an affordable source of protein for the majority of the population. USAID's economic growth assistance program is directed primarily toward agriculture and fisheries, including biodiversity and natural resources management, private sector growth, and energy sector reform. Explicit attention is given to reducing gender gaps in access to and control over key resources, and improved nutritional status, especially of women and children, while also supporting Ghana's need for improved economic governance.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: USAID assistance will enhance the health of Ghanaians by expanding access to quality health services; reducing the impact and spread of malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases; and increasing the use of preventative measures delivered through high quality and equitably distributed, community-based health care that includes family planning, maternal and child health care, hygiene, and improved nutritional practices. Assistance will support the adoption of positive health practices by individuals and communities and strengthen the capacity of community and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School: Despite Ghana's rapid increase in primary school enrollment and the high potential to achieve universal access to primary school by 2015, attaining quality basic education remains a long-term challenge. At the basic education level, there is a critical need to focus on basic reading and numeracy skills. Ghana's first Early Grade Reading Assessment, conducted in July 2013, showed that at least half of the children assessed were unable to read a single word in English or a local language; and only two percent of children were able to read with fluency and comprehension. An Early Grade Mathematic Assessment revealed that nearly 20 percent of children were unable to complete a simple subtraction problem, and nearly 70 percent of pupils were unable to complete a double digit subtraction problem correctly. While professionally trained teachers are essential for achieving literacy and numeracy goals, currently only 69 percent of primary school teachers and 51 percent of kindergarten teachers are trained according to national standards. Both the GOG and the Ministry of Education's Education Strategic Plan 2010–2020 and the 2013-2017 Ghana Reading Action Plan address the issue of improving educational quality and learning outcomes, with the latter focused on improving reading skills. U.S. assistance will support Ghana's Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service to meet Ghana's basic education sector priorities, specifically for improving primary school reading skills and exploring ways to improve numeracy, which are essential to fulfilling the urgent need for a workforce with relevant skills and competencies.

Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance: Over the past two decades, Ghana has invested significant effort in promoting participatory governance through its decentralization policy framework, with the intent of bringing governance closer to citizens. However, governance systems at the national and local levels remain weak and are often insufficiently accountable to citizens. Effective decentralization and robust civil society participation in governance are essential to Ghana's governance structure. Such participation provides an opportunity for responsive, democratic governance and improved service delivery. Additionally, there is a disturbing trend of limited participation of women, both as voters and as candidates for national and local elections, as well as new questions regarding weaknesses in election administration that came to light during the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. While Ghana's human rights record remains strong overall, certain groups lack basic human rights protections. In an effort to help consolidate democracy and improve Ghana's democratic governance systems, U.S. assistance will support activities which counter systemic corruption; improve accountable governance at national and local levels; enhance political competition and consensus-building, particularly with a view towards increasing the participation of women in political decision-making; and ensure that the rights of marginalized populations are respected. These activities will improve local governance, service delivery and government accountability. U.S. assistance will also improve election administration, and increase the participation of women and marginalized groups in local governance and political processes.

Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions: U.S. military assistance seeks to address Ghana's internal and regional security challenges, while supporting the nation's efforts to maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the West African Region.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	146,347
Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth	48,497
Development Assistance	48,497
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,000
4.8 Environment	3,497
Equitable Improvements in Health Status	71,709
Development Assistance	3,412
3.1 Health	3,412
Global Health Programs - State	6,797
3.1 Health	6,797
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,500
3.1 Health	61,500
Improved Reading Performance in Primary School*	16,171
Development Assistance	16,171
3.2 Education	16,171
Strengthened Responsive, Democratic Governance	9,000
Development Assistance	9,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,220
2.4 Civil Society	1,945
Increased Capability of Security Forces and Defense Institutions	970
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea's weak healthcare system has crippled the well-being and growth of the country for decades. Diarrheal disease and malaria, complicated by malnutrition, are the leading causes of death among children under-five years of age. According to the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey, environmental sanitation is poor and cholera and typhoid epidemics occur regularly. U.S. assistance will help end extreme poverty through improved food security and continued support to Guinea's national health strategy, with a particular focus on improving community participation, accountability, and transparency. Increased demand for, and utilization of, quality health services will result in healthier populations with economic opportunities and social prosperity. The United States government seeks to accomplish these objectives through effective collaboration with the Government of Guinea, other donors, local NGOs and the private sector – particularly the multi-national extractive industries with which the United States already has established productive relationships.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,041	*	23,740	1,699
Development Assistance	-	*	6,000	6,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	*	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	397	*	240	-157
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	*	-	-3,014
Peacekeeping Operations	580	*	-	-580

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided through the DA account will support agricultural development programs to help end extreme poverty and improve food security. Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key intervention:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the Government of Guinea to implement agricultural programs, including developing transparent input delivery systems and marketing strategies, and supporting strong agriculture cooperatives and other institutions. USAID/Guinea will provide training and technical assistance at the local and national levels to improve growth in agriculture.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP-USAID will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending

preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Guinea's health sector's primary focus is to strengthen the following areas: (1) the national health system in order to overcome inadequate human resources; (2) quality of services; (3) weak supply chain management and inadequate access to essential medicines; (4) weak health information systems; and (5) lack of an integrated approach to address health interventions. Limited national contributions, international investment, and weak governance are the main barriers to improving the Guinean health system. Programming will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, U.S. assistance will also explore opportunities to address public health threats posed by infectious diseases, and will continue its investment in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health programs, and the prevention and management of malaria.

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$12.0 million to expand malaria prevention, diagnostic, and treatment interventions with the objective of reaching 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Guinea does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal Child Health (MCH):** \$2.5 million will be used to focus on strengthening the capacity of health sector human resources, antenatal care, safe delivery and obstetric care, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and health information and education, as well as strengthening the health system through improved supply chain management, procurement and quality of medicines. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support fistula prevention and management, including repair, and the social reintegration of women stigmatized due to their condition.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** \$3.0 million will be used to continue to expand access to high-quality, voluntary, FP/RH services and commodities. The support will include institutional capacity building to improve leadership and health governance as well as to increase coordination among donors and other partners for effective implementation of the national FP/RH strategy. Programming will also promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including contraceptive commodities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to be used to reinforce the significant security sector reform advances that have occurred since the transfer to civilian authority in 2011. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The Guinean security services lack strong institutions to serve as a basis for the development of a modern force. As the Guinean military transitions to a republican force respectful of civilian control, the military will need assistance in developing its future leadership and will require assistance in developing a modern, professional officer corps. Training will be primarily implemented through the IMET program, focused on training junior officers in order to develop the next generation of leaders in the Guinean Armed Forces. Additionally, English language training is a critical need in the Guinean Armed Forces to

allow them to engage U.S. trainers (whether IMET or military-to-military) and participate in regional missions.

Support the Training of the Guinean Armed Forces to Increase Their Professionalism and Increase Their Capability to Engage Regionally and Provide Necessary Domestic Security Functions

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million will be used to support the professionalization of the Guinean Armed Forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID conducted three portfolio reviews, including one with the host country government to assess the performance of USAID assistance. The portfolio review held during the Ebola epidemic revealed that several activities were behind schedule and one assessment and two surveys for the USAID malaria program were postponed because consultants were unable to travel to Guinea.

- In FY 2014, USAID completed a rapid assessment on the progress of U.S. government assistance to Guinean legislative processes. Findings indicate that the parliamentary roles and civil society involvement in legislative processes are highly appreciated by stakeholders. Overall, the project was meeting technical specifications, but needed to be adjusted to a new context given deep political divides and the current Ebola epidemic.
- In FY 2013, USAID performed an assessment of the health management information system (HMIS) of Guinea. The assessment covered both the technical and managerial aspects of the HMIS, targeting statistical units at the central and local levels as well as 100 health facilities located at 10 sub-prefectures of the country. The assessment revealed that the data quality is generally low, particularly at the central level, reflecting the weak performance of the HMIS at all levels of the health system in Guinea.
- Under its Agriculture Education and Market Improvement Program, USAID completed a baseline assessment of knowledge and practice among agricultural stakeholders on Global Climate Change (GCC) – Adaptation. The baseline will be used to do an impact evaluation of the program in 2017. The baseline itself was done on a nationwide basis and included both individual interviews and focus group discussions with farmers, farmer federations, students, professors, agri-business representatives and government officials. The report of the baseline includes a comprehensive review of GCC-related policy and analysis at the global, regional and local levels.
- Under its Rural Micro-enterprise Development Program, USAID completed a rigorous data quality assessment, which resulted in a monitoring and evaluation workshop with the staff of the implementing partner. During the workshop, the program's monitoring system was re-vamped with streamlined roles and responsibilities and the project monitoring plan was revised to remove redundancies and inconsistencies.
- USAID continues to refine its monitoring tools, and works with implementing partners to improve timely field monitoring and reporting in order to strengthen management decision-making.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In response to the findings related to the impact of the Ebola epidemic on the implementation of USAID activities, USAID designed a whole-of-government strategy to solve the recurrent health outbreaks by addressing short-, medium-, and long-term effects of health outbreaks. As a result, a total of \$3.5 million from Guinea's FY 2014 GHP-USAID MCH and FP/RH funds were reprogrammed to address public health threats posed by the Ebola epidemic. Subsequently, USAID is altering its health service delivery project to address the medium and long term effects of infectious diseases. In response to the Ebola epidemic, three surveys initially planned in FY 2014 under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) were rescheduled and will

likely take place in FY 2015:

- In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Global Fund, USAID will conduct a service availability and readiness assessment to generate reliable and regular information on service delivery, including: service availability to provide basic healthcare interventions in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, MCH, FP/RH, and other non-communicable diseases.
- USAID will perform a survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices in the PMI target areas to examine malaria illness and people's response to illness and malaria prevention.
- USAID will conduct a malaria indicator survey to collect data to measure progress in reducing the malaria burden in Guinea.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive, Effective Participatory Governance for a Healthier Guinea: U.S. government assistance aims to strengthen transparent, competitive, accountable institutions and processes; increase community participation with regard to access to quality health services; and improve economic opportunities and social prosperity.

Support the Training of the Guinean Armed Forces to Increase Their Professionalism and Increase Their Capability to Engage Regionally and Provide Necessary Domestic Security Functions: U.S. assistance aims to advance security sector reform through training and equipping Guinean security forces to engage domestically and regionally.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		23,740
More inclusive, effective participatory governance for a healthier Guinea		23,500
Development Assistance		6,000
4.5 Agriculture		6,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		17,500
3.1 Health		17,500
Support the training of the Guinean Armed Forces to increase their professionalism and increase their capability to engage regionally and provide necessary domestic security functions		240
International Military Education and Training		240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		240

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guinea-Bissau held successful, democratic presidential elections in 2014, ending a two-year transitional period following an April 2012 coup. The newly elected government has begun to articulate a reform agenda and has already taken some bold steps in that direction. U.S. foreign policy objectives are to promote sustainable democracy and political development, combat narcotics trafficking, and lay the foundations for economic growth based on good governance and sound economic policy. FY 2016 U.S. foreign assistance to Guinea-Bissau focuses on professionalization of the country's military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	150	150
International Military Education and Training	-	*	150	150

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

As a result of Guinea-Bissau's past civil-military history, Security Sector Reform has been identified as a top priority of the newly democratically-elected government. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will support the professionalization of the military forces and Expanded IMET (e-IMET) courses, such as on civil-military relations and human rights, thereby advancing peace and security and contributing to a long-term process of democratization.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar. The OSC representative in Dakar engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Dakar continues to include elements of E-IMET programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance regional security cooperation and security-sector reforms: Reforming the country's civil-military relations is critical to peace and security and a long-term process of democratization. IMET training will

educate the Bissau-Guinean military on human rights and rule of law concepts in order to end the cycle of violence and rivalry between military and civilian leaderships.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		150
Advance Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reforms		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance to Kenya is to strengthen regional peace, security, and prosperity by supporting the sustainable transformation of Kenya's governance and economy. Following national elections in March 2013, Kenya embarked on a comprehensive and ambitious program to devolve government structures and authorities. If implemented effectively, devolution promises a more accountable and participatory system of governance, robust economic growth, and sustainable service delivery. U.S. assistance will strengthen Kenya's democratic institutions and help ensure that devolution is effectively implemented; support preparations for free, fair, and peaceful national elections currently scheduled for 2017; increase economic opportunity for a wide cross-section of Kenyans, especially youth, women, and marginalized populations; professionalize the security sector; prevent violent extremism and mitigate conflict; improve the quality of and access to education; improve the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of essential health services for HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, malaria, and water and sanitation; promote low-emissions development; conserve biodiversity; and combat wildlife trafficking. Kenya is a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country, and receives assistance to support the transition from relief to development by promoting resilience and climate adaptation in drought-prone areas. R2DT activities continue to contribute to improved food security and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets, improving access to services, improving natural resources management, and rehabilitating and strengthening disaster risk management at the community level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	644,999	*	630,340	-14,659
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	639,999	*	630,340	-9,659
Development Assistance	93,500	*	84,210	-9,290
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	*	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	*	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	*	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	*	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	5,250	3,750
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	*	-	-86,393

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	644,999	*	630,340	-14,659
Power Africa	-	*	1,000	1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	*	1,000	1,000
Resilience	19,000	*	4,000	-15,000
Enduring/Core Programs	19,000	*	4,000	-15,000
Development Assistance	19,000	*	4,000	-15,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,500	*	1,188	-312
Enduring/Core Programs	1,500	*	1,188	-312
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,188	-312
Other	624,499	*	624,152	-347
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	619,499	*	624,152	4,653
Development Assistance	73,000	*	78,022	5,022
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	*	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	*	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	*	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	*	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	5,250	3,750
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	*	-	-86,393

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support Kenya's new governance structures at the national and county levels by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing the implementation of the constitution and supporting civil society and public participation. U.S. assistance will leverage private sector investments and the participation of civil society organizations to ensure that Kenya's most vulnerable citizens have access to civic and economic opportunities. Economic growth programs will help spur entrepreneurship, improve the investment climate, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. Assistance will improve basic education outcomes and increase social and economic opportunities for youth.

Devolution Effectively Implemented

Key Interventions:

- Activities will provide targeted technical assistance, training, and material support to national and county governments, and non-governmental entities to implement devolution. Targeted county governments will strategically plan, manage, budget, and account for funds; raise additional revenue;

engage with citizens; and deliver high-quality services.

- Activities will foster public participation in governance and build links between county governments and citizens. Empowered youth will participate in economic and social development while reducing the attraction of engaging in criminal activities and perpetuating conflict. Building the capacity of civil society organizations and strengthening their engagement with new county governments will gradually result in increasing direct U.S. funding to local organizations, a USAID objective. Mission support will encourage and assist civil society organizations, including the media, to be catalysts for reform.
- Interventions will provide technical assistance and training to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in elections administration, dispute resolution, information technology, electoral security, and voter education will contribute to a peaceful transition of power after the 2017 elections.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: Approximately \$9.8 million in basic education funding will improve reading skills and increase equitable access to education, in line with USAID's Education Strategy. Interventions will focus on expanding access to quality basic education for over five million young learners nationwide — approximately half of whom will be female — concentrating on improving reading in areas of Kenya affected by conflict and crisis.
- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will help improve the ability of workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support Kenya's development goals, and seek to leverage resources through private sector partnerships.
- Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Approximately \$4.0 million in development assistance funding will catalyze market-based service delivery of WASH with new technologies and private sector involvement. Outcomes will include reduced illnesses and deaths from water-borne diseases through support for water sources and latrines; increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and better communication activities to promote improved hygiene practices.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide \$42.0 million to assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) with implementation of a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will measurably reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Programs will improve the competitiveness and innovation of producers, institutions, and the private sector involved in the production, trade, and value-addition of food and related commodities derived from horticulture, livestock (dairy and meat animals), cereals, and pulses.
- U.S. assistance will increase the number of youth engaged in sustainable commercial agriculture by focusing on commodities, production, and marketing services of interest to rural and urban youth. Assistance will increase the number of youth entrepreneurs adopting agricultural innovations that improve food security.
- Financial service development programs will expand access to capital through loan guarantees, private equity, agricultural production, and marketing finance and bring farmer-friendly banking services to the market.

- The United States, through the Power Africa initiative, will invest a proposed \$1.0 million in clean energy assistance to support Kenya's efforts in power generation and transmission. It will foster both private sector-led renewable energy transactions to increase power generation, and support the GOK to better manage and transmit energy.
- Up to \$1.0 million of clean energy resources will be used for the development and implementation of LEDS to plan a more sustainable development path that reduces emission trajectories over the long-term while fostering economic growth.
- Proposed biodiversity funding of approximately \$4.0 million will strengthen the capacity of the government, the private sector, and civil society to take advantage of Kenya's progressive new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. USAID will assist county and conservancy leaders to align their conservation programs to the national master plan for biodiversity management under a devolved system of government, and implement them accordingly.
- U.S. interagency partnerships will address key capacity gaps of the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, and the Water Towers Management Authority as they face the challenges of combining into one operational authority.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs will continue to professionalize the Kenyan military by providing training and equipment to strengthen Kenya's ability to secure the border to counter terrorism and violent extremism and to sustain prior investments in maritime and land border security. Kenya is a major contributor of troops to regional peacekeeping operations, including in Somalia, and FMF resources will support the Kenyan military by procuring equipment and sustaining the use of previously funded equipment purchases.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance will support professionalization of the Kenyan military including for maritime and border security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping by providing training and equipment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Kenya has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in the region. U.S. assistance will scale-up health impacts throughout the country in maternal, neonatal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; tuberculosis control; and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government is providing profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector. Health assistance in Kenya provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) among USAID, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Peace Corps, and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: \$433.2 million of proposed PEPFAR funds will be used to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the

PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

- Tuberculosis (TB): Proposed funds include \$4.0 million to increase access to quality-assured TB services nationwide, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of the Kenyan Ministry of Health's TB, Leprosy, and Lung Diseases Unit.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide approximately \$35.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: \$12.0 million of proposed assistance will strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; for treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; and for newborn and child care and treatment, immunization and nutrition at community and facility levels. Funds will support focused and high-impact interventions during a mother's most critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal and newborn mortality. Activities are aligned to the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Programs will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): GHP funds amounting to approximately \$27.4 million will provide training and supplies to the public, private, and non-governmental sector. The programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. In addition, programs will emphasize increased access to youth-friendly FP/RH services in public health facilities in Kenya.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of approximately \$3.0 million will expand and improve community-level nutrition activities including breast-feeding promotion, improved household hygiene, and investigation of locally made child food supplements. Programs will be integrated and linked to FTF. They will advance FTF and relief-to-development objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting nutrition programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Kenya Defense Force (KDF) is one of the strongest U.S. counterterrorism partners in East and Central Africa. The KDF currently has more than 4,000 combat soldiers deployed to Somalia as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and provides the bulk of the personnel for the AMISOM force headquarters. The KDF has contributed a battalion to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan. These deployments are largely led by officers who are graduates of senior- and mid-level IMET-funded U.S. professionalization courses. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges. IMET-funded programs strengthen Kenyan military professionalism and will continue to focus on Kenyan military officers who are emerging leaders and who will provide positive influences and leadership in their services.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 million will continue professionalization of the Kenyan military including senior-level professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will support rule of law programs that encourage better governance and enhanced respect for human rights through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the police services will ensure transparency and accountability, and will serve to combat endemic corruption, enhance gender equity, and diminish the prospect of communal violence.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to build Kenyan institutions designed to address police accountability. The \$1.0 million in funding, proposed programs will continue to offer operational and technical assistance to the new Kenyan Internal Affairs Unit of the National Police Service, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority, and the National Police Service Commission. The latter two agencies are civilian and offer external oversight to the police. With effective oversight of these three structures, the police should become a more accountable and trusted institution.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Chronic insecurity in several regions and a long, porous border with Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources. U.S. programs will help Kenya address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) in the proposed amount of \$4.75 million will continue to help professionalize Kenya's counterterrorism law enforcement community. ATA resources will help to build capacity in the areas of border security, (particularly coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries), investigations, and crisis response with a strong emphasis on strengthening the skills, commitment, and knowledge necessary to conduct operations in accordance with international human rights conventions. ATA's continued support to Kenya's border security forces will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. ATA may also support multi-agency maritime security patrols.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security assistance in the proposed amount of \$0.5 million will support continued technical training of the Kenyan government on nonproliferation, as well as equipment donations and legal and regulatory assistance aimed at strengthening the GOK's strategic trade controls system.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Mid-term evaluations for the Global Give Back Circle Program, an education, empowerment, and employment transition program for disadvantaged girls; Orphans and Vulnerable Children Scholarship and Leadership Program; AfyaInfo, or HealthInfo, which supports the Kenyan government to build a unified web-based health information system; Funzo Kenya, or Training Kenya, which trains health workers to strengthen Kenyan government's health systems for human resources; and three Countering Violent Extremism activities

- Final performance or impact evaluations were conducted for the following activities:
 - o Capacity Project, a human resource strengthening program in health
 - o USAID-Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) Partnership for Increased Rural Household Incomes
 - o Kenya Wildlife Services' Wildlife Conservation Project
 - o Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Program
 - o Laikipia Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program
 - o Teacher Education and Professional Development Project in Kenya
 - o Yes Youth Can (YYC) Final Impact Evaluation
 - o Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Activities Evaluation
 - o Elections Assistance Evaluation
- USAID/Washington and USAID/Kenya collaborated on a rapid assessment review of USAID support for the 2013 Kenyan election and conducted Data Quality Assessments for performance indicators used in Health, Population, and HIV/AIDS; Economic Growth; and Environment and Natural Resources Management.

A series of assessments also helped to shape current and future programming. Key assessments from FY 2013-FY 2014 included the following:

- Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment
- Baseline Assessment of Tusome, USAID/Kenya's Early Grade Reading Project

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Kenya applied results from the various monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, and assessments identified above to all stages of the program cycle. At the strategic level, the Mission applied lessons learned and recommendations from M&E activities to define priorities and development goals for the Mission's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). Results were also used to design and plan new procurements and to make course-corrections in the management of ongoing projects. Below are examples of how M&E results were applied:

- In developing a new Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the youth project, the Mission incorporated the findings from assessments and evaluations such as the YYC impact evaluation and the "Workforce Connections: Kenya Youth Assessment" to better define and meet the needs surrounding the youth of Kenya today.
- The Electoral Assistance Evaluation and the Rapid Assessment Review looked at the effectiveness of USAID's electoral assistance program, which was designed to support free, fair, transparent, and peaceful 2013 general elections in Kenya. These reports will be further used as the Mission designs an electoral assistance program to support the next national elections. The evaluation findings were also used in reviewing the Mission's civic education work plan, to help ensure that results are aligned to the goals of USAID/Kenya's new CDCS. In addition, evaluation results are being used to design the Mission's PAD for the "Devolution Effectively Implemented" development objective.
- The Conflict Mitigation and Civil Society Strengthening Evaluation looked at the effectiveness of USAID's conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening program from 2007-2013. The findings were immediately used in the design of four new conflict mitigation and civil society strengthening activities, and provided valuable input into USAID/Kenya's new strategy and the development of the "Devolution Effectively Implemented" PAD. One finding was the need to look for sustainable, new approaches to civil society strengthening, leading the Mission to partner with the Aga Khan Foundation for a new activity that embodies a community philanthropy approach. The evaluation also provided input as USAID expands its countering violent extremism programming in Kenya and prepares to provide support for the upcoming 2017 general elections.
- The purpose of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) final evaluation was to measure and document achievements and areas requiring improvement in the current project to gain insight and acquire

lessons learned on the ongoing partnership between USAID and KWS. USAID/Kenya used the findings as evidence for a new project design, in the development of a five-year planning document, and in its discussions with KWS. Specifically, the evaluation aided USAID in understanding the importance of a robust performance monitoring plan to track results, appropriate contracting mechanisms and engagement with the KWS board, absorption capacity of KWS, and the coordination of its work through a master plan. The evaluation also highlighted the need for coordination between USAID and its counterparts, which led to the creation of a conservancy working group. The evaluation also highlighted the project's accomplishments despite its limited resources.

- The final evaluation of the Teacher Education and Professional Development activity was conducted for three primary reasons: to examine the extent to which the project's goals had been achieved; to capture best practices and lessons learned that can be applied by Kenya's Ministry of Education in the future; and to inform USAID's education project designs. Several key evaluation recommendations were acted upon: revising a key training tool, creating an induction course for new teachers, and integrating information communications technology. The team also learned important lessons for future project designs, including: clarifying roles when a project involves partners and government stakeholders jointly, and including a dissemination plan in the budget to widely share evaluation and lessons learned.
- The evaluation of the Laikipia Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program was undertaken to: examine the extent to which the activity's capacity-building goal has been achieved in light of the challenges the activity faced; assess the extent to which various monitoring systems were effective, transferable, and useful in decision-making; and capture lessons learned that can be applied to future partners and programs, particularly with respect to capacity building, monitoring, and policy. As a result of the evaluation, the implementer's M&E structures are being revamped to address its institutional weaknesses.
- The Mission undertook verification of the HIV rapid test kits (RTK) distributed through the Supply Chain Management System to understand the discrepancies between the number of RTKs distributed and the number of tests conducted for further action and follow-up. The report helped show that the main discrepancies were at the facility level. Based on the report's recommendations, USAID/Kenya changed the supplier to one that uses electronic systems; expanded monitoring activities to include two teams to visit the facilities along with the Ministry of Health, which has since improved data flow; and instructed USAID partners to tighten accounting controls at the facility level.
- Opportunities for tighter data quality controls were also identified through the Data Quality Assessments (DQA) for performance indicators used by the Population and Health office; Agriculture, Business, and Energy office; and Environment and Natural Resources Management office. As a result of these DQAs, USAID/Kenya is implementing appropriate practices to improve data quality.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Devolution Effectively Implemented: U.S. assistance will support the establishment and operationalization of effective, devolved structures of governance; improved legislative and policy processes; and greater citizen engagement and oversight of government actions. These efforts will contribute to local government legitimacy, improve the provision of quality services to citizens, and forge a stronger link between citizens and government at both the national and county levels. Assistance will address the obstacles to sustainable economic growth, including weaknesses in Kenyan institutions and regulatory policies. Reforms that facilitate broad-based economic development at the national, regional, and local levels, and improve accountability and transparency in the management of public resources will help ensure Kenya achieves its democratic and economic potential. Results will include sustainable civil society organizations effectively representing citizen interests and requirements to county governments.

Health and Human Capacity Strengthened: U.S. assistance will support activities to address significant constraints faced by Kenya’s health and education systems to measurably improve outcomes in maternal mortality rates and newborn deaths, HIV transmission, the malaria burden, and early-grade reading proficiency. Assistance will build the capacity of health and education institutions and systems to sustainably deliver and finance quality services in the long term, strengthening the foundational human capital needed to fuel Kenya’s development. Assistance will bolster the government’s ability to respond to challenges; reduce Kenya’s reliance on donor funding to support service delivery; and stimulate private sector investments that contribute to better health and education outcomes for a healthier, more productive workforce. Additionally, programs will equip youth to improve health and education, increase employability skills, and develop individual and community resilience to extremism and manipulation.

Inclusive, Market-Driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved: U.S. assistance will ensure improvement in the overall business and governance environment to accelerate economic growth. Assistance will specifically promote agricultural productivity and innovations, value chain competitiveness, and agribusiness while conserving natural resources and strengthening resilience. Support for policy and regulatory reforms will reduce the burden of compliance, create incentives to unlock Kenyan capital for productive use, and reduce barriers to domestic and international trade. Interventions will address the most binding constraints to growth through activities such as improving non-urban infrastructure, specifically in energy and transport, and simplifying regulatory processes. Resilience investments will help Kenya adapt to extreme climate variations, which cause recurrent droughts and floods. Interventions will address deforestation, poor water management, and population growth to improve access to clean and safe drinking water. Technical assistance will help the Government of Kenya (GOK) and the private sector implement clean, renewable, reliable, cost-effective energy systems under low-emissions growth models. Assistance will help the GOK, non-government organizations and the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking while simultaneously supporting critical landscape-scale conservation efforts through community conservancies. Critical policy support work will facilitate the harmonization of county-level policies to new national policies and laws for natural resource management, climate change and community land rights.

Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism, and to Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened: U.S. assistance aims to improve the capacity of security, law enforcement, and judicial institutions to respond to threats of crime and terrorism, while advocating for civilian oversight, accountability, and a respect for human rights.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	630,340
Devolution Effectively Implemented	19,581
Development Assistance	19,581
2.2 Good Governance	10,177
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,918
3.1 Health	317
3.2 Education	489
4.5 Agriculture	1,680

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Health and Human Capacity Strengthened	555,819
Development Assistance	17,739
3.1 Health	634
3.2 Education	10,534
4.5 Agriculture	2,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,753
4.8 Environment	298
Global Health Programs - State	456,680
3.1 Health	456,680
Global Health Programs - USAID	81,400
3.1 Health	81,400
Inclusive, Market-driven, Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Achieved	46,890
Development Assistance	46,890
3.1 Health	3,010
4.5 Agriculture	37,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	417
4.8 Environment	5,663
Capacity to Prevent and Respond to Threats of Crime, to Counter Terrorism and Contribute to Regional Peace and Security Strengthened	8,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lesotho continues to focus on becoming a stable, prosperous, and healthy nation. The U.S. government's objective is to assist Lesotho in achieving the "tipping point" in its HIV epidemic, and ensuring that strong and effective institutions underpin the country's maturing democracy, as it seeks to move ahead following a tense period between parties in the ruling coalition and recently announced plans to hold early elections in 2015. Lesotho's greatest challenges include a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic, widespread poverty, high unemployment, and chronic food insecurity. More recently, lack of clarity on military command and control in the Lesotho Defense Forces (LDF) has become an issue. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Lesotho complements a significant HIV/AIDS effort by the Government of Lesotho (GOL) and other donors, including many U.S. non-governmental organizations and universities. In the past, assistance has also been provided to the LDF to promote officer professionalism and capacities for its roles in border security and humanitarian response efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,124	*	47,588	15,464
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	*	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	*	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	227	*	150	-77

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Lesotho's 23.1 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is one of the highest in the world. Comparison of the 2004 and 2009 Demographic and Health Surveys shows trends of increasing maternal and early childhood mortality – approximately 11 children out of every 100 die before five years of age. An estimated 28 percent of children are orphans and UNAIDS estimates that about two-thirds of these children lost parents to HIV/AIDS. Due to high HIV prevalence, Lesotho also suffers from one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world and multiple-drug-resistant strains are present. Food insecurity is also a critical issue with 39 percent of Basotho children under-five years of age identified as stunted due to malnutrition. The nascent steps being taken by the Ministry of Health in national health reform and its willingness to partner with the United States present an opportunity to scale-up health programs throughout the country. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

In line with the Blueprint for an AIDS-free Generation, PEPFAR will work to reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality through continued support for the scale-up of prevention and treatment interventions. This support will move Lesotho past the programmatic tipping point in its HIV epidemic – the point at which the annual increase in new patients on anti-retroviral therapy exceeds annual new HIV infections.

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$35.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

Lesotho's Health Systems Have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part PEPFAR, Lesotho will receive approximately \$12.3 million to build on the MCC investments in health systems and infrastructure. Additional details of activities under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this CBJ.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance supports developing the professionalism and capacity of the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF). IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. While the LDF prioritizes its roles in border security and humanitarian disaster response, it has targeted participation in regional peacekeeping efforts as a key goal for future development. Funds may be used to support training military or defense-related civilian personnel.

Lesotho's Security Services Are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the military, as well as courses in civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice, and management of defense resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data quality assessments have been conducted and have informed data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. These exercises build on the mandated agency monitoring and evaluation processes inherent in all implementing partner agreements.

Currently there are two impact evaluations planned for FY 2015 and FY 2016 in Lesotho. The first will be an evaluation of the PEPFAR Orphans and other Vulnerable Children activities. The second will be an evaluation of the clinical HIV services through the Strengthening Clinical Services Project and use the evidence generated to guide programmatic direction in the forthcoming integrated clinical services project. Both will provide the evidence to improve the transparency, oversight and impact of PEPFAR programming in Lesotho.

The United States continues to support national surveys. Ongoing support for the Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey will provide population level information to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

An HIV Impact Assessment will be conducted in FY 2015 to measure progress in achieving primary prevention of HIV infection and help evaluate the PEPFAR program's impact to inform, improve and

target appropriate interventions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget request: Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission and early infant diagnosis programs were re-focused and adjusted using Sentinel Surveillance data from the Antenatal Care Clinics.

The GOL is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. The U.S. government will work with the GOL to assess the impact of the 2009-2014 PEPFAR Partnership Framework and develop a sustainability plan.

IMET funding level determinations are made based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent statement and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lesotho Continues Rapid Expansion of HIV/AIDS Services: PEPFAR programming will support Lesotho's National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS through technical assistance and programmatic support to rapidly scale-up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and to continue addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue to strengthen the capacities of the national health system in strategic information, laboratory, supply chain management and human resources for health in order to promote service delivery.

Lesotho's Health Systems Have the Capacity to Sustain the National HIV/AIDS Response: PEPFAR will continue to strengthen the capacities of the national health system in strategic information, laboratory, supply chain management and human resources for health in order to promote service delivery.

Lesotho's Security Services Are Professional and Respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Despite recent challenges, Ministry of Defense counterparts and security personnel receive professional military education through IMET funding, where they gain an understanding and appreciation of U.S. military culture, leadership, organization, decision-making processes, and most importantly, a military structure under a civilian government. These personnel will build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	47,588
Lesotho continues rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS services	35,104
Global Health Programs - State	30,368
3.1 Health	30,368
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,736
3.1 Health	4,736
Lesotho's health systems have the capacity to sustain the national HIV/AIDS response	12,334

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - State		10,670
3.1 Health		10,670
Global Health Programs - USAID		1,664
3.1 Health		1,664
Lesotho's security services are professional and respect human rights and the rule of law		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The gains that Liberia had made towards sustained development, undoing the devastation of the 14-year civil war, have been derailed by the current Ebola epidemic. In addition, the crisis has highlighted the Government of Liberia's (GOL) institutional flaws, undermining the population's trust in the GOL. The Ebola crisis has also focused the GOL's attention on structural issues that have hampered reconstruction efforts. U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will be an essential part of helping to bring the country back onto a sustainable development path. The United States will continue to promote a secure, stable Liberia with enhanced rule of law, broad-based economic development, and improved education and health systems.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	165,789	*	125,373	-40,416
Economic Support Fund	89,138	*	76,453	-12,685
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	2,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	*	29,700	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	470	*	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,700	*	13,500	1,800
P.L. 480 Title II	19,981	*	-	-19,981
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	*	2,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will promote good public governance while strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights in Liberia, helping to mitigate social and economic conflicts, prevent gender-based violence, improve access to justice, and provide a more predictable investment climate. In addition, U.S. assistance will increase utilization of quality healthcare, expand access to quality education at all levels, help revitalize key economic sectors, and support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government

Key Interventions:

- \$12.2 million will be used to build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions at national and local levels, such as systems for improved management of policy-making, budget and financial accounting, human resources, information and communications technology, land governance, natural resources concessions, and performance monitoring.
- \$4.2 million will help to strengthen and deepen the technical capacity of the National Elections Commission to manage free and fair elections for national, county, and local government offices. The assistance will support the development of Liberian political parties into more effective organizations for channeling participation and citizen concerns into the political process.

- \$1.5 million will be used to support the GOL's anti-corruption and transparency strategies through improved government systems and practices, freedom of information, and improved human and institutional capacities of Liberia's anticorruption institutions.
- \$3.2 million will seek to increase the human and institutional capacity of civil society and media organizations through organizational development and financial sustainability, as well as improve access to information and civic education on citizen engagement to hold government accountable.
- \$2.2 million will be used to support Liberia's legal and judicial training institutions and entities.

Sustained, Market-driven Economic Growth Reduces Poverty

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- \$11.0 million will be used for investments to strengthen critical infrastructure and support the rehabilitation, improvement and sustainable maintenance of farm-to-market roads; and expand access to reliable and competitively priced energy. USAID will provide support to the efforts of the GOL to reform and modernize the energy sector, including capacity building of key GOL and private sector institutions, and continued support to off-grid, rural energy services. Interventions will include model pilot renewable energy technologies, expansion of access to affordable and clean energy, and support to expand private sector energy service providers.
- Biodiversity Protection, Community Forestry and Natural Resource Management: \$4.0 million in activities will build host country human capacity to develop and promote community-based natural resource management and enterprise development that leads to environmentally sustainable and equitable economic benefits for rural residents. Activities will also strengthen economic activities at the community level and for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) (domestic timber, other forest products, and oil palm production processing and marketing), while ensuring good governance of the natural resource base (community forestry and well-managed small plantations and businesses), resulting in improved biodiversity outcomes, sustainable land and forestry management and social sustainability in the forestry sector.
- \$3.0 million in assistance will be used for investments that improve the business enabling environment through support to capacity building to key GOL institutions; strengthening of the regulatory and policy environment; support to SMEs; and support to other private sector institutions and private sector advocacy. Private sector strengthening support will complement needed capacity building; policy and regulatory reform provided through investments under other components of the program, including support to the agriculture policy enabling environment; and support to the forest and natural resources management and enabling environment.

Better Educated Liberians

Key Interventions:

- \$6.2 million will be used to improve student reading skills by targeting effective early grade reading approaches through pre-service, in-service and school-based teacher training and continuous professional development programs and community mobilization.
- \$2.3 million will be used to continue to build literacy, numeracy, life skills and livelihood pathways for out-of-school youth who have not had opportunities to get an adequate education.
- \$5.0 million to increase access to school, making learning spaces safer and healthier through developing conflict- and gender-sensitive education materials and whole school approaches; ensuring

- age-appropriate enrollment; and improving school management.
- \$1.9 million will support human and institutional capacity development activities with the Ministry of Education at the central and decentralized levels, building and strengthening management systems and the education sector's capacity to deliver educational services, and sustaining development progress over the long-term.
- \$1.8 million will support operations of a national education information management system. This system will originate from the central ministry and carry down to school levels to ensure data-driven decision-making; and develop teacher management systems for the transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation and training of teachers.
- \$1.3 million will be used to continue the rollout of revised curricula at local universities, and update academic resources to create centers of excellence to produce highly qualified Liberian professionals.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Intervention:

- \$5.1 million will be used to improve water supply and sanitation, including repairing of infrastructure; strengthening the management and maintenance systems for sustainability; promoting point-of-use water treatment; scaling-up community-led total sanitation; and providing hygiene education.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Continued support through the FMF program is essential to the development and professionalization of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), and consequently the stability of the country and the region. A professional military will assist Liberia to prepare for future national emergencies. Funds will support training, equipment, and advisory support for the AFL, including the Coast Guard.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- \$2.5 million will provide mentorship, training and education opportunities for both Ministry of Defense civilians and AFL leadership to continue developing leadership, management and administrative skills critical to a properly functioning institution; build AFL capacity to maintain a reliable and safe vehicle fleet, as well as support the development of repair and parts acquisitions systems through a maintenance and service program for the fleet of tactical vehicles; and continue support of the Liberian Coast Guard to reinforce the successful development of a maritime capability and expand its search and rescue capabilities, as well as prevent illegal fishing and smuggling in Liberia's maritime domain.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. Activities will bolster health system resilience and pandemic disease preparedness.

Improved Health Status of Liberians

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Liberia will receive \$3.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. Government assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide

\$12.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Liberia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. Government assistance of \$8.0 million will continue to support Liberia's commitment to "A Promise Renewed," aiming to reduce maternal and child mortality. Support will increase access to and utilization of high-quality antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services with appropriate infection prevention measures. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue supporting routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With \$7.0 million, FP/RH programs will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information. Programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, and more specifically the timing of the birth of their first child. They will make substantial contributions to reduce abortion rates and decrease unwanted and unplanned teenage pregnancies to mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds have had a noticeable effect on the professionalism and competency of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the AFL.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- \$0.4 million will be used to continue to support senior- and mid-level professional military and defense civilian education courses that promote respect for human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance management skills across the AFL and Ministry of Defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

United States assistance to civilian law enforcement will continue to develop the Liberia National Police (LNP), particularly senior leadership, the Emergency Response Unit, the Police Support Unit, the Professional Standards Division, the Finance Office, and logistics capabilities, focusing on supporting LNP's nationwide reach and building transparent processes within an efficient and effective management structure. Department of State-led efforts, through contracts and grants to international and local organizations and direct assistance will complement and coordinate with other donors' programming and support the broader strategy to assist the GOL. U.S. assistance will also provide technical training, advising, mentorship, technical assistance, and materials to criminal justice institutions to uphold the rule of law and improve adherence to laws and international standards utilizing bilateral and United Nations Police advisors.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- \$10.0 million will be used to provide technical assistance, training, and material support to civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen their operational and administrative capacity

to maintain the rule of law.

- \$0.5 million will help to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa, as well as to provide assistance to those responsible for decreasing drug demand and providing treatment for substance use disorders in Liberia.
- Working with civilian law enforcement to expand engagement with communities, to prevent violence and strengthen stability in areas outside of Monrovia.
- \$1.0 million will be used to build technical, organizational and administrative capacity of key justice sector actors.
- \$1.0 million will support efforts to build the capacity of prosecutors, public defenders, and other court actors through professional training and technical assistance. Topics include basic legal training and knowledge-based training regarding more complex crimes such as financial corruption and transnational organized crime. Continuing emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation.
- \$1.0 million will seek to strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes, increase access to justice, and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law in communities in rural Liberia.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

U.S. assistance plays a critical role in rebuilding the AFL. The United Nations Mission in Liberia has provided international military peacekeepers since 2003, however this program continues to be drawn down dramatically. The AFL and LNP are expected to assume greater responsibility for Liberia's external and internal security, but are not yet ready to stand on their own.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- Support will funding to support the U.S. military members assigned to Operation Onward Liberty.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed several evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 including:

- A final performance evaluation of the Land Conflict Resolution Project (LCRP) was completed. An end-of-project evaluation for the Liberia Grants Solicitation Mechanism activity began in FY 2014 and is ongoing. Midterm performance evaluations were undertaken of the Governance and Economic Management Support (GEMS), Excellence in Higher Education for Liberian Development (EHELD), Building Sustainable Elections Management in Liberia, and Liberia Teacher Training Project II (LTTP) activities.
- USAID also completed a number of special studies and assessments, including: Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey; Bed Nets Study; Malaria Program Review; Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA); Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment and gap analyses of domestic natural resource markets; market demands studies by FINTRAC; and the Agriculture Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Assessment (AgCLIR).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) programs were greatly enhanced by monitoring and evaluation activities. The LCRP end of project evaluation will inform discrete aspects of

upcoming land governance activities and the GEMS midterm evaluation has informed not only DRG work present and future, but lessons learned on human and institutional capacity building throughout the Mission.

- FY 2013 and FY 2014 economic growth monitoring and evaluation activities informed RRA course corrections methodology within ongoing Food and Enterprise Development activities to improve nutrition and income in the agriculture sector.
- The 2013 Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment and gap analyses of domestic natural resource markets identified entry points for private sector involvement in natural resources management. Market demands studies by FINTRAC and other diagnostic tools refined successful approaches to sustainable economic growth.
- The Agriculture Commercial Legal and Institutional Reform Assessment informed design and analysis on new activities creating an enabling environment that promotes private sector growth.
- Health program monitoring and evaluation activities and fiduciary assessments refined capacity building interventions in major projects. The Demographic and Health Survey will help refine the focus of MCH, FP/RH, and Presidential Malaria initiative activities.
- The education EHED and LTTP mid-term evaluations led the mission to refine, focus, and streamline the activities. The findings confirmed a number of significant concerns with the Ministry of Education's (MOE) weak control of its national payroll and other critical management systems. The delivery of basic education services cannot be scaled-up or sustained unless systems can be rapidly professionalized. In response, USAID re-directed LTTP and ongoing governance programs to strengthen payroll and other "back office" management systems in the MOE and Civil Service Agency. The Mission is designing a new activity to build and strengthen a range of other critical management capabilities in the educational system.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Government: U.S. assistance in this sector will help the GOL build its technical capacity to effectively manage public finances; implement political and economic reforms; increase the public's access to justice; investigate and prosecute corruption; conduct free and fair elections; and perform other critical public functions, including governance over land tenure and use, in a manner that demonstrates to the Liberian people that the government is accountable and responsive to their needs and aspirations. In addition, the United States will continue to support civil society organizations advocating for Liberian citizens' political and economic interests and act as a check on government. USAID will work through grants and contracts, as well as multi-donor trust funds, developed in collaboration with other donors in the sector.

Sustained, Market-driven Economic Growth Reduces Poverty: U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to implement Liberia's food security strategy, the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program, and to reduce food insecurity and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will strengthen the enabling environment for private sector growth including: supporting business-enabling environmental policies and the capacity to implement those policies; improving infrastructure; strengthening business services support to the private sector and GOL institutions; improving natural resources and land policy; and supporting forestry and biodiversity programs that promote sustainable, community-led development of forest resources.

Better Educated Liberians: U.S. assistance will address barriers to educational access and achievement for Liberian children, as well as over-age and out-of-school youth, by rebuilding policies, delivery and management systems, as well as curriculum and materials needed to build and sustain a trained and qualified cadre of teachers to ensure safe learning spaces and foster improved student learning outcomes, especially in reading in the lower grades; efforts will be aligned with the country's education sector plan.

U.S. assistance will also develop human and institutional capacity and enhance the quality and relevance of higher education programs in engineering, agriculture, and health and life sciences so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development goals and respond to public health emergencies.

Improved Health Status of Liberians: Liberia continues to struggle to rebuild a health system destroyed during the war. Liberian women and girls, especially in rural areas, continue to show poor health indicators, suggesting a need to expand focus not only on improving access but also the quality of health care delivered. Preventable and treatable diseases, as well as chronic malnutrition, continue to affect women and children. Liberia also faces a massive infectious disease burden, being vulnerable to epidemic diseases such as Ebola, and is challenged with unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health and emergency obstetric care services. U.S. assistance will help to improve access to sustainable water supply and sanitation in counties where the United States is also working to improve health care services, as well as in three of Liberia's largest secondary cities. USAID will implement assistance through direct government-to-government (G2G) assistance, when host country financial management and service delivery systems are determined to be sufficiently reliable, and through contracts and grants.

Enhanced Security, Stability and Respect for Rule of Law: U.S. assistance will work to create a civilian-controlled, professional military institution that also effectively promotes respect for human rights. Funding will contribute to the continued development and professionalization of the AFL's enlisted and officer leadership, as well as the reinforcement of basic soldier skills and concepts of human rights and civil-military relations. Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the Ministry of Defense and AFL, including a senior defense advisor and life support services to the U.S. military members assigned as mentors to the AFL. State-led programs will engage the Ministry of Justice and its constituent divisions to build GOL capacity, encourage a consistent and effective justice process, and foster institutional reform, working through contracts and grants with local and international organizations and will complement and coordinate with other donors' efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	125,373
Enhanced security, stability, and respect for rule of law	18,420
Foreign Military Financing	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	420
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	420
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
More effective, accountable, and inclusive government	27,500
Economic Support Fund	27,500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		4,500
2.2 Good Governance		14,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		4,938
2.4 Civil Society		3,812
Sustained, market-driven growth reduces poverty		24,990
Economic Support Fund		24,990
4.4 Infrastructure		11,000
4.5 Agriculture		7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		2,990
4.8 Environment		4,000
Better educated Liberians		18,893
Economic Support Fund		18,893
3.2 Education		18,893
Improved health status of Liberians		35,570
Economic Support Fund		5,070
3.1 Health		5,070
Global Health Programs - State		800
3.1 Health		800
Global Health Programs - USAID		29,700
3.1 Health		29,700

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the 2009 coup d'état, which resulted in widespread sanctions, Madagascar has suffered a sharp decline in economic growth. It is now among the poorest countries in the world, with 92 percent of its population living on less than two dollars a day and 77 percent living in extreme poverty. Following credible elections held in December 2013, the United States lifted restrictions against the Malagasy government, enabling the Mission to resume non-humanitarian assistance programs. FY 2016 U.S. assistance to Madagascar will provide support in environment, democracy and good governance, and peace and security. Continued investment in health and food security will focus on consolidating gains and accelerating progress toward ending preventable child and maternal deaths, preventing malaria, and promoting a stable, resilient Malagasy society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	63,001	*	68,918	5,917
Development Assistance	2,500	*	1,668	-832
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	*	49,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	250	250
P.L. 480 Title II	11,501	*	18,000	6,499

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided through the DA account will strengthen accountability and transparency of government institutions, effectiveness of policy making, and service delivery. Resources will also strengthen local government and civil society organizations, ensuring that citizens have an avenue to interact with government and are able to effectively advocate for their needs.

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to selected government institutions—for example to the legislature, key ministries, and the judiciary to create more effective policy, delivery of services and enforce the rule of law. It could also provide technical assistance to government entities at the local and national level to support decentralization of authority across all assistance areas, especially health.
- At the community level, the program will enable citizens to provide greater feedback to government service providers, help them participate more effectively in decentralized district structures, and promote community development planning practices across all assistance activities working at the local level. The program will also strengthen adherence to development plans to ensure sustainability of interventions, local ownership, and support the formation of community action committees to manage and monitor government programming in targeted areas, such as health, the environment and agriculture.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy Population

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to support a civil society program that will increase, through targeted trainings, the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to advocate more effectively vis-à-vis the government.
- The program will also increase the capacity of NGOs, particularly those in outlying districts that are focused on promoting women in society and combatting gender-based violence, and continue efforts to build local support for conservation and preservation of natural resources.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP-USAID account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

Key Interventions:

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$26.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Madagascar does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$9.0 million to support an integrated package of low-cost, high impact child, newborn, and maternal health interventions to advance the principles of ending preventable child and maternal deaths. The package includes integrated community case management for the early recognition, prompt diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of simple pneumonia and diarrhea among children under-five years of age, as well as referral for severe cases and preventative health facility services including vaccinations. U.S. assistance will also support preventative child health practices including improved hygiene and sanitation, home point-of-use water treatment, growth monitoring promotion, exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, and dietary quality and diversity. Maternal health interventions include early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals including emergency transport schemes. Leveraging the Food for Peace portfolio, programs will target stunting issues in severely malnourished areas in the country.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$14.0 million to sustainably expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services throughout the health system. Over the next four years, the program aims to steadily decrease unmet need for FP/RH by increasing the use of modern contraceptive methods by approximately 1.5 percent a year. U.S. assistance will provide education, counseling and commodities through public and private health centers, mobile outreach sites, as well as pharmacies and other retail venues. The program will also serve the hardest-to-reach populations through a network of 17,000 trained community health volunteers. Adolescents and youth, a primary target group, will be reached with youth-friendly services and improved access to a broad range of contraceptive choices. These interventions will allow individuals and couples to decide the number and spacing of births, as well as the timing of first birth, which will contribute to decreasing maternal and infant mortality. Expanding individuals' access to FP/RH

services will also mitigate population effects on natural resources and increase economic growth and stability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Malagasy defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET to Madagascar may support professional military education, defense institution reform, Expanded IMET (E-IMET), improve English language capabilities, and maritime security capacity building.

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization, respect for civilian authority, and institutional strengthening of Malagasy defense personnel.

P.L. 480 Title II

The two-thirds of Madagascar's population that survives on less than two dollars a day depends on agriculture, specifically small-scale agriculture, to meet basic needs. Fifty percent of children under-five years of age suffer from stunted growth. Furthermore, natural disasters also occur frequently in Madagascar, including cyclones, drought, epidemics, floods, famines and locust infestations which affect over half the population, causing significant damage to their livelihoods. Resources will be used to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable households in target areas using a holistic approach including MCH services, water sanitation and hygiene, and agriculture as well as disaster risk reduction activities to ultimately improve beneficiaries' nutritional status and households' livelihood and resilience to shocks.

Improved Health through Increased Use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services

Key Interventions:

- Food for Peace (FFP) Title II-funded interventions, focusing on achieving sustainable reductions in food insecurity, will include activities that specifically address chronic malnutrition among chronically food-insecure and vulnerable households. Resources will support the provision of MCH services, nutrition, water, sanitation and promotion of sound hygiene behavior at the household level.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$8.1 million to support social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations. Food security programming will target those most vulnerable to stunting and malnutrition, including pregnant and lactating mothers, children under-five years of age, and persons with disabilities, while building strong support networks among beneficiary communities. The programs will use a community-based approach to improve vulnerable households' health and nutrition status.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.3 million to support market-led agribusiness activities to improve household income in targeted communities. The program will train farmers in business skills and management of agribusinesses, build farmers' capacity in adding value to produce and will link farmers to potential buyers. The program will also promote access to credit through Village Saving and Loans Associations.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.6 million to improve agricultural practices and increase productivity

while respecting the environment. The program aims to increase production and diversify agriculture to improve the availability of more nutritious food and achieve surpluses which allow farmers to participate in commercial activities and generate additional income. The FFP programming will provide support at each stage of the value chain from increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs, promoting environment-friendly improved agricultural techniques and improving access to market.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.4 million to support disaster readiness activities in communities at risk of cyclones, floods, or drought to strengthen their resiliency. The program will support disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness efforts that include a plan for response in the event of significant disasters. The program aims to train the authorities within target rural communes and communities to develop their disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparation Plan to prepare for shocks. Some of these communes will establish early warning systems to collect data from target communities. The program will lead these communities to proactively mitigate risks to their land, water and roads. Village Saving and Loans groups will be formed to help mobilize capital for productive investment and individual household emergencies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

- The final USAID community healthcare project evaluation was awarded to a local entity. The findings revealed that eight months after the end of the projects, more than 90 percent of the community health volunteers (CHVs) USAID trained continue to provide quality health services to the rural population. About 43 percent of child illnesses are taken care of by these CHVs and 42 percent of women of reproductive age seek FP/RH counsel and/or treatment from CHVs. However, stock-out is a big issue with almost one third of the patients encountering health product unavailability at the CHV level. The analysis showed that patients who faced stock-out are less likely to go back to CHVs for future medical problems. Very few rural populations are aware of the existence of the local health committee and more importantly, most of the local health committees' members do not quite understand their roles and responsibilities in regards to the management of the health development plans.
- The Mission designed and used a local entity to implement an evaluation of its two water, sanitation and hygiene programs (WASH). The findings show that the awareness campaign conducted by the projects was very successful and there was an increase in the number of people practicing hand washing, using latrines, and protecting the source of drinkable water. For example, the percentage of the population using improved latrines increased by 5 percent in the project intervention zones. However, beneficiaries misunderstood the concept of open defecation free, and several villages went back to their habits (open defecation) after the end of the project. On the infrastructure management, it appears that the initiatives of the protection of the water resources were not enough to guarantee the sustainability of the water supply services. Several water infrastructures are not working a couple of months after the end of the project. While beneficiaries overall are satisfied with the improved access to drinkable water, there are complaints about the insufficient flow, the price of access to drinkable water, and the quality of the water itself.
- The Mission completed the data quality assessment for all of its ongoing activities and Mission staff also conducted several field visits ensuring that each activity had been visited at least twice within each fiscal year.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the Mission informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID/Madagascar used the conclusions and recommendations from the community healthcare final evaluation to design its three-year (2015-2017) health strategy. USAID will strengthen its support to the community healthcare program relying on CHVs, which is also the approach retained by the Government of Madagascar to provide quality healthcare to most rural populations. This will require better coordination with and support from the Ministry of Health. In addition, there is the need to ensure the availability of health products at the CHV levels thus making health product supply chains more effective and efficient.
- The USAID/Madagascar water and sanitation draft strategy benefitted from the final evaluation of the water and sanitation projects. The national WASH coalition is also interested in using the conclusions of the evaluation to shape its new strategy. The gap on sustainability of water infrastructures and community-led total sanitation approach, as well as the poor quality of the drinkable water reported by beneficiaries inform USAID on the key elements to strengthen potential future WASH interventions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support Return to Democracy and Rule of Law: A decentralized government model, through the empowerment of local and regional governments, would strengthen the effectiveness and the rule of law in the country. Therefore, the U.S. government will not only support a strong central government but also empower regional and local governments.

Strengthen Democratic Engagement and Respect for Civil and Political Rights in the Malagasy Population:

U.S. assistance will provide support to strengthen NGO in Madagascar in order to ensure that people have a greater say in the decision-making process at all levels. A democracy and governance assessment will help determine the best prioritization of resources.

Restore and Improve Security Sector Engagement and Partnership with the Malagasy Armed Forces:

Given the military's past role in Madagascar's political realm, it is important that the United States government provide support to the Malagasy military to help them shift from an inappropriate executive role to a role that focuses on defense and national protection from external threats, and that refrains from tainting its impartiality by engaging in domestic political rivalries.

Improved Health through Increased use of Targeted Malagasy Health, Nutrition, Water, and Sanitation Services:

U.S. assistance will help improve the health of the Malagasy people, especially women and children, through implementing sustainable programs that deliver essential health services and products with a focus on rural and underserved areas. Resources will support the design and implementation of strategies to promote healthy behaviors and timely healthcare visits. Programs will strengthen public and private service networks to improve access to integrated health information and services. To improve service quality, assistance will provide technical training, and performance monitoring focusing on early diagnosis, treatment or referral.

Improve Performance of the Targeted Agriculture Value Chains: In order to meet the population's primary food needs and reduce malnutrition, FFP will promote technologically sound and dynamic agriculture. FFP programming will use a market-driven approach around value chains to improve the productivity and increase production moving farmers from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

Increase Madagascar's Ability to Plan for and Recover from Natural Disasters: In order to save lives and lessen the impact of recurrent natural shocks affecting the country, the program will promote disaster mitigation and preparedness planning at the community and commune levels. The program will help the population implement activities and promote appropriate actions to save lives in case of a shock hitting the community.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	68,918
Support return to democracy and rule of law	868
Development Assistance	868
2.2 Good Governance	868
Strengthen democratic engagement and respect for civil and political rights in the Malagasy population	800
Development Assistance	800
2.4 Civil Society	800
Restore and improve security sector engagement and partnership with the Malagasy armed forces	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Improved health through increased use of targeted Malagasy health, nutrition, water, and sanitation services	57,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000
3.1 Health	49,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,000
3.1 Health	7,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800
Improve performance of the targeted agriculture value chains	5,700
P.L. 480 Title II	5,700
4.5 Agriculture	4,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200
Increase Madagascar's ability to plan for and recover from natural disasters	4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	4,300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,300

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. assistance in Malawi is to promote a state of sustainable development in which the Government of Malawi (GOM) responds to the demands and needs of its people while exercising regional leadership. One-half of the country's roughly 15 million people live below the poverty line, and nearly the same number consume less than the required number of calories daily, contributing to stunting of nearly one-half of the children under-five years of age. Malawi continues to score low on major health indicators for maternal, infant and under-five years of age mortality and the country faces an estimated 34,000 new HIV infections annually. Eighty-five percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, most as smallholder farmers who rely on rain-fed, subsistence farming that is vulnerable to cyclical droughts. These challenges are compounded by threats from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region. Only 52 percent of children complete primary school, and, of those, only 68 percent pass the primary school exit exam. Even among those that complete and pass the exam, many have not mastered the most basic literacy skills. Despite these challenges, politically the nation remains an African model for peaceful and constitutional leadership change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	196,018	*	201,813	5,795
Development Assistance	51,500	*	33,675	-17,825
Global Health Programs – State	64,180	*	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs – USAID	71,200	*	72,400	1,200
International Military Education and Training	251	*	250	-1
P.L. 480 Title II	8,887	*	7,500	-1,387

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will address underlying structural problems through cross-cutting efforts to enhance the organizational capacity of national institutions and civil society; increase the use of technology and innovation; and strengthen the policy environment.

Social Development Improved

Key Intervention:

- With \$7.0 million in education funds, USAID will continue the expansion of basic education activities to all districts in Malawi. These funds will improve early-grade reading of primary school children and instructional practices of their teachers by: (1) creating reading materials in Chichewa and English; (2) providing textbooks and teaching materials; (3) training and coaching teachers; and (4) involving parents and communities in extracurricular reading activities.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID

will provide \$16.0 million to support the efforts of the GOM to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. U.S. assistance will increase the incomes of 300,000 smallholder farmer households, especially in vulnerable, south-central Malawi, by linking them to improved technologies, processing, and marketing. The programs will focus on commodities with nutritional value and market potential, such as groundnuts, soy beans, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. By diversifying the farming systems of poor households, expanding their use of information and communications technologies for market information, and training farmers to protect against post-harvest losses, farmers will realize higher incomes, and food security will improve. To supplement these efforts, U.S.-funded programs will support extension and nutrition advisory services, as well as access to finance and business development for agriculture-related small- and medium-sized enterprises.

- To achieve greater impact in reducing malnutrition, enhanced diagnosis of acute malnutrition among children under-five years of age, pregnant women and mothers, U.S. assistance will be used to support Food for Peace Title II programs designed to feed the vulnerable, as well as FTF programs designed to increase agriculture incomes.
- Improvements to agricultural policies and building organizational and technical capacity of national and non-state actors underpin the U.S. assistance program. So far, with USAID support, a dozen policies have been analyzed and four policies have been presented for consideration by the Parliament of Malawi or for presidential decree. In FY 2016, USAID expects to analyze an additional 35 policies. An advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security will assist the ministry in meeting its numerous commitments under the G8 New Alliance Cooperation Framework.
- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding of \$6.0 million will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Malawi to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Investments in sustainable landscapes will address drivers of deforestation and support low-emission planning and analysis across multiple sectors, thereby putting core elements of the EC-LEDS partnership between the United States and the GOM into action. These investments will complement ongoing integrated adaptation and biodiversity interventions to build the resiliency of vulnerable communities dependent on fishing for their livelihoods; increase food security by protecting Malawi's most important source of animal protein; and help protect Malawi's unique freshwater biodiversity.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised

Key Interventions:

- With \$3.0 million, USAID will follow-up support provided for Malawi's recent elections by strengthening the capacity of newly elected local councilors in targeted districts on planning, policy-making, and service provision.
- With \$1.7 million, USAID will develop the organizational capacity of non-partisan Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to strengthen their management systems and skills, internal governance, advocacy skills and technical capacity. U.S. assistance will also be used to support several local CSOs to more effectively channel citizens' voices to decision-makers and promote accountability of leaders.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Malawi has made impressive gains in health, but there is still much to be done to reduce infant and maternal mortality, address HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, and increase modern contraceptive use. U.S. foreign assistance programs work with the public and private sectors to expand access to and

improve the quality of interventions at health facilities. Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Malawi will receive \$103.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$1.5 million will be programmed to improve TB case detection and treatment by increasing the TB diagnostic and treatment network in conjunction with scaling-up of antiretroviral therapy sites; increasing Central Reference Laboratory capacity; improving TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive patients that are not infected with TB; and facilitating community-to-facility linkages to improve diagnosis, contact tracing, therapy adherence, and retention in treatment care. U.S. assistance will also fund transport of samples for TB diagnosis as well as existing monitoring and evaluation systems.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to expand proven preventive and treatment interventions to reach 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups in order to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, will invest \$14.5 million to accelerate reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through high-impact interventions, with a particular focus on improving services across a continuum of care for women and children. Interventions to improve child survival will include training in basic emergency obstetric and essential newborn care and expanding immunization coverage.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With \$12.7 million, USAID will expand access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information, particularly in rural and underserved communities, contributing to lower maternal mortality and improved health outcomes for mothers and children. Adolescents will be targeted to reduce teenage pregnancy and reduce exposure to sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV. USAID will procure contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, strengthen FP/RH communications platforms, and support expansion of social franchises.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance will be used to deliver nutrition messages while promoting FTF agricultural interventions. GHI activities on breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and complementary feeding will supplement production of nutritionally higher-value crops, such as groundnuts, soy beans, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes. Other nutrition interventions include fortification of selected processed foods, Title II feeding, and training programs in health facilities to treat acute malnutrition. School textbooks produced with basic education resources will include educational messages to promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Through the IMET program, the United States prepares Malawi Defense Forces (MDF) personnel for senior leadership positions within the military. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment

personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. This exposure engenders a greater understanding within the MDF of the proper role of the military in a democratic society and the importance of regional peace and stability – priorities for the United States and factors that, in turn, support sustained economic development in Malawi.

Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.3 million in U.S. assistance will be used to support continued military professionalization and increase Malawi's capacity through training on defense, military, border security, disaster response, and humanitarian assistance.

P.L. 480 Title II

The Title II program achieves food security and sustainable livelihoods by moving beneficiaries from subsistence to commercial agricultural production while improving their nutritional and health practices. In FY 2014, Title II provided 214,974 chronically food insecure households with integrated support covering maternal and child health and nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, disaster risk reduction and household coping strategies. It made significant contributions to increasing the resiliency of vulnerable communities by training 116,407 farmers (67,288 female and 49,119 male) on short-term agricultural sector productivity.

Social Development Improved

Key Intervention:

- Reduce chronic malnutrition and food insecurity and build resilience of vulnerable households using the “First 1,000 Days Approach: Preventing Chronic Malnutrition,” which targets children's critical first 1,000 days from conception to their second birthday, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. Activities will treat moderately-malnourished children and increase uptake of vitamin A, iron, folic acid and de-worming. Health workers and parents will be trained on improved nutrition through better food preparation and preservation; community management of childhood illnesses; child growth monitoring; and development of kitchen gardens. Activities will also provide links to appropriate FP/RH services and information, as well as improve household and community water, sanitation, and hygiene practices and facilities.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased

Key Intervention:

- Increase availability and access of vulnerable households to diverse and nutritious foods through farm management skills, literacy and numeracy, climate-smart agricultural technologies, natural resource management, and public and private sector extension and advisory services.
- Increase market access and information for vulnerable rural households through links to markets and market information programs, informal savings groups, credit for small- and medium-sized enterprises, and strengthened economic opportunities for women and youth for on- and off-farm income-generating activities.
- Enhance community risk management through support of livelihood-centered disaster risk reduction activities and planning. These activities account for the various gender needs and constraints of communities, promote community-led seed security schemes, assist communities and districts to

establish and manage early warning systems, and use food or cash to support asset creation.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$350.7 million MCC Compact with Malawi was reinstated on June 21, 2012. It aims to expand access to electricity for Malawians and businesses, in so doing, lowers the cost of doing business in Malawi, and increases value-added production. The MCC Compact includes investments in transmission lines to strengthen the country's transmission backbone, distribution system rehabilitation and expansion, and additional generation capacity through the rehabilitation of an existing hydropower plant. It covers equipment and sustainable land management to increase the efficiency and sustainability of hydropower generation. Finally, and critically, it includes capacity building and technical assistance for key power institutions – to restore the commercial viability of the utility, strengthen the energy regulatory authority, and create an enabling environment for greater public and private sector investment in the energy sector. The existence of the Compact is already generating power sector investment interest from donors, such as the World Bank, and from private sector energy producers who are negotiating with the GOM to produce and sell electricity. GCC initiative-funded EC-LEDS programs will explore renewable energy activities to complement the much larger MCC effort. Once the Compact is completed at the end of FY 2018, the benefits from more reliable energy will not only relieve a significant constraint to economic development in Malawi, but will boost results in USAID's programs, especially in health clinics and schools, as well as in private sector investment and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Malawi completed the following monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- **Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) final evaluation:** The WALA program was funded through Title II. The evaluation revealed that the program was successful in preventing under-nutrition and increasing the incomes of vulnerable populations through the care group model and the Village Saving and Loan (VSL) program. Program beneficiaries were able to withstand shocks produced by drought and floods due to a combination of WALA activities, such as VSL, conservation agriculture, watershed management, and irrigation.
- **Malawi USAID/DELIVER activity performance evaluation:** The evaluation assessed the effectiveness of USAID/DELIVER, USAID's principal health supply chain management intervention in Malawi, and identified DELIVER's core strength in operating parallel supply chains in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The activity continues to build local capacity within the Ministry and among private sector partners to eventually assume its functions.
- **Support for Service Delivery - Integration (SSD-I) activity mid-term evaluation:** SSD-I is USAID's flagship health project. It consists of three inter-related activities – health services, health behavior change communication, and health systems strengthening. Findings from this evaluation showed that the project is meeting its indicators and that efficiency, access, quality and use of key essential health package services have increased. However, increasing demands and expansion of coverage has meant the achievement of targets has come at the expense of country ownership and sustainability.
- **Study on Student Repetition and Attrition in Malawi:** This study highlights key factors contributing to student repetition and attrition, which include, among others: student truancy and absenteeism, little time on task, teacher use of abusive language with slow learners and older students, bullying, and teacher ineffectiveness in inspiring learning in students.
- **National Reading Assessment (NRA) 2014:** The intent of the NRA is to allow USAID and the GOM to track progress toward improved quality of education and success in meeting early grade reading

benchmarks. The preliminary survey report revealed that only one percent of pupils in Standard (Grade) One and three percent of pupils in Standard Three are meeting benchmarks in four basic reading tasks: letter name knowledge, syllable recognition, familiar word reading, and unfamiliar word reading.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments, monitoring, and evaluation informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID used the WALA activity's evaluation recommendations in the design of the Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP) and its primary FTF project. Both projects adopted the care group model, and USAID will scale-up its implementation to an additional three districts by 2016.
- The results from the evaluations of SSD-I and DELIVER guided the design of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which will run from 2015 to 2020. Under the new project, USAID will concentrate the majority of health interventions in 10 districts and will increase capacity-building efforts at the local level to ensure sustainability. The project will undertake direct supply chain contracting with local private sector warehouses to strengthen local capacity while ensuring smooth delivery of health supplies.
- The education sector study and assessment provided additional support for the need to scale up USAID Early Grade Reading interventions. Based on the findings, USAID will expand the geographic coverage of the Early Grade Reading Activity to all districts in Malawi by FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Social Development Improved: Expands availability and improves the quality of essential services in health and education in order to improve social development for Malawians. U.S. assistance will implement a range of basic education and health activities that will expand facility- and community-level service delivery and reach an increased proportion of the population. Education assistance will primarily be used to increase the reading skills of students in Standards One to Three. Increasing learning levels will enable Malawi to become less dependent on humanitarian assistance, and children who achieve greater educational outcomes will become adults capable of making positive, productive contributions to their economy and country. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading instruction, expand parental and community engagement in providing reading support, and strengthen the policy environment. GHP funds will be used to improve Malawi's national health indicators by sustaining gains in currently supported districts and saturating high disease-burden areas with priority, evidence-based health interventions that target the most vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will increase access to quality, priority health services, strengthen the performance of health systems and encourage adoption of positive health behaviors among target populations.

Sustainable Livelihoods Increased: Supports Malawians to improve their food, economic, and nutritional security. In a nation of smallholder farmers, this is essential to the achievement of USAID's goal of improving the quality of life for Malawians. Farmers face challenges that hinder agricultural development: deforestation, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, small acreage, and poor support from national institutions. As a result, approximately one in seven Malawians depends on food aid. USAID assistance will address these constraints through sustainable intensification of agricultural production and thereby increase rural incomes, nutritional status, and food security. Complementing these efforts, the Title II DFAP will build resilience of 311,672 of the most vulnerable, food insecure households through the provision of comprehensive support that includes training and extension services in agriculture production; natural resource management; market access, information, and orientation; and disaster risk management.

Citizen Rights and Responsibilities Exercised: Increases civic electoral involvement and strengthens

citizens' participation in decision-making in order to ensure that citizens' rights and responsibilities are exercised. In May 2014, Malawi held its fifth multiparty election since the end of authoritarianism. It was also the nation's first tripartite (President, Parliament and Local Councilors) election since its transition to democracy in 1994. While the elections were marred by irregularities and challenges, they were significant because local representatives were elected for the first time in a decade, thus bringing democracy closer to the people. However, owing to poor education, a still-nascent experience with democracy, and an extremely youthful population, citizens' knowledge of their democratic rights and responsibilities remains relatively weak. U.S. assistance will build a positive working relationship between the newly elected local councilors and citizens' groups in targeted districts that will engage in grassroots advocacy to demand quality services at the local level. Increasing citizens' opportunities for engaging with local government officials and strengthening civil society organizations' activities will cultivate democratic legitimacy and inclusion in local development processes.

Security Services' Multi-mission Capability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Fight Transnational and Terrorism Threats Increased: Seeks to develop the MDF into a professional, apolitical military that can conduct a full range of peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and internal and border security operations. This objective will be achieved by training and mentoring members of the MDF with a view to improve their skills and readiness to carry out international peacekeeping, respect human rights, appreciate U.S. values, and improve logistics and maintenance systems as well as their capacity to identify and apprehend transnational and terror threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		201,813
Social development improved		169,638
Development Assistance		7,000
3.2 Education		7,000
Global Health Programs - State		87,988
3.1 Health		87,988
Global Health Programs - USAID		72,400
3.1 Health		72,400
P.L. 480 Title II		2,250
3.1 Health		1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		750
Sustainable livelihoods increased		27,250
Development Assistance		22,000
4.5 Agriculture		16,000
4.8 Environment		6,000
P.L. 480 Title II		5,250
3.1 Health		1,750
4.5 Agriculture		3,500
Citizens' rights and responsibilities exercised		4,675

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Development Assistance		4,675
2.2 Good Governance		3,000
2.4 Civil Society		1,675
Security services' multi-mission capability to conduct peacekeeping and fight transnational and terrorism threats increased		250
International Military Education and Training		250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		250

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the 2012 coup d'état and the subsequent 2013 election of a new president and national assembly, Mali continues to rebuild its social, economic, and governance institutions. The new government has made national reconciliation a top priority and donors are re-engaging with the country. In spite of these positive changes, security challenges remain in the north, socio-economic indicators are poor throughout the country, and government institutions are fragile. It is within this context that U.S. assistance will help Malians secure a democratic, resilient, and prosperous future. Programs will increase access to education and health services, improve nutrition and sanitation, strengthen food security, and facilitate inclusive economic growth. Key U.S. interests in Mali include: promoting the restoration of a stable democracy and improved governance; promoting regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers who seek to exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel; reducing chronic vulnerability by improving social services; increasing livelihood opportunities; and encouraging economic growth through sustainable development and increased U.S. economic investment. Mali is also a Relief-to-Development Transition (R2DT) Focus Country. Funding to fulfill this objective is being requested from the following sectors: conflict mitigation and reconciliation, health, education, and agriculture.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	135,423	*	118,395	-17,028
Development Assistance	53,210	*	49,265	-3,945
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	*	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	*	10,000	-10,244
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	*	-	-2,720

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	135,423	*	118,395	-17,028
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	*	2,941	441
Development Assistance	2,500	*	2,941	441
Other	132,923	*	115,454	-17,469
Development Assistance	50,710	*	46,324	-4,386

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	*	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	*	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	*	10,000	-10,244
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	*	-	-2,720

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will support programs in peace and security, good governance, civil society, rule of law and human rights that promote the restoration of a stable democracy, re-establish confidence between the Government of Mali (GOM) and its people, promote tolerance among various ethnicities, and strengthen regional security by combating terrorists and narco-traffickers who seek to exploit ungoverned spaces in the Sahel. Economic and agricultural assistance will increase farmer incomes, generate employment, expand access to clean water, improve sanitation practices, and ensure that local populations are better prepared to resist and recover from climatic shocks. Assistance will also increase access to educational and health services.

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- \$6.0 million of assistance will strengthen the link between the citizens and the GOM by building systems that ensure transparent financial flows to the sub-national level and public participation in the resource planning, allocation, and execution process.
- Rule of Law activities and improved public service delivery will support legal rights awareness and assistance to underserved populations, provide targeted reforms in the judiciary to combat corruption and increase transparency, and increase the capacity of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Programs will champion Mali's decentralization efforts to bolster good governance and civic participation across multiple sectors, thus strengthening the public delivery of health and education services and fostering economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector, to boost incomes, nutrition, and employment.
- Assistance will enable greater involvement of the citizenry in their own governance, particularly at the sub-national level, to better ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable communities are addressed, increasing their ability to reduce and manage risks, and break their dependency on humanitarian aid.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding of \$2.0 million will be used to strengthen the advocacy and monitoring capacity of Malian civil society organizations (CSO) to perform meaningful watchdog functions regarding the use of public resources and to protect human rights and cement national reconciliation.

Malians Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.9 million in funding will be programmed to strengthen traditional messages supporting tolerance and non-violent forms of debate.
- U.S. assistance will help local leaders and community organizations promote national reconciliation and peaceful conflict resolution, establish shared development priorities, and encourage citizen participation in their achievement.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.0 million will be used to expand social marketing networks to expand point-of-use water treatment and behavior change communications that promote the use of safe drinking water in targeted geographic zones.
- An additional \$0.5 million would be invested in low-cost, community-led total sanitation approaches to increase access to household latrines, promote hand-washing with soap, and improve community-level sanitation in selected intervention geographic zones.

Children Have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-building Opportunities

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.9 million is requested to increase opportunities for equitable access to quality basic education in Mali. Programs will continue to improve the reading skills of 500,000 Malian students in first through third grades by delivering high-quality pre-service and in-service teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, and providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials.
- Activities will engage communities in children's reading and teacher training for greater accountability and better learning outcomes, as well as employ information communication technology as a tool for improving reading skills.
- Programs will provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 70,000 children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing functional, safe, and accessible schools and learning spaces, conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials, psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers, and life skills training for youth.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$25.0 million to support the efforts of the GOM to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID will continue to support key value chain interventions—rice, millet, sorghum, and livestock—to help farmers improve production, processing, and marketing of goods. This will be accomplished through an aggressive promotion and scale-up of technologies in agriculture and agroforestry that promote soil and water conservation, and improve yields and unique market opportunities.
- U.S. assistance will promote small, private enterprise development and employment generation by

increasing access to credit to purchase agricultural inputs and processing equipment, facilitating contracts between producers and processors of agricultural commodities, and improving market information systems.

- \$3.0 million of Global Climate Change Initiative Adaptation funds will be used to improve the national weather service's ability to provide accurate weather predictions to Malian society and build the capacity of Malian agricultural producers and institutions to effectively use climate information in decision-making and adaptation to climate change.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Mali continues to face serious challenges in the health sector, with some of the world's worst health indicators. Nearly all health facilities in northern Mali were destroyed in 2012 and have yet to be repaired, and internally displaced persons (IDP) and war injuries have overtaxed the already weak health system in the south. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding will continue to improve health service delivery at the community and health facility levels, and will strengthen key health systems throughout the country. Assistance provided through GHP accounts will also allow successful pilot interventions to be expanded, achieving greater impact on national health indicators. Despite a relatively low rate of HIV-infection among the general population, studies show much higher HIV-prevalence among key populations. U.S. assistance supports these key populations' rights and their access to basic health services such as HIV counseling, screening and treatment.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Mali will receive \$4.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$25.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 75 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$13.7 million in U.S. assistance will be used to continue to improve the overall quality and accessibility of key high-impact health interventions. These include essential newborn care, immunization, prevention, and/or treatment of diarrhea and respiratory illnesses, nutrition and hygiene programs, antenatal care, birth preparedness, fistula prevention and care, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. Funds will be used to increase access to products and services using social marketing techniques, private sector providers working at public sector delivery points, and community health workers who provide services at the village and household levels.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$11.0 million will be used to increase community-level access to high-quality, voluntary FP/RH information and services, with an emphasis on long-acting methods and postpartum services in conformance with Malian health priorities. Assistance will continue to build institutional capacity and FP/RH outreach to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and also reduce maternal and child mortality and the occurrence of fistula.

- Nutrition: \$4.2 million will be used to scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity of pregnant women and children from conception to two years of age. Activities will focus on infant and young child feeding, improved screening efforts, safe water and hygiene practices, and distribution of micronutrient supplements.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program provides training to students and presents democratic alternatives to key foreign military and civilian leaders. The program has sponsored Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers since 1985. The March 2012 coup and the abject failure of the Malian army to respond to the crisis in the North highlighted an urgent need for reform of the Malian military. Programs funded through this account will foster stronger military-to-military relations and expose Malian students to U.S. military procedures and the manner in which our military functions under civilian control.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will fund exchanges at the War College and the Command and General Staff College to provide a professional military education which offers strategic level instruction and promotes respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthens civil-military relationships, and enhances senior leadership management skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction program responds to security threats and risks to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance; excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons; man-portable air defense systems; and ammunition.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million will be used to develop an Explosive Ordinance Disposal program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

P.L. 480 Title II

Mali has historically suffered from chronic food insecurity due primarily to droughts and pests in the North and floods in the South. The recent political insecurity and instability has displaced populations and further aggravated the need for food and other types of humanitarian assistance. Child malnutrition is particularly severe in Mali, with stunting present in 38 percent of children under five years old. The combined effects of chronic malnutrition, poverty, conflict, and climatic risks have severely hampered the ability of Malians to quickly respond to, and recover from, periodic climatic or economic shocks. Food for Peace assistance will target the most vulnerable and augment the ability of local populations to resist and recover from these climate shocks on their own.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands

Key Intervention:

- \$10.0 million will fund activities that build the resilience of poor communities by significantly improving their food security, nutritional intake, and income security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014, including:

- USAID conducted an assessment of Mali's Health Management Information System (HIMS) that revealed critical weaknesses in the system, inhibiting the government's ability to provide healthcare to its own people.
- A field visit was conducted in order to study the country's bilingual reading curriculum and learning materials. It allowed the education team to have a greater understanding of the issues around reading instruction in a local language or French and adjust its strategy. Additionally, an analysis of statistical data from the Ministry of Education on teachers, number of classrooms, and students was crucial in fine-tuning estimated targets, and thus the budgets for future instruments.
- Two joint assessments were conducted by USAID/Mali and USAID/Washington of the country's current political environment to inform the design of future democracy and governance interventions. The findings of the assessment have and will continue to be incorporated into the design of new projects.
- In FY 2014, a review of USAID's prior agricultural value chain project was conducted, resulting in a recommendation to more clearly define desired targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The health program will fund a mechanism to develop and implement a plan for improving the country's Health Information Management System.
- The education program continues to incorporate the information and data collected through its field visits into all future project design and budget decisions.
- Based on findings of two joint assessments, USAID modified an existing elections and political processes cooperative agreement to include more civic education, selected anti-corruption activities, and training for newly elected officials at the sub-national level.
- The agricultural program will ensure the inclusion of precise target data from the technical proposal directly into procurement documents.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strong Democratic Institutions Incorporate Democratic Opposition Voices and Gender/Ethnic Diversity to National Debates, and Enhance Rule of Law: The lack of effective democratic opposition is often cited as a contributing factor to the 2012 coup d'état and ensuring diversity in Mali's democratic institutions will be critical for maintaining stability. U.S. assistance will help Mali strengthen its democratic institutions by incorporating opposition viewpoints and reinforcing the rule of law. Programs will support the professional development of journalists, particularly youth and women; empower political groups that promote gender equity in government; encourage women's participation in municipal, legislative, and presidential elections; and increase the ability of political parties to represent citizens' concerns.

Malian Civil Society is an Active, Critical, and Constructive Partner with Government, Promoting Fundamental Rights and Liberties: Coming out of the post-coup environment, many human rights abuses remain unresolved and enforcement of laws defending human rights and civil liberties is weak. Civil society must play a critical role in reestablishing the social contract between the government and its citizens. U.S. assistance programs will advocate for the adoption and enforcement of a comprehensive

anti-slavery law, strengthen government's responsiveness to human rights issues identified by CSOs, and help implement a system for CSOs to report human rights violations to the government.

Mali has Strong and Effective Civilian Control Over its Military and Security Forces and Better Control of its Borders: The development of an accountable, professional, effective, and self-sustaining Malian military is essential for denying terrorist groups a safe haven in Mali. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance programs will promote the professionalization of members of the Malian Armed Forces through the IMET program. This training will help develop professional, apolitical security and military forces grounded in strong institutions that respect the rule of law and civilian authority over the security sector. As a result of these trainings, the military's capacity to conduct border operations to counter illegal trafficking, build better cooperation with regional partners on counter-terrorism operations, and ultimately build civilian trust in the Malian military, will be improved. NADR funds will allow for the development of a program to dispose of conventional weapons of war.

Maliens Address Key Factors in Sustainable National Reconciliation and Resist Violent Extremism: Providing Malians with the tools necessary to counter violent extremist messages is necessary to protect U.S. interests and to foster the development of a democratic society capable of advancing the interests of Malians. Programs will increase positive dialogue among religious leaders and the communities they serve, promote inter-community dialogue by engaging with the GOM, CSOs, local community leaders, and traditional leaders, and promote the reintegration of former combatants by providing vocational and viable economic opportunities. Assistance will empower traditional leaders, journalists, and civil society to speak out against messages put forth by extremist groups. Programs will also facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and IDP to the north, dispose of conventional weapons of war, and promote the reintegration of former combatants by providing vocational and viable economic opportunities.

Healthy Behaviors and Use of High-impact Health Services Bring Sustained Health Improvements and Stronger Service Delivery: Good health is essential to improved productivity, higher incomes, and poverty reduction in Mali. Programs will continue to build upon recent successes in the fight against infant, under-five, and maternal mortality and morbidity. In the next five years, U.S. assistance programs will aim to reduce infant mortality by 25 percent, and reduce maternal mortality and under-five mortality by 30 percent. Additionally, HIV prevalence remains high among key populations. U.S. assistance to the health sector will increase the number and improve the quality of clinics, and deliver an integrated package of essential health services for HIV/AIDS, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning, water sanitation and nutrition. U.S. assistance will support mass media communication campaigns; improve national-level health policy formulation, research, and drug security; increase citizens' demand for quality health services; and improve knowledge of preventive healthy behaviors among individuals, households, and communities.

Children have Equitable Access to Quality Education and Capacity-building Opportunities: There have been recent successes in the education sector, most notably the rise in child enrollment in primary school from 59 percent in 2000 to 83 percent in the 2011-2012 school year. Unfortunately, Malians have not seen an improvement in the quality of instruction, and basic literacy and life skills are essential if Mali's youth are to find gainful employment and expanded economic opportunity. Programs will continue to improve the reading skills of 500,000 Malian students in the first through third grades by delivering teacher training to over 12,000 teachers, and providing innovative and affordable high-quality, evidence-based reading materials. Programs will also provide opportunities for equitable access to education to 70,000 children and youth in conflict-affected areas by providing functional, safe, and accessible schools and learning spaces, conflict and gender-sensitive learning materials, psychosocial support to conflict-affected students and teachers, and life skills training for youth.

Poverty and Malnutrition are Sustainably Reduced and the Formal Economy Expands: With over 80 percent of the Malian population dependent on agriculture, which is predominantly rain-fed, many Malians are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Humanitarian and development assistance will augment the ability of local populations and environments to resist and recover from these climate-change shocks on their own. As rainfall becomes more unpredictable and variable, traditional agricultural crop calendars and indicators may no longer be effective or appropriate. To ensure that recent agriculture and food security gains are not reversed, U.S. investments will help Mali adapt to the impacts of climate change through improved weather information systems and the adoption of adaptive practices.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	118,395
Strong democratic institutions incorporate democratic opposition voices and gender/ethnic diversity to national debates, and enhance rule of law	5,942
Development Assistance	5,942
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,942
Malian civil society is an active, critical, and constructive partner with government, promoting fundamental rights and liberties	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Mali has strong and effective civilian control over its military and security forces and better control of its borders	780
International Military Education and Training	280
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Malians address key factors in sustainable national reconciliation and resist violent extremism	2,941
Development Assistance	2,941
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,941
Healthy behaviors and use of high-impact health services bring sustained health improvements and stronger service delivery	59,791
Development Assistance	1,441
3.1 Health	1,441
Global Health Programs - State	1,500
3.1 Health	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,850
3.1 Health	56,850
Children have equitable access to a quality education and capacity-building opportunities	8,941
Development Assistance	8,941
3.2 Education	8,941

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Poverty and malnutrition are sustainably reduced and the formal economy expands		38,000
Development Assistance		28,000
4.5 Agriculture		25,000
4.8 Environment		3,000
P.L. 480 Title II		10,000
3.1 Health		4,000
4.5 Agriculture		2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity		3,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		1,000

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mauritania is to support the country's development as an accountable and democratic state that is capable of countering violent extremism and maintaining a professional military that respects human rights and international norms. With high levels of unemployment and food insecurity, Mauritania continues to rank as one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 155th out of 186 countries on the 2013 United Nations Human Development Index. With limited employment and few meaningful educational opportunities, the country's political and socio-economic situation is fragile, leaving large segments of the population vulnerable to recruitment by extremist organizations. To address these complex challenges, U.S. assistance focuses on enhancing the quality and availability of educational and professional opportunities for vulnerable youth, and working with the Government of Mauritania, an active participant in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), to delegitimize extremist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to political violence. In addition, U.S. assistance seeks to improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles and increase the professionalism of Mauritania's security forces, thereby supporting the Government of Mauritania's ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism efforts in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,313	*	2,384	-2,929
Development Assistance	-	*	1,584	1,584
International Military Education and Training	300	*	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	*	-	-5,013

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,313	*	2,384	-2,929
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	1,584	1,584
Development Assistance	-	*	1,584	1,584
Other	5,313	*	800	-4,513
International Military Education and Training	300	*	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	*	-	-5,013

Development Assistance (DA)

In partnership with the Mauritanian government, U.S. assistance seeks to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote socially productive alternatives to extremist-inspired violence for at-risk populations throughout Mauritania. FY 2016 resources will strengthen Mauritania's capacity to promote constructive alternatives to extremism through productive engagement with at-risk populations. DA resources will focus on ensuring that historically marginalized and under-educated populations are presented with positive opportunities for education, employment, and civic engagement.

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- \$1.6 million in FY 2016 DA resources will be programmed through the TSCTP to delegitimize terrorist ideology and promote constructive alternatives to political violence, through expanded opportunities for employment and education, and increased citizen participation on issues of governance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET programs also provide English language training to improve military forces interoperability and facilitate participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners

Key Interventions:

- \$0.3 million in FY 2016 IMET funds will be used to complement existing efforts of U.S. and other international partners to build effective defense institutions, professionalize the Armed Forces of Mauritania, and promote security for the government and people of Mauritania, particularly by countering terrorist threats. Building Partner Capacity and TSCTP programs are in place and focused on Mauritania's counter terrorism forces.
- In FY 2016, IMET will fund positions at U.S. basic officer training courses, staff colleges, and training of English language instructors – English being an essential prerequisite for Mauritanian participation in the vast majority of other training. Expanded-IMET requirements will address issues relevant to the Ministry of Health.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will improve Mauritanian ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its Physical Security and Stockpile Management capability. This funding will allow physical security improvements to commence while supporting continuing stockpile training and reduction. These activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Mauritania.

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million in NADR-CWD assistance to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to

Mauritania's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and are planned for FY 2015:

- The USAID country program manager has conducted regular site visits at all of the targeted technical and vocational training centers. Site visits are closely coordinated with the Government of Mauritania, and include discussions on programmatic implementation, results, and future shifts in programming to address current needs.
- USAID/Senegal staff has also participated in site visits in Mauritania, primarily to revisit concerns related to public financial management and future plans for programming.
- USAID is currently planning an assessment of violent extremism which will guide the development of programs in the FY 2015/FY 2016 timeframe. This assessment will evaluate the current TSCTP-funded program and its impact on the choices being made by vulnerable youth. The assessment will also look at countering violent extremism activities being implemented elsewhere in the region, to assess their potential applicability to Mauritania. Several evaluations were conducted in 2014 that focused on non-education aspects of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership.
- An evaluation by the Dexis Consulting Group in April 2014, ("TSCTP Evaluative Study") focused on activities undertaken by the Public Diplomacy section of the U.S. Embassy. However, the feedback provided on the difficulties of establishing meaningful performance indicators provided some useful input to efforts to establish indicators for the vocational education program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID regularly integrates the insight gained from ongoing programmatic monitoring in Mauritania into discussions on strategic direction and future programmatic needs.
- Discussions with Mauritanian government personnel during monitoring visits has led to improved mutual understanding of the DA-funded program's objectives and reporting expectations. For instance, bilateral implementation letters are now required to have detailed budgets included in order to more clearly outline programmatic expectations and the definition of success on program deliverables.

Analysis of previously achieved deliverables through ongoing programmatic monitoring has informed the FY 2016 budget request level. For instance, a more thorough understanding of the actual costs associated with implementing a government-to-government project (refurbishing technical and vocational education training centers and the provision of equipment and staffing) in Mauritania led to the current DA request level, which is required to adequately fund a meaningful follow-on project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritania Effectively Counters Regional Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and Maintains the Security of its Borders against Infiltration by Transnational Criminal Organizations: Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb's presence in Mauritania and along its northern and eastern borders presents a range of challenges to the country's security. The Mauritanian Government has been receptive to U.S. assistance on counterterrorism and border security, which provides an opening to facilitate positive impact on a range of U.S. government initiatives in the country, such as building the capacity of security institutions to detain suspected criminals and bring them to justice. U.S. assistance in FY 2016 will work to counter

the influence of regional terrorist and violent extremist groups by promoting constructive engagement between citizens and the Government of Mauritania and enhancing opportunities for historically marginalized groups throughout Mauritanian society.

Mauritania Deepens Security Cooperation with Regional Partners: Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,384
Mauritania effectively counters regional terrorist and violent extremist groups and maintains the security of its borders against infiltration by transnational criminal organizations	2,084
Development Assistance	1,584
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,584
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Mauritania deepens security cooperation with regional partners	300
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Mauritius are priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance in Mauritius focuses on strengthening the country's coastal and maritime security capabilities. As one of the few countries with the legal capacity to accept and prosecute piracy cases, Mauritius can play an important role in U.S. counter-piracy efforts in the region. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on training mid-level Mauritian government officers on maritime security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	204	*	150	-54
International Military Education and Training	204	*	150	-54

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Mauritian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing opportunities for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focusing on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$0.1 million will support the training of Mauritian military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general, and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Piracy has harmed the Mauritian economy as a result of its negative impact on commercial shipping and tourism. Currently, Mauritius lacks the personnel and equipment to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. Both countries rely heavily on third nation support to patrol their waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		150
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The main goal of U.S. assistance is to promote a more prosperous, democratic and stable Mozambique. Although Mozambique is near the bottom of the Human Development Index, it boasts consistently high economic growth rates. U.S. assistance supports the country in leveraging these emerging opportunities to achieve inclusive socio-economic development and improve the quality of life for all Mozambicans, particularly the poor, underserved, and marginalized. This assistance will continue to promote an integrated approach that addresses short- and long-term social, economic, and health constraints. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance combats serious health threats, increases the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, and improves educational outcomes as fundamental pre-requisites for national development. Given the urgency created by the anticipated boom in Mozambique's natural resource sector, U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable and inclusive economic development, sound agribusiness practices, the preservation of national biodiversity, and investments to adapt to climate change. The United States will continue to collaborate with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) to combat trafficking in wildlife and illegal fishing. The United States will continue to work across all programs to improve oversight, transparency, and civic involvement in governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	402,356	*	409,145	6,789
Development Assistance	57,000	*	42,374	-14,626
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	*	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	*	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	*	-	-1,525

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	402,356	*	409,145	6,789
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,500	*	1,366	-134
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,366	-134
Other	400,856	*	407,779	6,923
Development Assistance	55,500	*	41,008	-14,492
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	*	298,301	24,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	*	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	*	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	*	-	-1,525

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support: the development of civil society organizations (CSO), public transparency and accountability, access to clean water, improved sanitation, enhanced basic education outcomes, improved nutritional status of rural populations, higher agriculture-sector incomes, and improved environmental protection of biodiversity and of populations vulnerable to climate change. Assistance will further leverage public-private partnerships to foster economic growth and environmental conservation.

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Funding of \$2.5 million will increase citizen access to information by strengthening the media through the development of journalists, media companies, and radio stations. Recognizing the essential role media plays in assisting civil society and individuals in holding the government accountable, this activity will focus on improving independent media's ability to inform citizens about key issues, represent citizen interests, and become more financially sustainable.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support Mozambican CSOs that combat corruption, engage in policy analysis and advocacy, and facilitate greater citizen participation in governance processes, including attention focused on extractive industry management and transparency. Activities will focus on civic mobilization and advocacy, as well as multi-stakeholder dialogue and government engagement.
- FY 2016 assistance of \$2.0 million will be used to strengthen the institutional capacity of the GRM Attorney General's Office (AGO) to effectively implement recently-approved anti-corruption laws and other key reforms to increase government accountability. This activity will build upon past successes in fortifying AGO internal management systems and educating prosecutors on key legal issues.
- Assistance of \$0.5 million will fund policy analysis concerning freedom of the press, anti-corruption, transparency, and the extractive industries. This activity will inform Mozambican state and non-state actors, as well as the U.S. Mission, on current and prospective policies.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$22.5 million to work with the GRM to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including promoting policies that encourage private investment, advancing economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining economic growth, especially in agriculture. Programs will work directly with smallholder farmers and with private sector agribusinesses to develop sustainable, market-driven growth in selected value chains. Agriculture programming will be closely integrated with nutrition and Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene

(WASH) interventions to reduce poverty and malnutrition in Mozambique. Activities will also address key policy constraints to agriculture-led structural economic transformation.

- **Global Climate Change (GCC):** \$4.0 million will support climate change adaptation activities in Mozambique, a country with a majority of its population centers located on the coast, and a long history of frequent cyclones, flooding, and drought. GCC programming will include activities that focus on both “green engineering” solutions such as rehabilitating natural coastal protective areas and “soft engineering” such as working with the GRM to rezone the most vulnerable areas. Community outreach and education as well as GRM capacity development will also be included to strengthen vulnerable cities’ ability to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- **Biodiversity:** \$1.4 million will fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Lake Niassa Reserve, and Niassa Reserve to protect endangered wildlife in three of Mozambique’s critical habitats and emerging tourist attractions. Assistance will focus on addressing wildlife trafficking, increasing the policy development capacity of GRM agencies responsible for the management of protected areas, improving the management of selected protected areas, and increasing community economic activities that align with conservation efforts.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training

Key Intervention:

- **Basic Education:** \$4.3 million will be used to train teachers and school directors to improve reading outcomes and school management for students in grades one, two and three. \$1.0 million will support local CSOs to advocate for quality education, safe schools, and improved school leadership and management.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved

Key Intervention:

- **Water and Sanitation:** \$1.2 million will promote the adoption of key behaviors to improve overall hygiene such as safe drinking water management (including the collection, transport, treatment, and safe storage of drinking water), hand washing, safe disposal of feces including household construction and use of affordable latrines, and proper storage and handling of food to prevent contamination. Behavior change messaging for water, sanitation and nutrition will be closely coordinated to contribute to improved nutrition outcomes. Efforts will also focus on increasing access to multiple-use water services and basic sanitation. Activities will include promoting water treatment methods, increased representation of women’s interests in watershed management, linking communities to water purifier retailers, and targeted hygiene and latrine-use educational campaigns.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as high maternal and newborn mortality, have resulted in an extremely low life expectancy of just 50 years for Mozambicans. Even within this context, Mozambique has seen important gains in health sector priority areas over the years. For example, Mozambique has achieved Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4, under-five years of age mortality of 97 deaths per 1,000 live births, significantly ahead of the 2015 MDG goal of 108 deaths per 1,000 live births. While the rate of maternal mortality remains high at 408 deaths per 100,000 live births, numbers for pre-natal care and births assisted by a skilled attendant have risen sharply. U.S. assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. More specifically, resources will focus on reducing maternal mortality by increasing health services available before, during, and after pregnancy. U.S. assistance will also

concentrate on the cross-cutting issue of health system strengthening, enabling the country to manage limited health resources more effectively and efficiently, while improving the quality of services available to its citizenry.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Mozambique will receive \$298.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$5.0 million will support activities to increase the case detection rate through expansion and enhancement of community-based directly observed therapy activities as well as interventions to address multidrug-resistant TB. Assistance will also be used for expanding TB culture and drug sensitivity testing and to link TB activities to HIV activities.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions under the four pillars of PMI toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** \$16.0 million will be used to improve health facilities' abilities to expand evidence-based, high-impact delivery services to reduce maternal mortality such as emergency obstetric care and scaling-up high impact interventions (antenatal care, care for normal delivery, three post-natal care visits and post-partum family planning). Assistance will also include community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality and provide needed services for the critical 1,000 days between a child's birth and second birthday.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** \$13.0 million will be used to procure long-acting contraceptives such as intrauterine devices and implants as well as improve access to a variety of voluntary FP/RH services through community outreach and facility-based interventions.
- **Nutrition:** \$5.1 million will be used for community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring and promotion as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. A portion of these funds will be used for a nutrition challenge fund that will allow agribusinesses and food processors to introduce new, innovative, nutritious products for household consumption.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Mozambican army, navy and air force are severely underfunded and under-resourced to effectively patrol Mozambique's 1,535 mile coastline and maintain border security with six countries. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.4 million will support professionalization of the Mozambican military with a focus on senior professional military education and English language proficiency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Past FTF programming in four separate awards underwent individual performance evaluations.
- USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) program went through a mid-term evaluation.
- An impact evaluation of the major education project continued into its third year, with an independent contractor monitoring reading achievement in both intervention and control groups.
- One of the major community-based health projects underwent a midterm evaluation of integrated health programming in the provinces of Nampula and Zambezia.
- USAID conducted regular (semi-annual) portfolio reviews of all activities to monitor performance and financial expenditures.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Mozambique informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The results of evaluations conducted of awards under past FTF programming were used in the design of USAID's new flagship FTF award "SAFRA" (Portuguese for "Harvest"), which is currently under procurement.
- As a result of the mid-term evaluation, modifications were made to the DCA program to streamline the credit application process and more closely monitor and address obstacles encountered by female applicants to increase the number of women acquiring credit.
- The early grade reading impact evaluation demonstrated with greater precision which activities have the most impact on students' reading success. Based upon very positive results so far, the Mission is working on more cost-effective designs to expand the activity. This could more than triple the number of students who are reached through this activity.
- An evaluation of integrated programming attempted to measure the effectiveness of integrating support across the spectrum of health needs. It concluded that more data, including closer monitoring of programmatic expenditures, was required to reach conclusions on effectiveness. As a result, a mid-term evaluation is planned to study the integration of clean water, sanitation, nutrition and agriculture interventions in an upcoming implementation mechanism.
- While the information gathered through these evaluations was valuable, the process for procuring individual evaluation contracts was time-consuming and the quality was somewhat uneven. Based on this, USAID created an evaluation contract mechanism to better control quality and efficiency of future evaluations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Governance of Mozambican Institutions Strengthened: To strengthen democratic governance of Mozambican institutions, U.S. assistance will work to increase the capacity of CSOs advocating for accountability and better governance, as well as citizen access to quality information from a more diverse, effective and independent media. Assistance also will strengthen government institutions that combat corruption and promote accountability.

Resilient, Broad-based Economic Growth Accelerated: U.S. assistance will address specific areas of intervention: growth in the agriculture sector, which includes the vast majority of livelihoods; an improved business enabling environment; protection of natural resources; and strengthening of bilateral trade and investment.

Labor Quality Improved through Education and Training: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes. These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in education, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Health Status of Targeted Population Groups Improved: U.S. assistance in this area will focus on a range of national health needs, including: improving the care, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS; reducing mortality due to malaria; improving health outcomes related to maternal and child health; increasing access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation; and increasing knowledge and use of family planning methods to improve reproductive health. These activities will seek greater engagement of the GRM, civil society, and communities in health services, increasing transparency and raising accountability among a range of public actors.

Enhanced Capability to Address Transnational Threats and to Provide Accountable Domestic Security: IMET funds will support professionalization training courses that will enhance regional maritime domain awareness and security efforts by improving the Mozambican military's capacity to control ungoverned spaces, particularly maritime, and support GRM efforts to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		409,145
Democratic governance of Mozambican institutions strengthened		8,000
Development Assistance		8,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		1,500
2.2 Good Governance		2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		1,500
2.4 Civil Society		3,000
Enhanced capability to address transnational threats and to provide accountable domestic security		370
International Military Education and Training		370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		370
Resilient, broad-based economic growth accelerated		27,866
Development Assistance		27,866
4.5 Agriculture		22,500
4.8 Environment		5,366
Labor quality improved through education and training		5,339
Development Assistance		5,339
3.2 Education		5,339
Health status of targeted population groups improved		367,570
Development Assistance		1,169
3.1 Health		1,169

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - State		298,301
3.1 Health		298,301
Global Health Programs - USAID		68,100
3.1 Health		68,100

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Namibia continues to enjoy political stability and steady economic growth 24 years after independence, with an average annual income classifying it as an upper middle-income country and periodic achievement of significant democratic milestones. Namibia held national elections in November 2014 to elect both the President and the National Assembly; the outcomes of the elections were peaceful and democratic. Namibia nonetheless faces daunting development challenges that could prevent it from reaching its full potential. These challenges include one of the highest levels of income disparity worldwide, a poorly performing education system, a high unemployment rate, an estimated 14 percent HIV prevalence rate, and a high co-infection rate of tuberculosis (TB). The United States will continue to work closely with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to further formalize the relationship by developing sustainable institutions to promote economic growth, democracy, governance, and education, and to fortify peace and security. Many of these efforts will require greater participation and outreach to people living in Namibia's vast rural areas, which lag far behind the capital in terms of development, access to resources, information, quality education, and income.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,580	*	43,663	20,083
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	*	43,513	20,053
International Military Education and Training	120	*	150	30

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While the long-term prospects are encouraging, HIV/AIDS continues to tax Namibian society, budgets and healthcare systems. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is mature, generalized, and mainly driven by heterosexual and mother-to-child transmission. In 2013/14, HIV prevalence among the general population, adults aged 15-49 years, was estimated at 14 percent, while new infections are projected to be around 5,163 per year, with approximately 220,000 people living with HIV out of a national population of 2.3 million (2013 World Bank estimate). The 2012 HIV Sentinel Survey in Namibia reported HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) was 18.2 percent, a decline from the peak ANC prevalence estimate of 22 percent reported in 2002. There are large discrepancies in HIV prevalence between regions, with the highest rates for both women and men in Zambezi (30.9 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively), and the lowest rates for women in Omaheke (6.9 percent) and men in Ohangwena (6.6 percent). Tuberculosis (TB) is a major contributor to HIV-related mortality. With a TB notification rate of 598 cases per 100,000 population (of which 50 percent are co-infected with HIV), Namibia faces one of the largest TB burdens in the world.

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Namibia receives President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding and is designated a Country Health Partnership (CHP) pilot country. The CHP serves as a process for joint planning and decision-making, including the key principles of utilizing and reinforcing existing governance bodies mandated in the GRN's National Coordination Framework for the

Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Response in Namibia 2013-2017, and a renewed focus on accountability. Ongoing collaboration between the U.S. government and the GRN will allow PEPFAR to play an active role in operational planning of the national HIV response and to protect the gains made over the last decade in combating HIV in Namibia. The U.S. government will support the GRN's achievement of an AIDS-free generation by directing assistance to evidence-based interventions to reduce new HIV infections and scale-up antiretroviral treatment strategically. U.S. government assistance will be prioritized toward regions with the highest HIV prevalence and case burden and gaps in HIV service coverage for vulnerable populations, especially among young girls and women, taking into consideration key drivers of the HIV epidemic, i.e. the low uptake of HIV services among men. U.S. government assistance will also improve strategies for monitoring the national HIV response and strengthen the assessment of resource allocation and utilization. Additional efforts to monitor access, quality and outcomes of HIV/AIDS prevention, and care and treatment will be implemented.

Increased Government and Civil Capacity to Manage, Coordinate, and Finance Health and Social Sectors Through Improved Systems

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Namibia will receive \$43.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2016 International Military Education and Training (IMET) resources will support efforts to strengthen the U.S. government's ongoing military cooperation with the GRN, through support to the Namibia Defense Force (NDF), as it transforms from a threat-based to a capabilities-based military that is responsive to the nation's emerging security needs. The NDF remains committed to the goal of participation in peacekeeping operations within the context of the Southern African Development Community to ensure the collective security of the southern Africa region.

U.S. government support for the Namibian military is focused on improving the Namibian Defense Force's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force. To strengthen sound leadership principles, U.S. security assistance programs such as IMET provide Namibian military leaders with the professional and specialized training they need to support the Namibian military.

The focus for U.S.-Namibian bilateral military relations is exposure to U.S.-based leadership training for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCO) that will ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures. All training provided under the proposed IMET program will have a leadership component to reinforce the fundamental principles of professional leadership, and provide the foundation for leaders to make positive decisions independently during fluid situations.

Improved Quality of and Access to Education

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million for U.S.-based professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs. This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures. English language training program support for the NDF will also be provided.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The five-year MCC compact which began in 2009 ended in September 2014.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, Namibia conducted monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure that program goals are tracked appropriately. This will allow U.S. government funding to be used more towards scale-up of transition activities.

USAID conducted one program evaluation and assessment during FY 2014 to inform strategic responses for addressing HIV prevention through social and behavior change communication (SBCC) among adult women. This included an evaluation of the HIV Prevention Among Adult Women in Namibia project. Along with this evaluation, program reviews were conducted to assess partner performance to inform FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget planning decisions.

In FY 2015, USAID will undertake additional evaluations to review the gains made by U.S. government investments in behavior change, communication/education and prevention with key populations, linking them to HIV care. The findings and recommendations of these proposed evaluations will be used to plan and influence future program direction for the reduced spread and mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS through a comprehensive and integrated community based response.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are contributing to the NDF's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements. The level of capacity is expected to increase in FY 2015 with the professional training for military personnel, focusing on officers and NCOs. This will enable the NDF to rewrite NCO training doctrines and allow follow-on U.S. government funding to ground the NDF training establishment in best practices and procedures.

USAID conducted an evaluation of the HIV Prevention Among Adult Women in Namibia activity to determine whether intended results were achieved, and to inform the design of potential future activities. The evaluation has informed future directions for policy and programs, with the emphasis on the development and expansion of horizontal systems of response that are led on the ground and incorporate contextually relevant solutions for HIV prevention programming.

USAID/Namibia will use the updated Agency guidelines and the findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2014 to ensure that U.S. funding is used to implement the Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategy components that address TB and HIV/AIDS co-morbidity. Specifically, the goal for future programming is to ensure equal access to quality health care and transition to greater Namibian ownership, while emphasizing the importance of sustainability and systems strengthening.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Government and Civil Capacity to Manage, Coordinate, and Finance Health and Social Sectors Through Improved Systems: Activities will focus on a transition to sustainability in a post-emergency HIV response and programs to strengthen local capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic with improved strategic coordination among stakeholders and enhanced local capacity for research and innovation.

Civil Institutions Effectively Respond to the Needs of the Community: Assistance efforts will target increased capacity of government institutions to respond to gender-based violence.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		43,663
Increased government and civil capacity to manage, coordinate, and finance health and social sectors through improved systems		43,513
Global Health Programs - State		43,513
3.1 Health		43,513
Improved quality of and access to education		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to shocks adversely affecting its citizens including poor harvests, primarily due to drought and changing weather patterns; instability in neighboring Libya; and the security threats posed by the Nigeria-based extremist group Boko Haram, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and other extremist groups. Niger is a leading U.S. government security partner in the Sahel, contributing troops to the United Nations peacekeeping missions in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, conducting operations to secure its borders and interdict terrorists, and hosting U.S. military aircraft that provide critical support for a variety of regional security goals. Niger is also a partner nation of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). Instability in northern Mali, northern Nigeria, and Libya continue to complicate Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, and address human rights issues. U.S. foreign assistance to Niger supports the country's democratic gains and stability in a country vulnerable to regional political instability and food insecurity. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing Nigerien government responsiveness to citizen demands, promoting food security and resilience to climatic shocks, increasing the professionalism of Niger's military and increasing the country's ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles. Bilateral foreign assistance to Niger accounted for here is complemented by a range of regionally funded USAID activities focused on health, food security, governance, and countering violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	34,369	*	9,900	-24,469
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	356	*	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	34,013	*	7,000	-27,013

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	34,369	*	9,900	-24,469
Resilience	7,000	*	7,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	7,000	*	7,000	-
Other	27,369	*	2,900	-24,469
Development Assistance	-	*	2,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	356	*	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	27,013	*	-	-27,013

Development Assistance (DA)

Since independence, Niger has suffered from a lack of citizen confidence in the government and its institutions due to multiple coup d'états, unmet development expectations and poor public service delivery. DA resources will be programmed to enhance constructive dialogue between citizens and the Nigerien government and to promote collective action on a range of citizen priorities.

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million in FY 2016 resources will be used to engage multiple stakeholders within Nigerien civil society to better articulate key citizen demands of local government and to enhance collective action to address those demands.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote and strengthen democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET programs also provide English language training to improve military forces interoperability and to facilitate participation in international peacekeeping operations. In addition, IMET graduates have held key positions in Niger such as Chief of Defense, Zone Commander, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Inspector General of the Nigerien Armed Forces.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2016, Niger will receive \$0.4 million in IMET support for training military personnel, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism and capabilities among military forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will improve Nigerien ability to safely and securely manage its conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles through an increase in its Physical Security and Stockpile Management capability. This funding will allow physical security improvements to commence while supporting continuing stockpile training and reduction. These activities are critical and directly support overall U.S. efforts to increase the peace, stability, and security of Niger.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million in NADR-CWD assistance will be used to reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, continue stockpile management training, and provide physical security and safety improvements to Niger's conventional weapons and munitions stockpile facilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

Three five-year, integrated development food aid programs, awarded in 2012 to Catholic Relief Services, Mercy Corps, and Save the Children, continue to address the long-term challenge of food insecurity in Niger. In conjunction with Sahel Regional programming, these investments aim to reduce the persistently high humanitarian caseloads in Niger. These programs are implemented in the Maradi and Zinder regions which consistently report some of the highest malnutrition rates in the Sahel. Ongoing Food for Peace (FFP) development food aid programming seeks to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition among 210,928 targeted rural households (potentially 1.5 million individuals).

Increased Resilience of Chronically Vulnerable Populations in Agro-pastoral and Marginal Agriculture Zones of Niger

Key Intervention:

- \$7.0 million in development food assistance programs will focus on positive behavior change in the areas of nutrition, health, water and sanitation, while promoting improved agriculture techniques.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

After its suspension in 2010, Niger's MCC Threshold program was resumed in 2012 with a four-year, \$7.6 million Niger Education and Community Strengthening Program co-funded by USAID. The program focuses on improving educational outcomes through the introduction of an innovative early grade reading program utilizing local languages and strengthening community involvement. In December 2012, Niger met MCC standards and was determined to be eligible to develop Compact proposals. Currently, the MCC Compact development team is coordinating with USAID on a concept design for Niger that will ensure complementary efforts with ongoing resilience programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and are planned for FY 2015:

- USAID/Senegal performed the first portfolio review of both FFP and DA-funded activities (FY 2014 resources), participated in regular site visits with USAID staff in Niger to monitor implementation, and instituted programmatic adjustments when necessary to account for shifting dynamics on the ground.
- In FY 2014, FFP conducted a gender assessment in Niger and will use the information provided in the report to help guide programming. Additionally, FFP will conduct a mid-term evaluation of their activities in Niger in May 2015. This evaluation will be used to assess performance against program targets and to identify potential shifts needed to ensure more effective programming.
- A political economy analysis and baseline assessment will also be conducted in Niger in early 2015 to support an upcoming governance project. The results of these two assessments will be used to direct the selection of project activities and strategies, as well as influence strategy development for future democracy and governance development assistance in Niger.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Various monitoring visits, including assessments conducted by FFP partners, have identified

significant needs in terms of water access for human and/or animal consumption, as well as for irrigation in the intervention areas. As a result, the FFP Office has worked with key implementing partners to adjust annual work plans to promote sufficient access to water resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Nigerien Government is Transparent with Resources, Management, and Service Delivery:

U.S. assistance will focus on assisting the Government of Niger to be more responsive to citizen needs and participatory in implementing solutions to governance and service delivery challenges. Efforts will also focus on enhancing the understanding and awareness of citizen priorities and ensuring greater civic participation among women and youth at the local, regional and national levels. Enhanced government responsiveness and citizen participation are the cornerstones of this Mission Objective and will build the foundations for robust democratic institutions as well as contribute to USAID results towards the Making All Voices Count Grand Challenge.

Professionalized Security Forces Provide Stability, Counter Extremism and Terrorism, and Enhance Security:

IMET assistance will support Niger's ability to contribute to UN peacekeeping missions, which promote regional security. Niger is a reliable partner in the struggle against terrorism and other transnational threats.

Increased Resilience of Chronically Vulnerable Populations in Agro-Pastoral and Marginal Agriculture Zones of Niger:

After the 2011 drought crises in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, there is widespread recognition among national governments, regional institutions, the donor community, and humanitarian and development partners that more must be done to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in drought prone regions. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will target the most vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture zones to reduce vulnerability to shocks and stresses, enhance resilience, and reduce the need for large-scale humanitarian interventions in the long-term. Programs will enhance the nutrition status of vulnerable Nigeriens, specifically targeting the most vulnerable rural households suffering from acute malnutrition and improve agriculture production techniques to ensure a more stable and secure food supply in the face of increasingly common climatic shocks and stresses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	9,900
The Nigerien government is transparent with resources, management, and service delivery	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
Professionalized security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance security	900
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Increased resilience of chronically vulnerable populations in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture zones of Niger		7,000
P.L. 480 Title II		7,000
3.1 Health		4,830
4.5 Agriculture		2,170

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria remains a regional power in West Africa, but increasing instability, particularly in the North, threatens to undermine that status. As Nigeria takes its place as a major player across the continent on the international stage, uneven development mars its promising outlook. Despite its oil wealth and robust economic growth over the past decade, basic services, such as education, healthcare, electricity, and clean water remain unavailable or severely limited for vast portions of the population. Infrastructure is poorly maintained or nonexistent in many areas, state and local governments are minimally involved in development, and political corruption siphons away a substantial amount of resources. Targeted U.S. foreign assistance seeks to improve governance at the federal, state, and local levels, reduce corruption, strengthen the private sector as a source of job creation, and increase funding for and improve the quality of social service delivery, particularly for Nigeria's most vulnerable communities suffering from extreme poverty. U.S. assistance will continue to address security issues through increased security cooperation. This includes increasing the skills of security forces and advocating for institutional reform to ensure that the assistance the United States provide is being applied to the security situation under a new paradigm of increased awareness of and sensitivity to human rights concerns.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	703,031	*	607,498	-95,533
Development Assistance	71,000	*	76,016	5,016
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	600	-400
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	*	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	*	173,500	-
International Military Education and Training	779	*	730	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	*	-	-100

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will help ensure that Nigeria continues towards an inclusive, representative democracy and support credible elections processes. It will also support Government of Nigeria's (GON) efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflicts through activities designed to connect communities through dialogue and other reconciliation approaches. Assistance will seek to spur economic growth through agricultural development, expanded regional and bilateral trade, and improvements in water and energy infrastructure. Assistance will also expand basic education in Northern Nigeria, increasing access and improving reading outcomes for many of the country's poorest children. Underpinning these efforts will be work to support and strengthen GON leadership at the state and local levels to increase the provision of basic services, such as health and education, to its citizens.

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.5 million of election-related assistance will support the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) at the federal level and the State Independent Electoral Commissions (SIEC) at the state and local levels to strengthen the commissions' capacity to manage elections.
- Approximately \$3.0 million of assistance will support elections programs to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to conduct independent election observations. Activities will also support youth participation in political processes and the promotion of peaceful elections.
- Approximately \$1.5 million of FY 2016 funds will also be used to strengthen the ability of Nigerian political parties to better function, be more inclusive, and improve their communication with ordinary citizens. Activities will enhance internal democracy, strengthen the role of women, youth, and persons with disabilities within political parties, and strengthen political parties' ability to develop and communicate using issue-based platforms.

Less Protectionist, More Trade-friendly Nigerian Economic Policy

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million in FY 2016 funds will be used to help the GON improve its ability to conduct evidence-based policy analysis to facilitate informed decision-making, strengthen risk-management, modernize customs functions to improve Nigeria's trading system, and support institutional lending to small- and medium-sized enterprises, ranging from production, processing, and logistics, to services and technology.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$25.0 million to work with the GON to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combatting extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- In conjunction with other Power Africa resources, USAID will provide \$1.0 million to leverage private sector investments for electricity power generation, transmission, and distribution in the Nigerian electricity market, and continue to support GON reforms facilitating privatization in the energy sector.
- \$2.2 million of U.S. assistance will continue to build the financial and productive ability of water providers in select Nigerian states to operate more sustainably and with appropriate corporate governance.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.8 million will be used to support activities that help authorities identify and address emerging situations that trigger violent conflicts such as corruption and impunity, and empower women and youth-led organizations to influence the development and implementation of reforms that address the needs of communities.
- Additional activities geared towards addressing the underlying causes of violence and conflict will be informed by the recently completed 'Do No Harm' and Thematic Conflict Assessment and the USAID Cross-Sector Conflict Assessment.

The Government of Nigeria Takes Greater Leadership in Achieving Development by Allocating Substantial Budget Resources

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 good governance and civil society funding will focus on increasing the provision of services from federal, state and local governments by building upon already-developed tools and skills and providing training in financial and program management.
- Approximately \$8.5 million in civil society funds will support activities that strengthen partnerships among civil society coalitions and networks, targeted GON institutions, and other key stakeholders to advocate for and monitor democratic reforms aimed at strengthening transparency, reducing corruption, and enhancing accountability and good governance. Specific interventions will support advocacy campaigns for issues such as access to information, transparent public financial management, and a policy framework for local governance and decentralization. They will also focus on citizen participation and oversight of privatization of public utilities.
- Funding will create opportunities such as town halls and public hearings for citizens to gain ownership of the strategic planning process and establish a strong partnership between communities and local governments in support of effective service delivery, while advocating for policy reform in various sectors (e.g., education, health, energy, water and sanitation, and agriculture).

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$15.0 million in education funds will be used to improve the quality of education through a variety of interventions including: strengthening key education management systems in targeted states; improving the overall quality of teaching by supporting reforms for teacher training policies; and working to improve both in- and pre-service training, especially in teaching basic academic skills for reading, writing, and math.
- Funds will also be used to increase access to education services for populations affected by crisis and conflict.
- Approximately \$11.5 million in good governance funds will support systems strengthening in the basic education and health sectors, improve transparency of state and local government operations, increase implementation of state and local government budgets, and strengthen civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in expenditure performance tracking.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Despite years of battling internal conflicts and a substantial role as a regional peacekeeper, Nigeria's security forces remain ill-prepared to address the array of crises that the country faces. FMF funds provide equipment and staff training to support the GON's efforts to participate in peacekeeping and other security operations. This program will continue to support increased regional cooperation among Nigeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger to contain Boko Haram.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will continue to support institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building. Assistance will be used to train staff and to procure and maintain equipment enabling Nigeria's security forces to conduct peacekeeping and counterterrorism activities.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Inadequate health services contribute to Nigeria's poverty rate. Nigeria suffers from high maternal and child mortality rates. The prevalence of HIV in Nigeria stands at 4.1 percent in the general population. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in the three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in Nigeria provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief among USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Nigeria will receive \$356.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis:** U.S. assistance of \$11.5 million will be used to strengthen GON efforts to improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevalence in collaboration with the Nigerian National Plan. Activities will improve the number of facilities able to detect MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection and increase the number of patients receiving care and treatment.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$75.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Nigeria does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** The \$48.0 million portfolio will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. It will also build on previous years' investments in scaling-up high-quality delivery services and newborn health care to mitigate the high burden of preventable child and maternal deaths.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The \$37.0 million portfolio is a key component of reducing preventable child and maternal deaths by increasing access to FP/RH services for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. Scaled-up programs in the public and private sector expand clinic-based services for long-acting, reversible contraceptive methods, and community-based services for both injectable contraceptives and natural methods.
- **Nutrition:** The \$2.0 million portfolio is an emerging strategic area. The U.S. government will support research in order to better understand the drivers and underlying causes of malnutrition in Nigeria. U.S. assistance will also support the GON in implementing an integrated, multi-sector nutrition strategy. Interventions are part of the Feed the Future strategy and will work in synergy with water, sanitation, and hygiene activities. Working at both the federal and state levels, activities will aim to support a change of existing social norms and predominant behaviors, through existing community structures to promote improved nutrition. There will be a continued focus on the first 1,000 days of life (gestation through 24 months) to improve birth weight during this critical period of physical and intellectual development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET programs will continue to teach the skills needed for the Nigerian army to effectively undertake

peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will be used to continue to advocate for institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in 2013 and 2014:

- Through the Northern Education Initiative's mid-term performance evaluation, USAID learned that increasing the accuracy of budget and resource planning, through increasing the state's institutional capacity to accurately collect and analyze education data, results in more students benefitting from improved access to educational opportunities.
- An extensive study of USAID activities geared towards ending preventable maternal and child death in Nigeria revealed that the portfolio is well-aligned with prioritized, high-impact interventions. It also showed, however, that USAID had the opportunity to strategically shift funding to priority maternal and child health interventions through existing awards.
- The mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's local governance activity demonstrated that fostering stronger relationships between state and local government and communities leads to improved governance and service delivery.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The newly designed Northern Nigeria Education Initiative Plus (NEI+) activity will continue to focus on education management based on data, enhancing the education system's capacity to accurately collect and analyze data, thus increasing the accuracy of budget and resource planning.
- The designs of new health activities focusing on maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), and social marketing will further invest health funding in priority interventions.
- USAID/Nigeria's Country Development Cooperation Strategy currently under development identifies state and local government actors as integral to improved governance and service delivery.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Technical, Organizational, and Political Support to Nigeria's Electoral System Produces Credible

Outcomes: While there has been some improvement in election administration, recent elections have been marred by allegations of fraud and deficiencies, occasionally leading to violence. It is in the U.S. interest to prevent similar results in future Nigerian elections. To secure free, fair, and credible elections and to ensure that Nigeria's progress towards an inclusive, representative democracy continues, programs will focus on the administration and monitoring of off-cycle, gubernatorial general elections.

Less Protectionist, More Trade-friendly Nigerian Economic Policy: In order to improve the overtly protectionist trade posture that includes import bans and prohibitive tariff rates in Nigeria, U.S. assistance will improve the business enabling environment by advancing a set of GON policies and practices that liberalize imports and are aligned with Nigeria's international commitments. It will focus on changes that will encourage private sector investment in agriculture and related sectors, increase the potential for

agricultural growth and business development, and include work with financial institutions to increase access to credit.

Improve Infrastructure through Investment and Greater Privatization in Key Sectors, such as Agriculture and Energy: Reducing the number of Nigerians living in poverty will be achieved chiefly through private sector-led, non-oil economic growth. To spur investment and greater privatization in key sectors, U.S. assistance will support increasing agricultural competitiveness, increasing energy access, and privatization of the energy sector for improved efficiency.

Capacity of Security Forces to Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime is Improved: To counter terrorism and transnational crime, U.S. assistance will continue to support institutional reform in security services in conjunction with providing increased capacity building.

Comprehensive Strategies by the Government of Nigeria in Partnership with Civil Society and the Private Sector Prevent, Mitigate, and Resolve Violent Extremism: Nigeria's weak governance record and ethno-religious violence fuel grievances that lead to rising levels of conflict driven by economic or ideological motivations. To prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism, U.S. interventions will connect communities through dialogue and other reconciliation approaches to build relationships across religious and ethnic divides and promote greater trust. It is expected that the growth of these relationships will build social capital, bring communities together, create a common understanding and shared vision of the future, and provide the essential basis for democratic development. Interventions to prevent and resolve conflicts will utilize holistic systems that address the root causes of conflicts before they escalate.

The Government of Nigeria Takes Greater Leadership in Achieving Development by Allocating Substantial Budget Resources: In order to strengthen GON leadership at federal, state and local levels to increase the provision of basic services to its citizens, U.S. assistance will be used to build capacity in the area of basic financial management, including budgeting, as well as program management skills. Additionally, assistance will support validation of strategic development plans through town hall meetings and public hearings.

Government Engagement in Providing Basic, Quality Services for the Nigerian People Is Expanded: With over 10 million students out of school and dismal educational achievement statistics, U.S. assistance will support GON efforts to improve the quality of and access to quality basic education in northern Nigeria. This includes support at the local level, provision of appropriate learning materials, and teacher training of reading instruction. As part of the Global Health Initiative, the United States will assist the GON in improving family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services. This includes systems strengthening in the health sector and direct support to expand skilled birth services, expand community-based health services, promote use of insecticide-treated bed nets and artemisinin-based anti-malarial combination therapy, increase routine immunizations and polio eradication efforts, increase access to safe water, and improve nutrition among infants and young children. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will continue to expand the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) services by focusing on states with a high HIV burden and unmet needs, early identification of HIV-infected persons, linkages to referral centers and retention in care, and continued decentralization of ART services to primary health care centers. As studies have shown that a large portion of new HIV infections come from mother-to-child transmission, maternal and child health efforts will be integrated with HIV/AIDS interventions to address this issue and enhance developmental impact.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	607,498
Technical, organizational, and political support to Nigeria's electoral system produces credible outcomes	7,000
Development Assistance	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
Less protectionist, more trade-friendly Nigerian economic policy	2,060
Development Assistance	2,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,060
Improve infrastructure through investment and greater privatization in key sectors, such as agriculture and energy	28,156
Development Assistance	28,156
3.1 Health	2,156
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000
Capacity of security forces to counter terrorism and transnational crime is improved	1,330
Foreign Military Financing	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
International Military Education and Training	730
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	730
Comprehensive strategies by the Government of Nigeria in partnership with civil society and the private sector prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent extremism	3,800
Development Assistance	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
The Government of Nigeria takes greater leadership in achieving development by allocating substantial budget resources	8,535
Development Assistance	8,535
2.4 Civil Society	8,535
Government engagement in providing basic, quality services for the Nigerian people is expanded	556,617
Development Assistance	26,465
2.2 Good Governance	11,465
3.2 Education	15,000
Global Health Programs - State	356,652
3.1 Health	356,652
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500
3.1 Health	173,500

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of the Congo (Congo) focuses on promoting regional peace and security in this post-conflict country. Boasting Central Africa's only deep water port, the Congo's financial capital of Pointe-Noire maintains its International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) certification. This certification creates significant economic opportunity for the Congo – which seeks to turn the coastal city into a regional shipping hub – while requiring a modern, professional security posture in accordance with strict ISPS standards. To help promote this growth and encourage regional stability, U.S. foreign assistance focuses on development of the Congo's peacekeeping capabilities, and its rapid crisis response and maritime security capabilities, and provides foundational training for development in these areas.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	295	*	150	-145
International Military Education and Training	295	*	150	-145

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Congolese defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity Across the Spectrum of Security Services

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.15 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the Congolese military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Brazzaville monitors ongoing programs through debriefs and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Congolese government has shown great interest in fostering strong civilian-military ties and sent a number of key leaders to training provided by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies in FY 2015. Post recognizes these areas as opportunities for engagement and will tailor U.S. assistance to build on these examples of past successes.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Military and Law Enforcement Agencies Continue to Improve their Capacity Across the Spectrum of Security Services:

Ensuring that the Congolese military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve Congo's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability. Other areas important to this objective include improving Congo's response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing Congo's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving Congo's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	150
Military and law enforcement agencies continue to improve their capacity across the spectrum of security services	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Rwanda represents one of Africa's most dramatic and encouraging success stories; yet it remains among the world's poorest, least-developed, and most densely populated countries. The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Rwanda is to support the country's commitment to confront its daunting development challenges to achieve fundamental, broad-based economic and social transformation. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance in health will promote the capacity of the health system to deliver high quality healthcare, and for Rwandans to utilize and apply high-impact health practices. U.S. assistance will support innovative, targeted agriculture investments in key crops and policy reform to encourage agriculture-sector investment and regional trade. U.S. support for foundational literacy and numeracy skills for children in primary school, as well as youth employment training, will provide a long-term foundation for building a workforce oriented towards a service-based economy. In addition, U.S. assistance will promote reforms and greater democratization of decision-making by building the capacity of key actors involved in political reform, ensuring more robust consultation and participatory planning with local populations and stakeholders, and encouraging improved community relationships and social cohesion. U.S. assistance will also support the professionalization of Rwandan military personnel participating in regional peacekeeping operations. All programs and projects funded under the below accounts will integrate gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives to ensure that men and women equally participate in and benefit from the country's development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	187,522	*	160,935	-26,587
Development Assistance	65,000	*	42,926	-22,074
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	*	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	*	44,000	500
International Military Education and Training	-	*	450	450

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support economic growth programs that increase productivity and nutrition outcomes of agriculture, and enhance Rwandan private sector competitiveness. Assistance will improve the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) capacity to manage natural resources and respond to climate change. Moreover, DA funds will be utilized in the education sector to increase the opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace. In the area of democracy and governance, U.S. assistance will support programs that contribute to the improvement of the conditions for durable peace and development through strengthened democratic processes. These programs will be achieved through focusing on promotion of civic engagement and consultation in decision-making at all levels, and improvement of the performance and engagement by civil society organizations (CSOs) and GOR entities. For all these programs, USAID will leverage other donor and private sector investments.

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), \$28.0 million will be used to support the efforts of the GOR to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. In this regard, U.S. investments will target increased crop and animal production and the promotion of best practices for post-harvest handling and processing. Similarly, investments will be made to improve farmers' access to agricultural inputs and services, in part through increased access to finance and increased utilization of extension services, credit and fertilizers.
- To sustain the gains of increased agriculture production, there must be an environment that enables the private sector to become the main driver of economic growth and job creation. In order to strengthen private sector competitiveness, the United States—as part of FTF—will focus on enhancing market opportunities, strengthening trade capacity through regional integration, and improving the environment for private sector-led economic growth.
- Environment: With \$2.0 million in Global Climate Change Initiative funding to support adaptation, the United States will provide targeted support to GOR institutions at central and decentralized levels, as well as to farmers, to use climate data in agricultural production and land use planning. By improving natural resource management, the United States will positively impact human health, food security, and resiliency to climate change for vulnerable populations.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: The United States will use \$6.0 million to improve education outcomes in literacy (English and Kinyarwanda) for boys and girls in primary school through the strengthening of pre- and in-service teacher training systems. Activities will include technical assistance to improve teaching practices; increasing the availability and use of innovative and relevant teaching and learning materials; and strengthening the capacity to monitor, assess, and analyze student performance.
- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen skills, knowledge, and work readiness of youth, and work with local employers and service providers to ensure that these skills are relevant to meet labor market demand.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be provided for political competition and consensus building to support broadening the political space in Rwanda, specifically strengthening opportunities for political parties and citizens to debate important topics, and deepening voters' understanding of a transparent electoral process. U.S. assistance will help create an informed and engaged citizenry and encourage an environment for open political dialogue among political parties, civil society organizations, youth, and the media in advance of the 2017 presidential election.
- Approximately \$1.7 million will be provided to support civil society engagement in human rights, research, monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy to inform and support the development and implementation of policies in the country, with a specific focus on reducing the vulnerabilities of individuals, regions, and the country. This will increase civil society's capacity to advocate for greater accountability of the government through increased citizen consultation, and increase the positive role of the media in the promotion of democratic principles.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, malaria prevention and treatment as part of the GHI, and HIV/AIDS.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Rwanda will receive \$73.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$18.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made when the FY 2016 operating year budget is set. Thanks to PMI support, malaria is no longer the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Rwandan children under the age of five.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** \$10.0 million will support a continuum of high-impact services from pregnancy to early childhood development. This includes antenatal care; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities including fistula; and essential newborn care. Funds will support immunization activities and essential and long-term health systems strengthening and improvements. In addition, the funding will support integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding, while leveraging PMI funds for focused antenatal care and the treatment of childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States will provide \$13.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs make substantial contributions to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Activities will improve pregnancy outcomes by integrating not only FP/RH and nutrition interventions to reduce high rates of malnutrition in children, but also HIV prevention services, while strengthening the overall health system.
- **Nutrition:** \$3.0 million will contribute to the prevention of under-nutrition through nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Diet quality and diversification through fortified and bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and family gardens will continue to improve. Activities will be linked with Feed the Future to improve food security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support the professionalization of the Rwandan military and its ability to support peacekeeping operations.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development

Key Intervention:

- IMET will further aid in the professionalization of the Rwandan Defense Force. \$0.4 million will support military professionalization training and training to reinforce civilian control of the military, military justice and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID/Rwanda developed a comprehensive Performance Management Plan (PMP). The PMP aligns with USAID's country strategy for Rwanda and presents baseline results and targets, as well as how data on key identified indicators will be obtained. It also serves as a tool for USAID/Rwanda to identify and to plan for mid-term and final evaluations that will be conducted.
- USAID/Rwanda piloted and implemented an Agency-produced management information system, *AIDTracker Plus*. This new tool will facilitate improved performance monitoring and more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. *AIDTracker Plus* will be used to generate data for the Performance Plan and Report and for subsequent portfolio reviews. In addition, *AIDTracker Plus* will store data essential for accurate Geographic Information System- mapping, which will be used for improved decision-making and more strategic implementation of U.S. foreign assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- In early FY 2015, USAID will conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Integrated Improved Livelihood Program to assess the program's effectiveness, sustainability, nutrition outcomes, and impact on women empowerment. A mid-term evaluation of the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program will provide information on the program's performance and the cost-effectiveness of interventions, which will be utilized to determine how best to scale-up utilization of improved technology in the dairy sector.
- During FY 2014, USAID conducted five gender analyses to inform the design of five new projects. The findings from these gender analyses will be thoroughly integrated in the project solicitation documents and subsequent interventions in order to address gender inequalities identified as barriers to sustainable and inclusive development.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas Expanded: The United States will continue to focus on strengthening Rwanda's capacity to sustain long-term and broad-based growth and development. Strengthening markets, in conjunction with increased agricultural productivity and improved management of natural resources, will result in increased economic opportunities in rural areas. Agriculture employs nearly 80 percent of the population and is key to expanding economic opportunities and rural incomes. Through U.S. assistance, agricultural productivity will increase, reducing the percentage of the population employed in on-farm agriculture-related activities and facilitating the transition to a modernized agriculture economy. To support the shift from subsistence-based agriculture to a commercialized agriculture economy based on processing and exports, the United States will help link smallholder farmers to national, regional and international markets in order to increase opportunities to sell produce, support private sector-led economic development, and promote deeper integration with regional markets.

Increased Opportunities for Rwandan Children and Youth to Succeed in the Modern Workplace: A strong foundation in literacy and numeracy is necessary for Rwandan children and youth to engage in higher-level learning and critical thinking and contribute to Rwanda's economic growth. The GOR's *Vision 2020*, and its *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2*, lay out ambitious plans to transform the country into a knowledge-based economy built on a skilled workforce that can compete both regionally and internationally. Education is key to this transformation, particularly as the literacy rate in Rwanda remains 68 percent, and primary school completion rates remain low. U.S. assistance will strengthen the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational skills of literacy and the analytical, critical thinking and communication skills needed to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy. The United States is strategically focusing programming on the achievement of measurable improvements in education outcomes, targeting the foundational skills of children and youth. U.S. assistance for youth workforce readiness training will help address the short-term needs of Rwanda's large, unemployed youth population.

Democratic Engagement Within and Between Communities, Civil Society, and Government is Strengthened: Assistance will focus on strengthening democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government by building the capacity of civil society to participate in the political sphere—particularly leading up to the 2017 presidential elections—while encouraging and maintaining peace and stability. U.S. assistance will continue building the capacity of GOR institutions and CSOs to be more responsive to the citizens of Rwanda, as well as improving the role of local CSOs as advocates for change, government accountability and respect for human rights. The overall objective is to foster conditions for durable peace and development by supporting citizen engagement through continued space for exercising civil rights and liberties, while improving social cohesion through peace-building and reconciliation efforts that foster a more adaptable and stable society in which citizens can freely engage with government on a wide range of issues.

Improved Health and Well-being of Rwandans Sustained: Rwanda has achieved impressive gains in health over the last ten years. In only five years, fertility declined from 6.1 children per woman (Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005) to 4.6 children (DHS 2010). Infant and child mortality rates decreased during the last five years, from 86 infant and 152 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005, to 50 infant and 76 children under five deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. However, despite Rwanda's significant progress in improving the health status of its population, much work remains. For example, 44 percent of the children under age five are chronically malnourished or stunted. U.S. assistance will continue to support strategic investments to address key health needs in maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and malaria. The United States is working to support supply and demand needs in health, through the provision of high-quality services, as well as helping Rwandans utilize these services and adopt healthy behaviors. In addition, the United States continues to work to transition the financing and management of overall health programs directly to GOR institutions and local CSOs. USAID will leverage the GOR to promote long-term capacity building within Rwanda to sustain improvements in health.

Rwanda Contributes to Regional Stability and Development: As the world's fifth-largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions, Rwanda is a strong and highly effective peacekeeping partner. Bilateral military-to-military cooperation is therefore heavily focused in this sector. Strongly motivated by the experience of the 1994 genocide, Rwanda is committed to preventing atrocities by governments against their own civilian populations, especially within Africa. In addition to chairing the African Union's East African Standby Force (EASF), Rwanda contributes military peacekeepers to four UN Missions: the African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID); the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS); the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	160,935
Rwanda contributes to regional stability and development	450
International Military Education and Training	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Economic opportunities in rural areas expanded	30,000
Development Assistance	30,000
4.5 Agriculture	28,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved health and well-being of Rwandans sustained	117,559
Global Health Programs - State	73,559
3.1 Health	73,559
Global Health Programs - USAID	44,000
3.1 Health	44,000
Increased opportunities for Rwandan children and youth to succeed in the modern workplace	7,000
Development Assistance	7,000
3.2 Education	7,000
Democratic engagement within and between communities, civil society, and government is strengthened.	5,926
Development Assistance	5,926
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	676
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,750

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country's small military and coast guard, and enhancing the country's maritime security efforts. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives. STP has been active in ECCAS's Zone D maritime security exercises. STP is a participant in Africa Partnership Station ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries and is very open to strengthening its bilateral partnership with the United States on maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	263	*	150	-113
International Military Education and Training	263	*	150	-113

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose STP defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.15 million in IMET resources will support programs to enhance the professionalism of the Coast Guard and strengthen its ability to conduct maritime security activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Libreville regularly conducts, as possible, out-briefs with IMET training participants.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments by Embassy Libreville and U.S. Africa Command led to the decision to continue activities to strengthen maritime security capability training.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Regional Cooperation for Security and Stability:

Ensuring that the Sao Tomean military becomes a more professional defense force is a high assistance priority for the United States. U.S. assistance seeks to improve STP's ability to fight transnational threats and ensure internal stability. Other areas important to this objective include improving STP's

response to cases of trafficking in persons; enhancing STP's ability to detect and interdict weapons of mass destruction and related items; strengthening border security by improving the capabilities and professionalism of the military, border guards, and the customs service; improving STP's export control system; and limiting access of conventional weapons to end users of proliferation concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		150
Increased regional cooperation for security and stability.		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Senegal is to support the country's overarching plan to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty. Senegal has a longstanding tradition of democratic governance and has made development progress in recent years, most notably in health and access to education. Economic growth, however, has not kept pace with the country's growing demand for high quality social services and meaningful employment for the bulging youth population. Moreover, Senegal's economic growth rate is not high enough to significantly impact the country's rate of poverty. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to support the delivery of high-quality health services, improve the quality of and access to basic education, increase agricultural productivity to accelerate economic growth, strengthen democratic governance, support demining efforts, and build the capacity of the Senegalese armed forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	118,278	*	102,251	-16,027
Development Assistance	55,621	*	45,216	-10,405
Foreign Military Financing	325	*	300	-25
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	*	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	*	54,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	901	*	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	400	-600
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	*	-	-1,896

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance programs will seek to increase the social and economic well-being of the people of Senegal through targeted activities that are aligned with the Government of Senegal (GOS)'s development priorities. New water, economic growth, education, and democracy and governance activities will build on previous efforts to provide high quality basic social services and strengthen democratic institutions and civil society. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the least developed regions, including the conflict-affected Casamance region. New democracy and governance activities will build on previous work with local governments in the Casamance to increase community ownership and government accountability, countering mistrust due to decades of conflict. Program activities will focus on economic growth and agricultural interventions in the Casamance and the northern Senegal River Valley. This northern region is the main growing area for rice, one of three focus staple crops selected to improve Senegal's food security and to boost agriculture-driven economic growth.

Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, the U.S. government will provide \$32.0 million to support the efforts of the GOS to refine and

implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. FTF will support the development of key value chains that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. A new five-year project will build on previous investments to increase the agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth through an inclusive, private sector-led approach targeting the millet, maize, and rice value chains. Interventions will also promote community-based nutrition, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of the malnourished, particularly women and children, through better access to food and modified household behaviors. A new project will seek to improve the business environment through support for policy reforms that facilitate private sector investment in agriculture.

- **Environment:** \$2.0 million in assistance will be used for the Global Climate Change Initiative to help ensure the resilience of U.S. investments in the Natural Resources (i.e. Environment and Water), Agriculture and Fisheries sectors to the impacts of climate change. Assistance will focus on activities in research and analysis, piloting innovative adaptation schemes, strengthening governance, providing climate information services for decision-making, and mainstreaming climate change in sector policies. Through these activities, USAID/Senegal assures that climate change impacts are taken into account in the planning and implementation process to ensure sustainability and harness further opportunities. These funds will also reinforce the capacity of different institutions and stakeholders, and support donor and government collaboration, working at the crossroads of climate policy, economic growth and poverty reduction.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** \$0.8 million will be used to undertake activities to improve access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services in targeted regions.
- Activities will continue to focus on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and coordinate interventions to support Senegal's efforts to reach its Millennium Development Goal in water and sanitation.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** \$5.4 million in funding will support activities to improve early grade reading performance outcomes for primary school students in every region of the country. U.S. assistance supports the Ministry of Education to improve the foundational reading skills attained in primary school in order to prepare students for continued educational success and allow them to better understand their civic responsibilities through increased access to information. A new project will expand on previous education programs in the conflict-affected Casamance region to ensure access to education for marginalized populations. Activities will support access to safe classroom spaces, provision of textbooks and other learning materials, teacher training, and school governance.
- **Good Governance:** \$5.0 million in assistance will strengthen governance by increasing the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability from their elected officials. Activities will especially focus on fiscal decentralization to help improve local governance and service delivery country-wide, with an emphasis on the Casamance region. U.S. assistance will support a new project to train new, locally-elected officials on their roles and responsibilities and civil society groups on the roles of their elected leaders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, build its counter-terrorism capabilities, and improve maritime security.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million will continue support for peacekeeping operations, improve maritime security, and build Senegal's counter-terrorism capabilities through the provision of equipment and training.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will continue to support Senegal as it makes advances in its health sector, evidenced by improvements in key health indicators. To combat ongoing high rates of maternal and child morbidity and mortality, activities will seek to increase access to high quality maternal and antenatal care, expand assistance in malaria treatment and prevention, and help Senegal maintain a low HIV prevalence rate. Programs will also seek to improve strategic planning and supervision skills of GOS health system personnel, design innovative health financing methods, and support decentralized management of the health districts and pharmaceutical supply chains.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Senegal will receive \$4.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$22.0 million to scale up proven prevention and treatment interventions. These interventions will support efforts to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups and reduce malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$8.5 million in funding will be used to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in 11 regions, build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services, and expand the availability of essential services, including essential newborn care. Activities will support the training of frontline health workers at both the clinical and community levels in the provision of essential MCH services, including treatment of childhood illnesses, childhood immunizations, and high quality obstetric care.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): A total of \$16.0 million will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. U.S. assistance in FP/RH will increase opportunities for couples to plan and space births. Specific program activities will include high impact interventions, such as public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and expanding FP/RH counseling to involve men and youth.
- Nutrition: \$4.5 million in assistance will focus activities on the first 100 days of life, including the training of health staff in nutrition issues, the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. Nutrition activities will advance both FTF and GHI and target malnourished children by promoting a higher quality and more diverse diet in the most vulnerable regions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$0.8 million will support the professionalization of the military force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Throughout the conflict-affected Casamance region, landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) remain the greatest threat to the population, while hindering needed economic development. Continued U.S. assistance will help establish lasting peace across the region by safely removing landmines and ERW, improving Senegalese national capacity to safely secure, manage and reduce stockpiles of conventional weapons, preventing arms and narcotics trafficking by securing borders, and countering threats of terrorism.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats

Key Interventions:

- \$0.4 million will be used to train and equip Senegalese demining personnel, a national police unit charged with responding to terrorist incidents and other elements of the police and military responsible for land and maritime border security to reduce the flow of illicit arms and narcotics trafficking.
- Funding will be used to support of humanitarian landmine clearance in the Casamance region and conventional weapons destruction and security support to Senegalese security forces.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation) are underway in northern and southern Senegal under the country's MCC Compact worth \$540.0 million over five years. The Compact, which runs from 2010 to 2015, began rehabilitating roads in late 2011. MCC is building 376 kilometers of national road network, as well as opening 10,500 hectares of new irrigated land and rehabilitating 26,000 hectares in the northern and southern parts of Senegal. Given the importance of the rice produced in the Senegal River Valley in addressing Senegal's food security challenges and the high agricultural potential of the southern Senegal Forest Zone, these investments provide the United States with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement MCC activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID/Senegal initiated a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, including:

- A mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID integrated health portfolio, which will identify project implementation and coordination successes and challenges to inform the next health program design.
- A retrospective assessment of USAID interventions in Casamance to document achievements over the last decade and inform future programming in this region.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of two FTF projects, which will help scale-up the activities in

alignment with the FTF strategy, adjust project implementation depending on findings, and guide future programming.

- A final performance evaluation of both a flagship USAID democracy and governance project and a longstanding basic education project. Findings will be used to guide strategic programming in the near term.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and Evaluation activities contributed to the following management decisions:

- The evaluation of the Education for Research in Agriculture project resulted in modifications to the agreement to realign its budget.
- Findings from the health program's mid-term performance evaluation, currently underway, will be a key input into the design of the next five-year health strategy and program design.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will focus primarily on agriculture, natural resources management, and improved nutritional status, especially of women and children. Activities are in line with the GOS's plan to reduce poverty through private sector-led, sustainable growth that will create and expand economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor. To mitigate potential negative effects of climate change on agricultural production, U.S. assistance will be used to promote environmentally sound management of land and fisheries in fragile areas and along the coast.

Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population: This development objective builds on USAID/Senegal's comparative advantage in strengthening health service delivery. Activities reinforce Senegal's success in reducing maternal, infant and under-five mortality, the high rates of under-nutrition, and prevalence of malaria. These successes are due, in large part, to the scale-up of child health interventions, and especially the dramatic nationwide scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment activities. A new, integrated five-year program starting in FY 2016 will address the persistent challenges of maternal and neonatal mortality; the increasing stigma related to certain most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS; and health system barriers that hinder access to quality health care and prevention services. FY 2016 resources will also be used to strengthen local government and private sector efforts to construct and maintain new water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure to increase the rural population's access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities.

More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance: U.S. assistance will improve the quality of and access to basic education by improving education outcomes in primary schools and strengthening the overall education system to provide high quality teacher training and classroom instruction. Assistance will also strengthen the country's national and local government institutions and create opportunities for a more engaged civil society that demands accountability from their elected leaders.

Effective Response to Trans-National Threats: Continued U.S. assistance will enable efforts in establishing lasting peace across the region, providing the capability of successfully removing landmines, preventing arms and narcotics trafficking by securing borders, and countering threats of terrorism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	102,251
Increased, Inclusive Economic Growth	34,000
Development Assistance	34,000
4.5 Agriculture	32,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved Health Status of the Senegalese Population	56,327
Development Assistance	792
3.1 Health	792
Global Health Programs - State	1,535
3.1 Health	1,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,000
3.1 Health	54,000
More Effective Citizen Participation in Governance	10,424
Development Assistance	10,424
2.2 Good Governance	2,818
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	517
2.4 Civil Society	1,668
3.2 Education	5,421
Effective Response to Trans-National Threats	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Seychelles is a strong U.S. partner in efforts to combat maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean and plays a key regional role by accepting and prosecuting piracy cases. Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Seychelles and enhancing its capacity to ensure maritime security are key priorities for the United States. These efforts contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles provides training to support professionalization of the country's military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	138	*	150	12
International Military Education and Training	138	*	150	12

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values; promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focused on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.15 million will support the training of Seychelles military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Mauritius and Seychelles Effectively Address Transnational Issues: Transnational crime causes regional instability, adversely impacting economies in general, and the fishing and tourism industries specifically. Piracy has harmed the Seychellois economy as a result of its negative impact on commercial shipping and tourism. Currently, Seychelles lacks the personnel and equipment to effectively identify and combat transnational crime in their extensive maritime domains. It relies heavily on third nation support to patrol its waters as well as investigate, apprehend, and prosecute criminals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	150
Mauritius and Seychelles effectively address transnational issues	150

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sierra Leone has made substantial progress in transitioning from a post-conflict country to a developing democracy with notable economic gains. Sierra Leone continues to grapple with serious development challenges, such as entrenched corruption, weak governmental institutions, high unemployment, slow economic growth, and inadequate social services, including water and electricity. The United States will continue to assist in building a more professional and apolitical Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) that will be capable of supporting peacekeeping in Africa, as well as fighting drug trafficking and smuggling. Foreign Assistance resources will also support activities that will help end extreme poverty and improve food security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	15,486	*	6,810	-8,676
Development Assistance	-	*	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	1,600	*	-	-1,600
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	423	*	310	-113
P.L. 480 Title II	12,963	*	-	-12,963

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will support agricultural development programs to help address extreme poverty and improve food security. Activities will focus on providing support to agricultural communities to promote availability of food and nutrition throughout the lean season, including increased profitability.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security, and Nutrition

Key Intervention:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$6.0 million to work with the Government of Sierra Leone to implement, agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will be used in strengthening the laboratory and surveillance capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation of Sierra Leone. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Sierra Leone will receive \$0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will be used to help strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations, to protect the country's territorial integrity, and to continue to professionalize the armed forces.

Sierra Leone Advances Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- \$0.3 million will continue support to the RSLAF to help professionalize its military and improve its ability to defend territorial integrity, improve maritime security, and conduct peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A number of assessment and monitoring activities were carried out during FY 2014 in Sierra Leone:

- An annual portfolio review allowed for a crucial examination of issues related to project/program implementation, results, and challenges for improved performance.
- Regular site visits by USAID's staff have been conducted and findings from these visits have indicated that the unprecedented size of the Ebola epidemic, and the current inability to control it, have presented challenges to normal activity implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The impact of Ebola on project and program implementation through in-depth activity monitoring has led to the deferment or modification of some planned activities under the Expanding Opportunities for Blind and Low Vision Children and Adults project. As a result, work plans were modified to allow USAID to carry-over and complete some activities in FY 2015.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sierra Leone Advances Regional Security Cooperation and Security-Sector Reform: The RSLAF is growing into a professional, non-partisan military force that is now contributing troops to international peacekeeping missions. Continued support from the United States will further strengthen ongoing capacity building efforts to consolidate peace, build security, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Improves Health, Food Security and Nutrition: U.S. Assistance will enhance governance and women's participation at the local levels, in order to spur economic growth, encourage private sector competitiveness, and promote the use of best practices in natural resource management.

Sierra Leone Reduces Incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality Rates through Strengthened Health Service Delivery: U.S. assistance will help Sierra Leone to reach the goal of an AIDS-free generation, reduce maternal mortality, and eliminate neglected tropical diseases. GHP funding will promote opportunities for health sector capacity building by improving evidence-based clinical education and resources for post-graduate education of health care providers. By improving health sector capacity, assistance will continue the progress in reaching the goals of decreased mortality and morbidity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	6,810
Sierra Leone advances regional security cooperation and security-sector reform	310
International Military Education and Training	310
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	310
Sierra Leone improves health, food security, and nutrition	6,000
Development Assistance	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	6,000
Sierra Leone reduces incidence of HIV and Maternal Mortality rates through strengthened health service delivery	500
Global Health Programs - State	500
3.1 Health	500

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Somalia is to promote security and support the development of a unified, peaceful nation. U.S. resources assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to defeat the al-Qaeda-affiliated al-Shabaab terrorist group that still controls much rural territory, and build a lean, sustainable Somali military, police service, and justice sector that can deter future threats and protect human rights. Security also requires transparent and responsive governance, and requested resources will support the consolidation of representative governing institutions, critical state-building processes, building responsive and legitimate local governance, and expanding the delivery of critical basic services. At the same time, greater stability provides an unprecedented opportunity to expand support for Somalia's economic recovery, fueled by a revival of the agro-pastoral sector; the return of a vibrant, entrepreneurial diaspora; and the sustainable management of natural resources, though only with substantial international support.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	301,980	*	209,216	-92,764
Overseas Contingency Operations	158,000	*	-	-158,000
Peacekeeping Operations	158,000	*	-	-158,000
Enduring/Core Programs	143,980	*	209,216	65,236
Economic Support Fund	21,067	*	87,701	66,634
International Military Education and Training	145	*	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	4,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	78,718	*	-	-78,718
Peacekeeping Operations	42,350	*	115,000	72,650

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	301,980	*	209,216	-92,764
Resilience	21,800	*	11,587	-10,213
Enduring/Core Programs	21,800	*	11,587	-10,213
Economic Support Fund	-	*	11,587	11,587
P.L. 480 Title II	21,800	*	-	-21,800
Other	280,180	*	197,629	-82,551
Overseas Contingency Operations	158,000	*	-	-158,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	158,000	*	-	-158,000
Enduring/Core Programs	122,180	*	197,629	75,449
Economic Support Fund	21,067	*	76,114	55,047
International Military Education and Training	145	*	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	*	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	4,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	56,918	*	-	-56,918
Peacekeeping Operations	42,350	*	115,000	72,650

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support expanded U.S. government efforts to build credible governing institutions, promote economic growth and job creation, and expand the delivery of critical basic services. Specifically, resources aim to improve education outcomes for Somali youth, alleviate Somalia's high level of unemployment – particularly among youth – and catalyze increased private sector investment to promote durable growth. Resources will also be devoted to governance and rule of law programs that will improve the capacity of governing institutions at all levels to deliver critical social services, ensure credible and legitimate democratic processes, and improve citizen confidence in Somalia's nascent governing institutions.

Improved Livelihoods

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request of \$22.0 million will focus on increasing investment and growth in key industries, removing legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.
- These funds will support a new economic growth activity that will engender broad-based economic growth by increasing investment, employment, and incomes in key growth sectors. The activity will create new and better employment opportunities, especially for women and youth; support private sector-led development through access to credit and business services; address regulatory barriers to growth in key industries; and support environmental preservation by promoting climate-smart planning and clean energy development.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services

Key Interventions:

- With the FY 2016 request level of \$36.3 million, the United States will support improved delivery of services to Somalis, increasing the legitimacy of government and reducing the appeal of extremism.
- Using \$13.6 million in FY 2016 funds, the United States will provide a comprehensive package of basic education services to increase access to quality education and improve learning for children and youth throughout Somalia, particularly in areas liberated from al-Shabaab control.
- Approximately \$13.6 million will strengthen the capacity of health workers to deliver basic services and expand the provision of affordable, accessible health services.
- Approximately \$9.1 million will strengthen government ability to provide basic services and protect and empower vulnerable populations most affected by conflict or natural disaster, especially women and girls.

Established, Representative Governance

Key Interventions:

- Using \$28.5 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID will work to reinforce FGS legitimacy and inclusivity, promote and strengthen political competition and consensus building, support peaceful and democratic elections, and stabilize communities while improving relationships with government.
- ESF funds will be used to increase citizen awareness around governance and government initiatives through a robust civic education campaign that includes women, youth, and marginalized groups.
- Resources will support the drafting of key legislation required to implement the constitution, introduce multi-party elections, and organize a public referendum.
- Funding will be used to support peaceful and democratic elections.
- Resources will be used to increase confidence in government, based on equitable participation in decision-making and management of community assets.

Improved Accountability and Transparency

Key Interventions:

- Of the FY 2016 request, \$1.0 million will be used to promote good governance and strengthen institutional capacity, enhancing transparency and accountability at all levels of government.
- Resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of government institutions to perform essential functions and implement reforms, utilizing transparent and accountable processes.
- Funding will provide technical assistance to federal and state parliaments to continue development and implementation of the constitution while enhancing their critical oversight and legislative roles.
- Funding will also consolidate gains at the regional level, including activities such as training of civil servants in improved service delivery, increasing revenue collection, developing and implementing regulations, broadening democratic space, improving public financial management, and enhancing political competition.
- Resources will support key federal government agencies to institutionalize transparent and accountable governance processes, such as revenue collection and public procurement, serving to further increase trust in government.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will focus on professional military education and building English language training.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support English language training and professionalization of the Somali National Army (SNA) through courses that reinforce the role of a military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Security forces lack the skills and equipment required for effective policing at the most basic levels. The United States will provide support to police entities, including those at the regional level when able and appropriate, to ensure the African Union's Mission to Somalia (AMISOM)'s gains are maintained and stability services are provided to regional populations that have recently been liberated from al-Shabaab.

The support will be in the form of training and/or equipping, and will complement assistance to the more specialized Criminal Investigation Division. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the police sector will support the goal of the FGS to provide basic security and access to justice to its citizens throughout the country. Funding will promote areas of stability within Somalia, which will support overall stability of the Horn of Africa.

Developed Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request of \$1.7 million in U.S. assistance will support rule of law programs in Somalia that encourage better security and governance through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector.
- Funding will be used to provide support to increase the capacity of the Criminal Investigative Division to respond to non-terrorist incidents. Assistance with recruitment of additional members, basic and/or advanced training, and equipment may be provided. Assistance will also support mechanisms to ensure all entities with the mandate to respond to major incidents coordinate effectively.
- Resources will assist regional police forces, who are often at the forefront in the fight against al-Shabaab. This assistance will provide basic policing and management skills, as well as support information and intelligence sharing mechanisms for communication with relevant security institutions at all levels of government.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By building Somali law enforcement capacity to enhance overall security, U.S. assistance provided through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will contribute to improving Somalia's ability to combat terrorism. Training for Somalia is designed to help the FGS manage and respond to conventional terrorist attacks. Assistance will strengthen the ability of law enforcement partners in the Somali National Police (SNP) to address vital needs in the area of crisis response and help contribute to broader security sector reform. The program's chief goal is to build the capacity of the SNP to respond to critical incidents in and around Mogadishu.

The United States continues its commitment to humanitarian demining and mine risk education in Somaliland through Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD), while providing physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) to reduce the risk of illicit arms trade. Beyond threats to U.S. national security interests, deteriorating and poorly-secured munitions sites in the vicinity of major population centers also pose a grave humanitarian threat, as degrading and unstable munitions stockpiles are vulnerable to spontaneous and catastrophic detonation. To address these problems, the CWD program will continue to build local capacity to effectively manage munitions stockpiles; destroy excess, unstable, and at-risk weapons and munitions (including man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS)); keep stockpiles under government control; prevent illicit small arms/light weapons trafficking; and build capacity within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with the partial lifting of the arms embargo and the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on management of arms and ammunition.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.5 million of NADR-ATA will continue to professionalize the SNP to encourage operations conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and conventions.
- NADR-ATA resources will also continue to train the SNP's Counter Terrorism Unit and Rapid

Response Unit on critical incident management to better respond to terrorist attacks. Training of these first responders will include instruction in securing and managing a crime scene, evidence collection, post-blast investigation, and facilitation of and mentorship for SNP development of their own standard operating procedures.

- NADR-ATA instruction will also cover specialty skills, which may include Explosive Ordinance Disposal, Explosive Dog Detecting handling, driver safety, and field medical training.
- \$2.0 million in FY 2016 NADR-CWD funding will focus on programs that reduce the threat of landmines, explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons and MANPADS, and promote local and national CWD capacity building. This support includes improved PSSM of conventional weapons and munitions throughout Somalia, as security allows. The funds will also support capacity building efforts within the SNA and other security forces to support Somalia's ability to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2142 requirements regarding notification, marking, storage, and proper distribution of pre-notified imported weapons. This plan directly supports reconstruction and security initiatives vital to regional peace and security.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The FY 2016 request for \$115.0 million in PKO funds will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM and SNA to stabilize and expand the reach of legitimate governance throughout southern and central Somalia, and to defend FGS institutions from al-Shabaab and other anti-government forces. The United States will seek to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of rotational battalions, providing additional mobility and force protection assets, providing peacekeeping soldier and battalion staff training, and providing other equipment required by the mission to more effectively implement its mandate. Additional mobility assets, equipment, and training will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM to operate across its expanded area of operations and assist the FGS to stabilize areas liberated from al-Shabaab. U.S. assistance will also support the provision of advisors and mentors to AMISOM in order to ensure that AMISOM troop contributors maintain the critical skills provided through pre-deployment training, and are able to adjust their operations in response to shifting insurgent tactics.

U.S. assistance will also support the provision of logistical support, training (including training activities implemented in part or in whole by regional partners), mentors and advisors, stipends, equipment, and limited facility refurbishments to the SNA. Supporting the development of a professional, effective SNA that respects human rights is critical to the ability of the FGS to defend itself and its people from al-Shabaab and to shore up the significant security gains made over the past several years by AMISOM, the SNA, and their strategic partners within the region.

Al-Shabaab Defeated

Key Interventions:

- PKO funds will provide equipment, training, advisory, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the Somali Government.
- Funding will provide equipment, training, advisory and logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements designed to improve the professionalism and operational effectiveness of the SNA.
- Resources will be used to create and mentor a small number of professional, highly capable light infantry battalions, able to conduct effective counter-insurgency operations in partnership with AMISOM and defeat al-Shabaab wherever it takes refuge in Somalia.
- PKO funding will also provide targeted support to develop Somali military institutions, headquarters, and support apparatus to lead and support SNA in the field and particularly the aforementioned light infantry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Given that Somalia's security situation restricts travel by USG staff, USAID continued to use third party monitors to carry out verifications of 277 intervention sites across Somalia. For each verification site visit, monitors provided notes from interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries, and photographic evidence for USAID's review. In addition to allowing USAID to manage for results, these verifications identified some good practices for implementing activities in Somalia.
- USAID undertook a mid-term performance evaluation of its education and youth activities.
- USAID commissioned an economic growth assessment for Somalia and a mid-term evaluation of its current economic growth activity. Together, these two reports demonstrated that while some gains have been made, the scope of USAID's current activity is small and that there is a continued need for activities that aim at providing long-term economic development assistance in Somalia.
- USAID commissioned a final performance evaluation for its legislative strengthening, elections, and political processes activities.
- USAID undertook a Gender Assessment and Natural Resource Management Assessment, both of which were finalized in FY 2014.
- USAID undertook a study, consisting of a survey of over 3,100 respondents and 33 focus group discussions, to develop a benchmark of perceptions related to its stabilization activities in Somalia. The research found that perceptions of social cohesion, connectedness, community involvement, confidence in government and local administration, and satisfaction with essential services, are overall significantly higher in sites with USAID-funded stabilization activities than in sites where there were no USAID-funded stabilization activities.
- USAID's evaluation of the contribution of stabilization and development activities is currently ongoing.
- Department of State (DOS) contracted Site Coordinators monitor the delivery and quality of DOS PKO-funded support, which is in the form of equipment and materials as well as technical training. Site Coordinators provide their findings in weekly situation reports and through weekly teleconferences with the Contract Officer's Representative from the DOS. Their reporting has led to the improvement of maintenance support to DOS provided vehicles, which has greatly expanded the user life of the equipment.
- The Site Coordinators have accounted for and distributed all PKO provided equipment currently being utilized to improve the security sector throughout Somalia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of third-party monitoring and evaluations, the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget have been taken:

- Education and youth programming will be re-focused to align with USAID's Education Policy. In addition, USAID will explore future programming to increase access to education in South-Central Somalia.
- A checklist of best practices for construction and rehabilitation activities, as well as training and community events will be provided to all partners implementing such activities with USAID resources.
- A new economic growth activity is currently in the initial design stage, and will be structured around recommendations made in a recent economic growth assessment to focus assistance on key growth sectors, as well as to provide support for legal and regulatory interventions.
- The Gender Assessment recommended gender inclusion and consideration in project design, procurement processes, performance indicators, and evaluations. USAID will undertake

- activity-specific gender analysis for all new procurements.
- A Natural Resource Management Assessment identified the most significant environmental issues and challenges affecting Somalia and highlighted some interventions that USAID may consider for future support.
- The results of the stabilization and development activities, including an examination of USAID's theory of change, will be used to inform the development of USAID's future strategy.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Livelihoods: Somalia's economic recovery and resumption of growth after decades of misrule and conflict is essential to both national and regional stability. Overall unemployment among people aged 15 to 64 in Somalia is estimated at 54 percent. Youth in Somalia have one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world at 67 percent. Women fare even worse at 74 percent. Despite high levels of unemployment, weak government authority, and recurrent climatic shocks, Somalia has a thriving private sector with opportunities for investment and growth. If Somalia is able to increase investment and growth in key industries, removing legal and regulatory constraints to broad-based economic growth, and expanding export and investment-oriented economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, greater stabilization will ensue. Together, these interventions will promote stability and facilitate inclusive local economic development within a more resilient economic system.

Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services: Growth and prosperity in Somalia remains contingent upon the health and well-being of the Somali population. Somalia's health and social indicators are among the worst in the world. One of every 10 children dies before their first birthday and one in 12 women die from pregnancy-related causes. Over half of Somali children have no access to primary education and only six percent of eligible youth are enrolled in secondary school. During Somalia's prolonged conflict, social service providers came under attack and critical infrastructure was destroyed, inducing service providers to leave or undermining their capacity to provide critical services. Women are especially affected; gender-based violence and discrimination against Somali women and girls is widespread. Activities in this area will increase the resilience of Somali communities and expand service delivery—especially in health and education—in targeted geographical areas, focusing on vulnerable populations affected by conflict or natural disaster. A healthier and more educated population is both fundamental to human development and critically linked to broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. Programming will leverage political commitments of the FGS to education, galvanize donors to support a robust education system in support of Somalia's long-term stability, and build momentum towards the goal that every Somali child receives a quality education.

Established, Representative Governance: In the lead up to national elections, programs will provide support to drafting electoral legislation, technical assistance to the national electoral commission, and political party strengthening. USAID will also continue to provide community-driven, quick-impact small grants to help stabilize Somalia's cities and countryside—both in the more secure regions of Somalia and in newly-recovered areas. The participatory processes used to develop, implement, and monitor these projects will improve citizen representation in municipal planning; instituting inclusiveness into Somali governance practices and increasing Somalis' trust in government.

Improved Accountability and Transparency: In Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index, Somalia tied with Afghanistan and North Korea for the most corrupt country, maintaining its poor 2012 ranking. The FGS, therefore, must manage resources more transparently and accountably to improve its ability to provide services and increase its legitimacy—particularly outside Mogadishu. With the establishment of proper checks and balances, opportunities for corruption will decrease. Improved government accountability will help ensure that scarce resources are used to bolster economic

growth activities, and to implement vital security, financial, and political reforms.

Al-Shabaab Defeated: U.S. engagement and more capable security forces will improve FGS capacity to defeat al-Shabaab, prevent its resurgence, and halt attacks against U.S. and western interests in the Horn of Africa. Trained and accountable SNA and local police forces under improved command and control chains can serve as the holding forces in areas liberated from al-Shabaab control and can prevent and deter future al-Shabaab attacks in south-central Somalia and elsewhere. Increased civilian oversight will promote the transparent growth of the military and law enforcement sectors to reduce corruption and abuse of power. As the United States continues to assist Somalia with security sector assistance to improve its capacity to reduce operational capacity of al-Shabaab, AMISOM eventual departure date must be closely followed to focus on the theme of sustainability within the security sector.

Developed Rule of Law: Somalia's lack of capacity, transparency, and institutions needed to operate an effective judicial system and law enforcement structure have hindered the ability of the FGS to further develop rule of law. A lack of infrastructure and capacity in the judicial sector, coupled with a weak police presence and inability to effectively investigate and document even the most basic crimes, has left Somalia unable to prosecute criminals and bring formal justice to the majority of Somalis. As the security situation in Somalia improves, so will the need to increase the capacity and reach of the judicial system, especially in areas that the FGS has recently retaken control. Capacity building throughout the criminal justice sector will provide the foundation required for growth in the area of rule of law. Increased training and oversight will increase law enforcement capabilities in reducing crime and combating al-Shabaab operations and infiltration in areas liberated by AMISOM and SNA operations. Professionalization and collaboration among security forces will allow for strong, coordinated operations and the prevention of terrorist attacks in Somalia, greatly increasing public trust and confidence and cooperation with security and police forces. An effective judicial infrastructure will allow for the arrest and prosecution of terrorists, terrorism-supporters, and all other criminals, thereby reducing overall security threats in Somalia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	209,216
Al-Shabaab Defeated	119,865
International Military Education and Training	365
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	115,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115,000
Developed Rule of Law	1,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,650
Improved Livelihoods	21,997
Economic Support Fund	21,997

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		14,083
4.7 Economic Opportunity		6,486
4.8 Environment		1,428
Increased Somali Government Capacity to Deliver Services		36,253
Economic Support Fund		36,253
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		9,053
3.2 Education		13,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		13,600
Established, Representative Governance		28,451
Economic Support Fund		28,451
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		9,052
2.2 Good Governance		9,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		10,199
Improved Accountability and Transparency		1,000
Economic Support Fund		1,000
2.2 Good Governance		1,000

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa, an economic and political engine of Africa, continues to be an important strategic partner of the United States and a vital player on the global stage. Twenty years into democracy, South Africa is still struggling with crippling socioeconomic challenges, including mass unemployment, a failing education system, increasing corruption, weak democratic governance and accountability, and critical levels of violent crime. As South Africa increases its leadership role in the region, it is working with the United States and other donors to address its continuing social and economic challenges.

U.S. investments, in line with South African national development priorities, will target efforts where funding can catalyze innovative approaches for reform, and make existing systems more efficient, helping South Africa move toward becoming a model democracy for the continent and a platform for regional and continent-wide programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	286,265	*	374,200	87,935
Development Assistance	15,000	*	15,750	750
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	450	-250
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	*	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	9,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	715	*	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	300	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given South Africa's prominent role in the region and growing influence on the global stage, U.S. goals are to help prevent the current economic and social challenges facing South Africa from derailing the progress made over the last 20 years. U.S. assistance, therefore, seeks to support democracy and economic growth in South Africa to create a stable and prosperous trade and investment partner for the United States. This assistance also is focused on bolstering efforts to partner with South Africa to advance U.S. government peace, democracy, and development interests in Africa and in the wider international arena.

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors

Key Interventions:

- Global Climate Change initiative funding will support participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping South Africa to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment in clean growth.
- Improving the education system is a necessary precondition for achieving many U.S. foreign policy

goals in South Africa, including building a well-educated workforce and reducing youth unemployment. USAID will provide \$3.0 million in basic education funding to increase primary grade literacy rates in targeted South African schools by piloting and testing innovative scalable interventions, including in-service teacher and administrator training, technology for education, student assessment, and school management. USAID will also provide \$1.0 million for higher education to support workforce development.

- USAID programs will provide \$2.8 million in support of domestic civil society organizations to promote accountable, transparent, and responsive governance in South Africa, which will enable improved public services, increased public integrity, and more effective management of public resources and safer communities. With this assistance, USAID will continue to focus on improving access to justice and supporting victims of gender-based violence.
- USAID will provide \$1.1 million to support the Government of South Africa (GOSA) in performing socio-economic impact assessments of proposed economic sector legislation. This will render the adoption of policies and legislation by the GOSA more evidence-based and the impact of GOSA resources in creating a stronger enabling environment for equity, employment, and growth will be increased.
- Through \$0.5 million in USAID assistance, a platform for the private sector and the GOSA to effectively and efficiently work together will be created to address national development priorities, particularly in education and youth employment. The envisioned partnership will establish the structure and framework for the design, testing, and scaling of private-sector led initiatives to address GOSA's development priorities.

South African Impact on African Development Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$1.0 million to work with the GOSA to implement agricultural development programs critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- Through the Africa Private Capital Group (APCG), USAID will provide \$1.4 million to mobilize U.S., African, and international private sector investment capital in key sectors of development in sub-Saharan Africa, including agriculture, energy, trade, infrastructure and health. The APCG will be managed in collaboration with other U.S. government agencies with the objectives of spurring inclusive economic growth, improving the sustainability of the U.S. government's development efforts, expanding regional and international trade, and enhancing business opportunities in the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports the ability of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), one of the most capable militaries in sub-Saharan Africa, to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations, such as UN peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID). FMF funds support equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF. FY 2016 FMF will be used to support spare parts, training, technical support, and technical publications for the SANDF C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. They will also be used to support training, such as sustainment training and professional military education, to further professionalize and enhance the readiness of the SANDF.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to support equipment, training, and technical assistance for the SANDF.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Africa will receive \$346.6 million to enhance partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$9.5 million will extend access to quality assured TB services, with particular emphasis on the provinces and districts with the highest burden. This will be accomplished by aligning activities with the activities of the GOSA as outlined in the National Strategic Plan for HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections and TB, 2012-2016. Evidence-based and innovative programs will be implemented, focusing on TB in the mining sector and surrounding communities; TB in correctional services facilities; TB in children; and appropriate diagnosis and management of drug-resistant TB. Operations research to improve gaps in TB programming will be carried out and research to improve drug-resistant TB management will continue.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The FY 2016 request includes \$0.7 million in IMET resources to support courses to expose South African defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values which are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will improve the SANDF's military management and enable it to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance missions across Africa.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to regional stability and support border security. Assistance will include professional military education and defense resource management courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

A total of \$1.0 million in INCLE funding is requested for FY 2016 to support law enforcement capacity building in South Africa. INCLE will continue to be used to support law enforcement capacity-building training programs organized by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programs. The Mission partners with South African law enforcement officials, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate, and the Civilian Secretariat for Oversight of the Police. The programs include training initiatives that are important to both the U.S. Mission and the GOSA. INL will continue funding

training and technological support to South African law enforcement and criminal justice institutions. Focus areas will include criminal investigations, tactical skills, policing in a democracy, anti-wildlife trafficking, and basic police skills.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- Law Enforcement Capacity Building: FY 2016 funding will be used to support South Africa's law enforcement and related security sectors. The goal of the program is to engage with a variety of South African law enforcement agencies to improve security and access to justice within the country. Funds will support security sector reform through training and operational support.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds will be used to provide strategic trade control and related border security training to South Africa to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related items, and conventional weapons.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved

Key Intervention:

- South Africa has over 1,500 kilometers of open border area with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. In FY 2016, the overall EXBS goal in South Africa is to build and strengthen the South African national strategic trade control system to prevent transfers that may contribute to proliferation of WMD and to effectively enforce strategic trade control violations. EXBS engagement with the GOSA is most directly related to the Mission's objective of assisting South Africa to "respond effectively to criminal and terrorist threats while promoting the rule of law, democracy, and good governance, thus ensuring access to justice for all." In furtherance of that objective, EXBS will continue to be used to provide support to the GOSA to combat the illegal transfer of WMD-related materials, munitions, and dual-use items by providing technical training to relevant agencies. Specifically, EXBS will be used to provide licensing and outreach training while re-engaging GOSA enforcement entities to determine their interest in EXBS enforcement-related programs. U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will support these efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Performance Management Plan (PMP) enables the Mission to measure results achieved through performance indicators, ensuring progress is made towards higher-level goals. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of teams to ensure accountability and improved program management.

Given the interrelated and multiple concurrent projects implemented by USAID in the approved Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), the PMP has a cross-functional organization and structure to enable the mission to better realize desired results through its implementation. USAID technical offices are responsible for periodic monitoring and reporting, and for making adjustments to ensure progress toward the goal.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID CDCS for the South Africa program was approved in FY 2013. The CDCS includes sectoral challenges and opportunities in health; regional economic growth; environment; climate change; democracy, human rights and governance; and education and youth. The strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination, and sector analyses, all of which will also be used to design new projects. In FY 2015, USAID is developing Project Appraisal Documents for several of the sectors, using monitoring and evaluation results and lessons learned to improve the quality and technical acuity of new projects.

A focus on implementing Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) in programming employs an adaptive management approach in the CDCS to guide mission actions. The systematic approach to embody CLA as a core business value fosters sustainability, empowers local organizations and governments, and provides avenues of collaboration for maturing relationships within South Africa. This is accomplished by establishing a mission-wide evaluation approach and research agenda for all evaluations. USAID will expand current best practices in project planning, design, and evaluation to emphasize an overall analytical agenda to:

- Enhance coordination with development partners, implementing partners, and host country governments;
- Emphasize a common monitoring and evaluation framework and methodology; and
- Catalyze learning to inform even better project design and management.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

South African Resource Effectiveness Advanced in Targeted Sectors: U.S. foreign assistance resources are modest relative to the size of South Africa's economy and the magnitude of public and private sector resources being applied to address South Africa's highest priorities, such as employment and education. The United States' comparative advantage, then, is to partner with the GOSA and the South African private sector in targeted sectors to encourage greater resource effectiveness through programming to address resource allocation and policy issues. The United States, acting through USAID, will partner with South Africa to help the economy of South Africa transition to one that is labor-absorbing, low-carbon and can provide increased work opportunities for its population. By supporting efforts to address specific challenges identified by host-country leadership and by leveraging private sector and civil society voices and resources, USAID will support South Africa's drive toward its development goals, resulting in significant social and environmental returns on investments.

South African Impact on African Development Enhanced: South Africa exercises enormous influence in the region. USAID will work to optimize the development outcomes of this influence. South Africa has focused significant attention on internal transformation to create a more inclusive and representative government and economy as its post-apartheid legacy. Simultaneously, the strength of South Africa's public institutions and the private sector—including a trillion dollars in financial and banking assets—position the country to serve as a strong partner to advance development in Africa and beyond. The number of South African-based firms working with innovative technologies for health, agriculture, and the environment is comparable to what is found in the technology hubs of the United States and Europe. South Africa is also the base for some of the world's largest local and international foundations, many of which are significantly involved in advancing a development agenda aligning with USAID development objectives in Africa. Through the FTF Strategic Partnership, South Africa and the United States will leverage South Africa's commercial agribusiness sector, agricultural research institutions, and universities to catalyze food security and nutrition advances in FTF African focus countries. South Africa is also home to some of the largest local and international investors. As demonstrated by Power Africa in the energy sector, nearly half of all the private sector investment

commitments to realize energy development on the continent are from South African institutions. Through the APCG, announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in August 2014, USAID will similarly mobilize U.S., African, and international private sector investment capital to realize development outcomes in agriculture, trade, infrastructure, and health. The APCG will facilitate close collaboration among the various U.S. government agencies operating in the region to support investment in these sectors throughout sub-Saharan Africa in order to spur inclusive economic growth, improve the sustainability of the U.S. government's development efforts, expand regional and international trade, and enhance business opportunities in the region.

South Africa's developed democratic system, regulatory practices, and innovative scientific research serves as a positive model for other countries on the continent. Strengthening and leveraging South Africa's public and private sectors to advance development on a regional and continental scale will position South Africa to be a more effective partner in addressing shared foreign policy priorities in Africa. By supporting this type of activity, the United States will help to increase regional integration, promote social benefits in the area of women's empowerment, and strengthen South Africa's capacity to deliver assistance to others.

South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved: South Africa is a key contributor to UN and AU peacekeeping operations and is considered southern Africa's regional military leader. U.S. assistance will develop a streamlined strategic approach to build and support the South African Department of Defense and SANDF capacity. U.S. assistance will build and strengthen the South African national strategic trade control system to close security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry and transfer of WMD and help to enforce strategic trade control violations.

Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved: South Africa has the largest HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world. The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2012, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with the GOSA and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of HIV/AIDS programming in support of GOSA's national HIV/AIDS response. According to the World Health Organization, South Africa ranks third in the world in its TB burden. The high rate of HIV-TB co-infection leads to further expansion of both epidemics and complicates treatment and care of patients. The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS and TB in South Africa is significant. Educational outcomes are adversely affected by these epidemics, causing instability in employment and a negative effect on the overall economy.

U.S. foreign assistance aims to reduce the number of HIV and TB infections, to increase the sustainability of effective HIV and TB response systems, and to improve the care and treatment of vulnerable populations. Targeted prevention activities aim to reduce HIV and TB through community-based behavior change activities, bio-medical prevention, intensified case finding, early treatment initiation, isoniazid preventive therapy, and infection control. Additionally, the increased sustainability of effective HIV/AIDS TB response systems is expected to be achieved through support of activities that strengthen the public health system.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	374,200
Health Outcomes for South Africans Improved	356,050
Global Health Programs - State	346,550
3.1 Health	346,550
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
South African resource effectiveness advanced in targeted sectors	13,350
Development Assistance	13,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,800
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.4 Civil Society	500
3.2 Education	3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,600
4.8 Environment	5,000
South African Security Services Ability to Conduct Peacekeeping and Combat Transnational Crime and Terrorism Improved	2,400
Foreign Military Financing	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
International Military Education and Training	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300
South African Impact on African Development Enhanced	2,400
Development Assistance	2,400
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400

South Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Sudan erupted into conflict in December 2013 creating a humanitarian catastrophe. The U.S. government quickly undertook a comprehensive review of the portfolio of activities for 2014 and beyond and has shifted programs from state building to more directly helping the people of South Sudan through the crisis and meeting U.S. government foreign policy priorities. The following description of activities may change based on the evolving situation in the country and U.S. government policy decisions.

As the situation develops, U.S. assistance will strive to help the people of South Sudan through the current crisis and build the foundation for a more stable and socially cohesive South Sudan by promoting recovery through building resilience, enabling a lasting peace, and protecting development gains, including the delivery of essential services in health and education. Longer-term U.S. assistance will continue to operate in close coordination with humanitarian efforts. As a Relief-to-Development Transition focus country, programs in areas such as agriculture will leverage, as conditions permit, development funds in coordination with humanitarian funding to support an integrated approach and promote a transition from relief to development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	434,566	*	265,022	-169,544
Overseas Contingency Operations	12,000	*	-	-12,000
Peacekeeping Operations	12,000	*	-	-12,000
Enduring/Core Programs	422,566	*	265,022	-157,544
Economic Support Fund	176,741	*	175,022	-1,719
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	*	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	*	35,510	5,000
International Military Education and Training	14	*	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,599	*	10,000	-10,599
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	*	2,000	-135
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	*	-	-150,077
Peacekeeping Operations	30,700	*	30,000	-700

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will be used to: deliver essential and life-saving services in the areas of health and education to target populations and communities, including those who were displaced and traumatized by conflict, while strengthening the enabling environment to deliver these services; mitigate further conflict; support independent media and civil society; and, improve food security.

Department of State assistance (\$10.1 million in ESF) to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of

the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS). These funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan through the provision of targeted assistance to aid in prevention and mitigation of current and future conflicts and support peace processes and mediation efforts. Assistance will also be used to increase freedom of information and civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address issues of peace and reconciliation.

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million will be used to mitigate the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas of the country where conflict dynamics may have national implications.
- Approximately \$8.6 million of ESF funds will be used to support peace, accountability and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration among varying groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan.

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- \$65.4 million will be used to: support the ability of media, civil society, alternative political actors, and private citizens to hold the government accountable; support communities to plan and implement recovery and development projects; and, as policy guidance and conditions permit, build capacity in institutions for effective and accountable governance.
- Further assistance in the amount of \$1.5 million will be utilized to support new or ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes and internal South Sudan peace processes.

Agricultural-Based Economic Opportunities Expanded

Key Interventions:

- \$20.0 million will be used to work with communities to build and maintain infrastructure that enables access to markets, facilitates crisis recovery and disaster preparedness, and creates linkages among communities.
- \$10.0 million in Feed the Future (FTF) funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques. FTF activities will continue expansion of local production to address market needs more broadly and address food security needs, in collaboration with humanitarian efforts.
- \$5.0 million will be used to promote competitiveness of the private sector, particularly for market linkages to provide food security and link communities to agribusiness-related firms.
- \$5.5 million will support local communities living in and around selected protected areas to sustainably manage natural resources.
- \$13.4 million will be used to promote the transparent financial management of Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GORSS) resources, if the situation evolves to make it appropriate.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained

Key Interventions:

- \$7.2 million of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) funding will support programs that promote good hygiene practices and access to clean water supplies to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and mitigate water-related conflicts. Programs will improve and expand equitable access to WASH services; support WASH governance and build the capacity of water utility managers,

community leaders, and communities to manage services; and, provide, maintain and/or refurbish WASH infrastructure in rural and urban areas.

- \$20.4 million will be used to: promote access to quality basic education for out-of-school children and youth, focusing on marginalized children and emphasizing the need to create safe learning environments in target states; support teacher training; and build the capacity of South Sudanese education institutions to offer specialized courses in providing education in emergency situations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funds will be used to provide life-saving services to communities, coupled with targeted activities to strengthen the overall health system. USAID will continue to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services; and work with community-based organizations to bolster demand for quality health services. USAID will seek ways to use GHP-USAID funds to deliver quality basic health services in targeted regions of South Sudan where conditions allow.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition, and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive \$13.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment support programs throughout the country. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): With \$1.5 million, USAID will support Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GORSS) efforts to reduce the burden of TB morbidity and mortality. Programs will: strengthen and expand directly observed treatment; improve the TB laboratory network and lab quality assurance; integrate TB into primary health care services; foster stronger HIV/AIDS and TB integrated activities; improve the GORSS TB monitoring and database system; increase community-level involvement in implementation of TB activities; promote program-based operations research; and continue support for nationwide TB control planning in coordination with Global Fund efforts.
- Malaria: USAID will use \$6.0 million to improve malaria diagnosis and case management through testing, provision of antimalarial drugs, and prevention of malaria in children and pregnant women. USAID will: procure antimalarial drugs; purchase bed nets to supplement the Global Fund's mass distribution plan; provide training, mentoring, and technical support to review and revise treatment and prevention guidelines; standardize malaria monitoring and supervisory tools in order to increase institutional and human capacity to prevent and treat malaria; and enhance the clinical skills of health workers on early malaria diagnosis and effective treatment using recommended standard guidelines.
- Maternal Child Health (MCH): With \$18.0 million, USAID will support integrated primary health care services to reduce maternal, infant, and child morbidity and mortality in coordination with the GORSS and donors. USAID will: enable primary health care centers and units in target areas to provide an essential package of health services; engage citizens with government service providers through village health committees; strengthen the governance and oversight functions of the Ministry of Health at national, state and county levels; and support disease surveillance, immunization campaigns, and routine immunization, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With \$8.0 million, USAID will increase access to, and demand for, FP/RH products and services and work to resolve the primary obstacles to service uptake. USAID will provide technical assistance in FP/RH product selection, quantification,

procurement, receipt, storage and distribution; build the capacity of the GORSS to manage FP/RH commodities and track consumption; and strengthen the Ministry of Health's capacity in key health systems strengthening areas including planning, budgeting, using data for decision making and pharmaceutical supply management. USAID will also increase access to and quality of both facility-based and community-based FP/RH services for healthy families in target areas in coordination with the GORSS and other donors; support the training of health providers in counseling FP/RH clients and providing FP/RH methods; and strengthen the governance and oversight functions of county-level health departments.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

Due to the ongoing conflict, current IMET-funded assistance to South Sudan has been suspended. The Department of State anticipates that security sector reform will be a key and urgently needed area of engagement once a peace agreement is concluded. The Department of State will reassess IMET priorities based on circumstances at that time.

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

In the hopes that conditions will permit IMET assistance, requested IMET-financed training would assist the Ministry of Defense (MOD), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and other government officials that work in the defense sector with leadership development by providing its personnel with professional military education in areas supportive of MOD and SPLA defense sector reform efforts. IMET funds will support the training of junior officers in military specialties lacking in the SPLA including, but not limited to, basic officer training; administration; human rights; military justice; finance, inspector general; air defense; field artillery; maneuvers (infantry/armor); military police; communications; intelligence; engineering; and logistics. IMET funds will also be used to train senior military and select civilian officials in Civil-Military Relations and Defense Resource Management among other senior leadership oriented areas of education.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.7 million will work to professionalize the SPLA, including offering support for English language training and senior-level professional military education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there may be openings for future security sector engagement once a comprehensive peace agreement has been concluded. Security sector reform and assistance can help transition the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) from a society that resolves conflict through military force to one in which the police and justice sectors are responsible for providing domestic security and resolving internal disputes.

In line with U.S. policy, INCLE-funded programs foster stability, conflict mitigation, and respect for human rights, and enhance civilian security by implementing peace agreement provisions and reforms related to criminal justice sector institutions such as the police, judiciary, and corrections service.

Through interagency agreements, grants, contracts, and/or working with international organizations, programs work on justice sector reform that effectively provides internal security, mitigates conflict and respects human rights.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide \$10 million of INCLE funding to strengthen South Sudan's policing, correction and justice sectors in order to promote internal stability and justice with a focus on programmatic assistance that emphasizes conflict mitigation and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, previously during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and currently with an ongoing, politically-motivated conflict that has intensified between sides divided by inter-ethnic loyalties. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines, and unexploded ordnance; while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS). Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that in turn threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

The NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program has been actively addressing these threats by clearing ERW, destroying stockpiles of excess/unstable/at-risk SA/LW, and supporting long-term planning to remediate South Sudan's ERW contamination. These activities, besides providing safety to South Sudan's people, have also supported local capacity-building by teaching explosive ordnance disposal and SA/LW reduction skills, providing employment to locally-trained nationals, including women, and establishing a South Sudanese mine action non-governmental organization.

FY 2016 funds will continue these important NADR-CWD programs, reducing dangers to civilian populations; promoting regional peace and security by denying SA/LW and other munitions to terrorists, insurgents, and criminals; opening land to productive economic use; and paving the way for broader development efforts.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$2.0 million in NADR-CWD funding for programs that reduce the threat of landmines, ERW, and SA/LW, and promote local and national CWD capacity building.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Once a peace agreement is forged, effective Defense Sector Reform (DSR) will be a critical need to ensure sustainable peace. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but not be limited to, administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications. This funding, in addition to DSR, may go to support ongoing peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan to bolster the cessation of hostilities agreement and eventual comprehensive ceasefire for the ongoing conflict.

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated

Key Intervention:

- The Department of State will use \$30 million in PKO funding to promote DSR efforts and contribute to the transformation of the MOD and SPLA into organizations that operate under civilian control and respect the rights of the civilian population. PKO funding may also go to support peacekeeping efforts in South Sudan and to encourage a durable peace agreement between the internal parties currently at war with each other.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continuously uses information from activity monitoring and evaluations to make programmatic shifts as needed and to inform the design of future activities. For example, findings from evaluations of the Food, Agribusiness, and Rural Markets program and the Seeds for Development program led USAID to adjust the programs to achieve project objectives more effectively and have informed the design of a new agricultural program anticipated to begin in FY 2016. In addition, USAID has evaluations of several projects scheduled for FY 2015; these include evaluations of current and completed civil society, infrastructure, and health programs. The findings of these evaluations will inform future planning and budget requests. Finally, USAID will mitigate the effects of a reduced on-the-ground staff footprint following the 2013/14 ordered departure by leveraging an existing monitoring and evaluation support contract to deploy robust third-party monitoring of activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As noted above, findings from evaluations are used to refine program objectives and inform the design of future activities. More broadly, during FY 2014 USAID developed an operational framework that responds to the changed country context, complex operating environment, and evolving policy considerations. The implementation of the new framework will be informed by several analyses that provide guidelines and recommendations on how to most effectively deploy U.S. government development assistance, given new on-the-ground realities. Analyses may include a gender assessment, an environmental assessment, and a political economy analysis. In addition, USAID and other donors will collaborate on development of a shared resource center focused on conflict sensitivity in foreign assistance programming. This analytical work, as well as the evaluations noted above, will be used to measure progress on the new strategy, determine what modifications may be needed for current projects, and inform designs and solicitations for future activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated: The current unrest in South Sudan underscores the importance of incorporating robust conflict mitigation efforts into U.S. government foreign assistance programming. Through local and international partners, the U.S. government seeks to increase cohesion and build resilience across conflict-prone communities. USAID programs will work to increase space within and between communities for meaningful dialogue to manage conflict and tensions, build interdependency among communities to promote peaceful coexistence, strengthen peace messaging, and support post-traumatic healing.

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Governance Strengthened: A critical challenge facing South Sudan remains weak government capacity at all levels to manage public resources, facilitate service delivery, respond to the needs and priorities of its citizens, and plan for recurrent disasters. Representative democratic institutions can mitigate conflict. As such, USAID will continue to support the ability of media, civil society, alternative political actors, and private citizens to hold the government accountable

and to engage openly and regularly with their government through civic participation and political processes. USAID will also support local stakeholders to more effectively prioritize, plan and implement recovery and development projects based on community needs, in order to empower communities, promote community cohesion, and build foundations to improve people's lives, particularly in conflict-affected areas. As policy guidance and conditions permit, USAID will aim to build institutional and human capacity in institutions for effective and accountable governance.

Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded: The United States encourages diversification of the South Sudanese economy beyond oil production, which provides the vast majority of government revenues. USAID will support improved food security, promote transparent financial management of government resources as policy guidance and conditions permit, support limited infrastructure and protect the country's rich biodiversity. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. FY 2016 resources will also be used to work with communities to build and maintain infrastructure (including feeder and trunk roads) that enables access to markets, facilitates recovery and disaster preparedness, and links communities. Finally, USAID will continue to support conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources by helping communities living in and around selected protected areas sustainably manage natural resources.

Essential Services (Health, Education, Nutrition, and Water/Sanitation) Developed and Sustained: The U.S. government's work in education and health in South Sudan helped improve some of the poorest human development statistics in the world for literacy, teacher training, educational access, and access to safe water and sanitation. USAID programming in this area serves dual goals: (1) the delivery of essential and life-saving services to target populations and communities, including those who were displaced and traumatized by conflict; and (2) strengthening the enabling environment to deliver said services. In education, USAID will build the capacity of South Sudanese university education departments to offer specialized courses in providing education in emergency situations, support teacher training, and promote access to quality education for out-of-school children and youth. USAID efforts in the health sector provide life-saving services to communities, coupled with targeted activities to strengthen the overall health system. USAID will continue to support the delivery of services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden; provide basic health services; and work with community-based organizations to bolster demand for quality health services. USAID will seek ways to use GHP funds to deliver quality basic health services in targeted regions of South Sudan where conditions allow. Programs will support HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health to improve health status of the population by providing effective, efficient and equitable health care services. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programs will promote good hygiene practices and access to clean water supplies to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and mitigate water-related conflicts.

Efforts to Bolster Security Cooperation with the RSS and its Security Forces Complement Broader Efforts to Support the Country's Democratic Institutions and Regional Stability: South Sudan has suffered the effects of war for decades, previously during its long-running battle for independence from Sudan, and currently with an ongoing, politically-motivated conflict that has intensified between sides divided by inter-ethnic loyalties. These conflicts have contaminated the land with vast amounts of explosive remnants of war, landmines, and unexploded ordnance; while leaving behind huge stockpiles of small arms and light weapon, other munitions, and man-portable air defense systems. Aside from the obvious dangers posed to civilian populations, illicit arms traffickers exploit these loosely secured stockpiles, contributing to regional insecurity that in turn threatens U.S. national security interests in the region.

Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated: Department of State assistance to South Sudan will be managed by the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan (USSESSS) and funds will be utilized to support the people of South Sudan to prevent and mitigate current and future conflicts and support the ongoing peace process. Funds will be used to promote peace and reconciliation while strengthening communication, interaction, and collaboration among varying ethnic groups in an attempt to bring lasting peace to insecure areas of South Sudan. Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there will eventually be a requirement for future security sector reform (SSR) once an inclusive political agreement has been forged. U.S. assistance programs would provide technical training on a range of issues, and expert advisors assist in the professionalization of the defense sector with a particular focus on training in military justice and human rights. Potential areas of engagement could include, but are not limited to, administration, finance, human rights, military justice, command and control, engineering, basic officer and non-commissioned officer training, and communications.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	265,022
Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated	56,600
Economic Support Fund	26,600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,600
Peacekeeping Operations	30,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000
Effective, inclusive, and accountable governance strengthened	66,900
Economic Support Fund	66,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,400
2.2 Good Governance	25,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,500
2.4 Civil Society	19,000
Efforts to bolster security cooperation with the RSS and its security forces complement broader efforts to support the country's democratic institutions and regional stability	12,700
International Military Education and Training	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded	53,873
Economic Support Fund	53,873
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	13,373
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000
4.5 Agriculture	10,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		5,000
4.8 Environment		5,500
Essential services (health, education, nutrition, and water/sanitation) developed and sustained		74,949
Economic Support Fund		27,649
3.1 Health		7,245
3.2 Education		20,404
Global Health Programs - State		11,790
3.1 Health		11,790
Global Health Programs - USAID		35,510
3.1 Health		35,510

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary objective of the U.S. Government remains the promotion of a Sudan at peace internally and with its neighbors. USAID and the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan and South Sudan seek to support peaceful resolution of Sudan's conflicts through inclusive dialogue with all political forces, including insurgent groups, and through conflict mitigation mechanisms that are meaningful, trusted, and sustainable. To achieve this objective, the focus of U.S. Government assistance is attending to humanitarian needs, supporting conflict prevention and promoting human rights. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, and other neglected areas and work to increase the institutional capacity of groups within these areas to mitigate local conflicts. U.S. assistance will also work to develop the capacities of individuals and organizations to promote inclusive political processes and address the underlying causes of conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	168,879	*	9,149	-159,730
Economic Support Fund	9,197	*	9,149	-48
P.L. 480 Title II	159,682	*	-	-159,682

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds will focus on addressing Sudan's internal conflicts and supporting civil society actors working to address conflict mitigation and fundamental issues of governance.

ESF resources will also be used to focus on Sudan's internal conflicts and to support civil society actors working to address conflict mitigation and fundamental issues of governance.

The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will provide support to investigate causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in Sudan. These studies are crucial for policy-makers charged with developing the way forward politically by providing an up-to-date understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.
- The Department of State will provide funding to develop the capacity of individuals and organizations to participate in and promote inclusive and democratic political processes.
- USAID will support peace processes to advance reconciliation and mitigate community-level conflicts. These efforts will include livelihoods and income generation programs necessary to sustain peace and promote community resilience in Darfur, Abyei, and other targeted areas. USAID will continue to support agriculture and livestock initiatives at the community level to foster peaceful coexistence, movement, trade, and social exchanges across intra- and inter-state borders.

The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur, Abyei, and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. This support will go to independent news networks and free media associations in order to assist in the conveyance of accurate, unbiased news among these populations.
- The Department of State will support capacity-building of civil society/human rights organizations. This assistance will strengthen civil society actors and institutions with hopes of building towards a long-term peace and greater democracy in Sudan.
- USAID will continue to support citizen participation in meaningful and inclusive national dialogues on the future of Sudan, a national constitution, and other issues, such as peace and political processes. USAID will also continue to support civil society efforts and capacity to rally around common goals. These activities will target women, youth, and other marginalized groups to increase their capacity for civic engagement in local and national affairs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts ongoing activity monitoring, context assessments, and programmatic reviews to identify adaptation needs and/or program opportunities, assess programmatic impacts, and inform programmatic decisions. Examples include the 2012 USAID/Sudan Gender Assessment Report; the 2013 USAID/Sudan Transition and Conflict Mitigation (STCM) Project Evaluation; and the 2013 USAID evaluation of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID monitoring, assessments, and reviews resulted in recommendations regarding operational lessons learned, such as the need to maintain flexible mechanisms through which to program multi-year funding to support community-driven programming with appropriate oversight. Additionally, programmatic assessments found that local conflict mitigation activities were successful and highlighted that programming for women was meaningful and innovative.

Past performance continues to indicate the need to involve Sudanese youth, women, and other marginalized groups into programmatic decisions. For example, the USAID/Sudan gender assessment report recommended USAID missions in conflict-prone countries continue to support programs to build women's and girls' capacities, thereby facilitating their ability to take active roles in conflict mitigation and in processes to promote democracy and good governance. The 2013 performance evaluation report for the USAID/STCM project recommended comprehensive youth and gender action plans to form a strong base and dynamic strategy for future transitional and conflict mitigation programming in Sudan. In a third example, the USAID evaluation of FOGs recommended the continued use of FOGs as a Democracy and Governance programming mechanism, particularly for capacity building focused on women and youth. Based on these recommendations, USAID /Sudan increased the focus on youth and women in its interventions. Examples include:

- The USAID-supported Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund identified the engagement of youth as vital to restoring peace in Darfur. Youth are easily targeted by recruiters from the armed forces in an environment where employment and recreation are extremely limited, and alternative means of income are scarce. Engaging youth has been given special attention in the past year (FY 2014) which has resulted in higher involvement. Furthermore implementing partners have been more active in reporting and accounting for women and youth involvement in these mechanisms.

- The USAID-supported Civil Society Development and Youth project provides support for youth-led initiatives, youth service organizations and youth engagement in country-wide issues.
- The USAID-supported STCM program engages youth from a wide range of groups within communities to provide vocational skills training to better enable the youth, aged between 18 and 27 years, to join the labor market and gain a productive livelihood.

Based on these recommendations and findings, U.S. government-funded programs in FY 2016 will continue to support inclusive and participatory processes in programming in order to help reduce societal and ethnic tensions and promote stability across the country.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Government of Sudan (GOS) Negotiates an End to all Internal Armed Conflicts and Prevents Mass Atrocities from Occurring: Sudan is plagued by internal conflict of varying severity across the country, as well as tensions between Khartoum and Juba that have continued since the independence of South Sudan. U.S. assistance will focus on mitigating conflict within the marginalized areas of Sudan, including Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and other neglected areas throughout Sudan. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the ability of individuals and organizations to promote democratic and inclusive political processes. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the foundations for peace in Darfur, mitigating the escalation of local conflicts, and enhancing dialogue, trade and social exchanges among communities and across local and inter-state borders, including the Sudan-South Sudan border.

The GOS Implements Wide-Ranging Political Reforms that Bring About a More Democratic, Pluralistic, Inclusive, and Equitable Society: Sudan's transition towards a viable and peaceful state is contingent upon inclusive and participatory governance systems and adopting a permanent constitution that stems from meaningful consultations and citizen participation. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased civil society dialogue, civic engagement, and capacity-building for civil society organizations, and strategic media communications.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	9,149
The GOS negotiates an end to all internal armed conflicts and prevents mass atrocities from occurring	4,400
Economic Support Fund	4,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,400
The GOS implements wide-ranging political reforms that bring about a more democratic, pluralistic, inclusive, and equitable society	4,749
Economic Support Fund	4,749
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,872
2.4 Civil Society	2,877

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Swaziland, Africa's last absolute monarchy, is a deeply traditional society that prides itself on stability. However, the kingdom is beset by modern problems: minimal economic growth, HIV/AIDS, weak government institutions, human trafficking, threats of transnational terrorism across its porous borders, corruption, limited media freedom, labor disputes, and high levels of gender-based violence. A lack of fiscal transparency, increasing expenditures allocated to the royal family and questionable capital projects have increased the call for reform by donors and domestic groups. U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on addressing the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases, such as tuberculosis, and promoting democratic values, including respect for human rights by the security forces. Funds will also support the professionalization of the Swaziland military forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	43,460	*	43,463	3
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	*	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	*	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	147	*	150	3

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Swaziland has one of the most severe national HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) crises in the world. Adults 18-49 years old have an HIV prevalence rate of 31 percent and Swazis have a life expectancy of 43 years. There are an estimated 229,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in Swaziland, which is 45 percent of the total child population.

U.S. government investments support the national HIV/AIDS response working through and strengthening national institutions including the Ministry of Health, the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS, and the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, to respond to the HIV/AIDS and TB needs of the population. The focus is on HIV prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission, voluntary medical male circumcision, condom promotion and distribution and support for OVC; technical assistance for the delivery of integrated HIV testing, care and treatment services; and targeted health systems strengthening in the areas of supply chain management and national strategic information systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen the public sector and the capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGO) to support the national response. Assistance will also help to create an institutional base sufficient for rapid national scale-up of the HIV response providing benefits across the health and social welfare sectors.

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$43.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplemental to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF), a small force of about 4,000 men and women with limited capacity, consists of an army with an air wing, although there are no functioning planes, and is divided into eight battalions. U.S. resources are focused on programs aimed at increasing the professionalization of the Swazi military, with an emphasis on human rights and civil-military relations. The USDF considers both general skill deficiency and attrition of members as factors in their continued need for training. Swaziland has chaired the Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security Cooperation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as commanded the SADC Brigade. The USDF is currently establishing a medical corps to professionalize and to train its staff for delivery of HIV/AIDS and TB services.

The United States will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces through Professional Military Education (PME) and education on civil-military relations which is delivered primarily through Expanded I-MET (E-IMET) courses. Increased emphasis will be put on E-IMET courses to increase understanding of the role of civilian control in the military and appropriate medical corps staff training.

The USDF is very effective at skills replacement. They typically send officers considered to be the future leadership of the USDF for PME courses rather than to any other foreign program. IMET course selection is closely tied to future postings. The continued promotion of officers who have received U.S. government-funded military education to upper levels of command in the military illustrates that IMET-funded training is having a positive impact on promotion rates; in FY 2013, six U.S.-trained officers were promoted. The training in the United States has improved their confidence in executing their duties and polished their leadership qualities.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland (GKOS) to Protect Human Rights of All Swazis

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.2 million will be used to support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces, including education on civil-military relations, Professional Military Education courses, and the establishment of a medical corps.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. In-country program managers are assisted in this exercise by technical advisors from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Department of Defense. The review assesses all PEPFAR-funded implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs, achievements, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

To support Swaziland's goal to transition ownership of the HIV response to local leadership and resources, PEPFAR is investing in health systems strengthening with an emphasis on performance management and use of strategic information to guide programmatic decision-making. The Ministry of Health is moving towards needs-based budgeting and changes in structure that reward performance based on strong information systems. As an example, since 2004, Swaziland has increased antiretroviral therapy coverage from less than five percent of the population in need to over 90 percent. Sound investments to improve lives made by the GKOS and supported by the U.S. government are paying dividends.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2013, PEPFAR conducted a review of all PEPFAR-funded social behavior change programs to identify gaps and opportunities with the aim of increasing the uptake of high impact HIV services and addressing the social, cultural and gender issues that influence their access. Guided by this assessment and the national strategic framework priorities, PEPFAR has identified a lead partner to work with the GKOS in improving the access to high impact services and communication across the continuum of the response.

A program evaluation of PEPFAR's largest Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) mechanism was conducted in 2014. Based on the results of the evaluation, investments in FY 2016 will focus on (1) evidence-based interventions, supporting integrated HIV prevention and OVC interventions (with linkages to testing, care and treatment) targeting adolescents, and particularly girls; and (2) organizational development and capacity building of civil society organizations with the comparative advantage to deliver these services in Swaziland.

IMET funds are reviewed based on the goals stated in the AFRICOM Commander's Intent. IMET levels are based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed. IMET programs will continue to support our objectives of enhancing the USDF's professionalism and accountability.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Swazis Have Access to Improved Quality of Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services: GHP funded programs will provide essential basic services to reach large numbers of children, and promote approaches that link prevention, care, treatment, and support. USAID will support the development of a national gender strategy and legislation to maximize the impact of HIV/AIDS mitigation.

Improve the Will and Capacity of the GKOS to Protect Human Rights of all Swazis: By instilling military personnel with greater degrees of professionalism and understanding of civil-military relations and international norms, IMET training aims to reduce government abuses of power and disproportionate use of force in quelling demonstrations and restricting freedoms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		43,463
Swazis have access to improved quality of prevention, care, and treatment services		43,313
Global Health Programs - State		36,413
3.1 Health		36,413

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,900
3.1 Health		6,900
Improve the will and capacity of the GKOS to protect human rights of all Swazis		150
International Military Education and Training		150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		150

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite its political stability and high levels of economic growth over the past two decades, roughly 28 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line and the population continues to grow at a steady annual rate of three percent. Tanzania is a strong bilateral partner and the United States is Tanzania's single largest bilateral donor. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on promoting a democratic, well-governed, prosperous, healthy, and secure Tanzania. Specifically, this request focuses on health, including HIV/AIDS, malaria prevention, and family planning and reproductive health; food security and agricultural development; infrastructure; good governance and civic participation; basic education; improved law enforcement and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity. The request also supports Tanzania's participation in Power Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	591,494	*	590,552	-942
Development Assistance	115,734	*	97,936	-17,798
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	*	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	*	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	*	-	-3,770

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	591,494	*	590,552	-942
Power Africa	5,000	*	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	*	5,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	4,500	*	2,700	-1,800
Development Assistance	4,500	*	2,700	-1,800
Other	581,994	*	582,852	858
Development Assistance	106,234	*	90,236	-15,998
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	*	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	*	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	*	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	*	-	-3,770

Development Assistance (DA)

Assistance provided will contribute towards the integrated country strategy (ICS) objectives of improving effective democratic governance; improving the health and education of Tanzanians, especially women and youth; and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Effective Democratic Governance Improved

Key Interventions:

- Citizen engagement made more effective and government delivery of services improved: U.S. assistance will provide \$3.9 million in direct grants to targeted local civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for improved basic service delivery and enhanced accountability, using existing, proven tools such as social accountability monitoring (SAM). Specifically, SAM gathers and shares public information on government performance and makes use of that information to hold the government accountable in the use of public resources at local levels. U.S. assistance will also help CSOs improve their advocacy capacity and facilitate sustainable citizen-government engagement at the local level. For example, partner CSOs may be encouraged to use their existing public dialogue platforms to convene key stakeholders to take stock of the 2015 election period and secure broad-based agreement on lessons learned that can pave the way for the management of future electoral processes.
- Government accountability increased: The requested \$4.0 million in targeted assistance will be made available to host government institutions of accountability to enable them to carry out their oversight mandate effectively at the central and local government levels. This will include training of staff and civil servants on auditing, the public code of ethics, public procurement, and other oversight issues while improving their public outreach and ability to respond to citizens. U.S. assistance will be used to coach and mentor civil society grantee and sub-grantee partners and possibly local government authorities' staffs to provide local government oversight; conduct advocacy campaigns; engage citizens in local government planning, budgeting, and expenditure reporting; and expand communications between citizens and the government.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- Health status improved: Water and sanitation program interventions will support improved health status of communities through integration of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; along with sustainable and resilient water resource management. The focus will continue to be on private-sector and market-driven models of service provision, while working closely with local government institutions, local non-governmental organizations (NGO), and community-based organizations. These efforts will complement the Tanzanian Water Sector Development Program. Approximately \$3.0 million will be provided for a range of interventions in small towns and rural areas, such as

drilling of wells and production of low cost pumps, development and scale-up of cost-recovery models for water and sanitation, treatment of water at the point of use, and increasing access to sanitation facilities.

- Lifelong learning skills improved: Consistent with USAID's Global Education Strategy, \$7.0 million will be utilized to support the education sector in Tanzania by improving primary school reading instruction nation-wide, strengthening teachers' skills and improving focus and motivation of the teacher cadre, integrating reading into the national curriculum, and engaging and sensitizing parents and communities on the importance of reading.

Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Interventions:

- Agricultural productivity and profitability increased in targeted value chains: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will provide \$62.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. The interventions will focus on rehabilitating irrigation and rural roads infrastructure; improving staple foods and horticulture value chain production; increasing agriculture financing; expanding research and development; strengthening human and institutional capacity building; integrating climate changing adaptation into the agriculture and water management sectors; enhancing the enabling environment for private sector investment by partnering with government and private sector organizations to improve agriculture related policies; and monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of some of these activities will be through innovative mechanisms such as: the GOT-managed Roads Fund, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania, and the Big Results Now Program of the GOT.
- Binding constraints to private sector investment reduced: Through the Partnership for Growth (PFG) framework and Power Africa initiative, the United States will continue to support increased availability and reliability of energy supply identified as one of the key constraints to private sector investment and broad based economic growth. U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will be provided to support energy sector activities under the Joint Country Action Plan, as agreed to by the GOT and the U.S. Government. The work plan defines joint activities in six focus areas directed to: (1) establish cost-reflective tariffs for electricity; (2) minimize revenue loss at the state-owned electric utilities, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TANESCO) and the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation, by reducing technical and non-technical losses; (3) strengthen performance of the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA); (4) improve power sector planning by key institutions; (5) increase key institutional capacity to remove constraints to delivery of reliable power services, including public private partnerships, at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Ministry of Finance, the Rural Energy Agency, EWURA, TANESCO, and the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation; and (6) promote private investment in power through transaction-specific advice and support for private participation in priority generation, transmission, and/or distribution projects, including clean energy projects.
- Stewardship of natural resources improved: The United States will address conservation of critical ecosystems through an approach focused on supporting livelihoods. The United States will provide \$5.0 million to focus on biodiversity conservation. This will emphasize local institutional support and collaboration with governments at the central, district and local levels, as well as community groups. Such collaboration will include: improving land-use planning; supporting wildlife anti-trafficking activities; building institutional development and capacity; linking ecological monitoring science and research to management and better policy making; and improving livelihoods through eco-tourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises. Programs will work closely with bilateral donors, particularly Germany and Belgium, which are active in this area. The United States will also continue to implement the Global Climate Change initiative and \$3.0 million

in adaptation funding will be used to enhance evidence-based, decision-making in the agriculture and water sectors by conducting research and studies on climate change impacts on land and water resources. This will increase the capacity of the GOT to develop adaptation strategies.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in four key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, protecting communities from other infectious diseases, and meeting Tanzanians' desire for family planning. GHP contributes directly to all three of the ICS development objectives: Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, especially Women and Youth; Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained (through family planning interventions); and Effective Democratic Governance Improved. As part of broad-based economic growth, family planning and reproductive health activities aim to decrease the current Tanzania fertility rate, which at 5.4 children per woman places enormous pressure on Tanzania's service delivery systems. U.S. government-supported health programs focus on three closely aligned areas: quality integrated services; health systems strengthening; and healthy behaviors. By optimizing efficiencies and focus, the United States will further build on the considerable resources and achievements of several of the U.S. government's largest health programs globally. These include the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and FTF/Nutrition. USAID coordinates closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Peace Corps, and Walter Reed Army Institute and will continue to coordinate with other donors and leverage multinational resources, such as the Global Fund, to advance and support diversification of revenue streams, all in line with the upcoming national health financing strategy.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth

Key Interventions:

- An estimated 1.5 million Tanzanians are infected with HIV/AIDS, which dilutes economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult. As part of PEPFAR, Tanzania will receive \$393.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will provide \$4.0 million to improve systems and capacity for detection and treatment of TB-infected individuals and diagnosis and referral of patients co-infected with HIV. U.S. assistance continues to support the National TB Program.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the PMI will provide \$46.0 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among populations at risk of malaria, to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds are made once the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The United States will provide \$13.1 million to improve maternal and newborn health by supporting a sharpened national plan for ending preventable maternal and child death in Tanzania. Support for the continuum of high impact interventions from community to facility-based services will be integrated into the HIV platform of services, which are well established in supported regions. MCH interventions will focus in rural and hard to reach districts within the supported regions. Components of support include: development of provider MCH skills; promotion of supervision and quality improvement approaches within district health management teams; improvement of systems to diagnose and treat childhood illness; strengthened linkages between the

facility and community for MCH services; support for childhood vaccines; strengthened routine immunization services; and a reduction of stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania in conjunction with FTF.

- **Nutrition:** As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, the United States will provide \$7.2 million to scale-up delivery of a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of chronic under-nutrition among children under five years of age and maternal anemia. Through GOT institutions and nutrition and health activities, programs will continue support for the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and Action Plans, and train local CSOs to sustainably address the underlying economic, food security, health, gender and socio-cultural factors that negatively impact nutrition. USAID will implement a social behavior change communication strategy with the goal of improving Tanzanian knowledge of improved nutrition status of women and young children. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of a marketplace for nutritious foods in partnership with local private sector companies.

Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained

Key Intervention:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States will provide \$28.0 million for FP/RH to increase access and meet the unmet demand for voluntary and high quality FP/RH services with emphasis on long-acting and permanent methods. Outreach services will expand for hard to reach, poor rural women and men particularly in targeted, poorly performing districts of Tanzania. Other interventions include provision of contraceptive commodities to ensure contraceptive security, broader communication campaigns for behavior change to address myths and misconceptions, and support of an enabling policy environment. USAID will continue supporting efforts toward private sector involvement in the provision of FP/RH services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding will continue to serve as a foundation for U.S. and Tanzania bilateral military cooperation. IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values and respect for human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Tanzania People's Defense Forces (TPDF) place a high value on the professional military education system in the United States to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect Civilian Authority

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.5 million for professional military education and training to the TPDF.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Resources will directly support the GOT to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Tanzanian border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), WMD components and delivery systems, and conventional weapons.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-National Threats

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$0.2 million through the Export Control and Related Border Security program to support the provision of training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border and maritime protection, specifically at the Port of Dar es Salaam.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID is in the process of developing a USAID/Tanzania-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which will oversee and coordinate all development assistance program monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities.

USAID completed a number of evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The Malaria Indicator survey provided data and trends on malaria prevalence that impacted PMI. The results showed a marked decline in malaria prevalence in Tanzania's mainland from 18 percent in 2008 to nine percent in 2012. The mid-term performance evaluation of the Indoor Residual Spraying–Scale-up Project findings was used to inform the design of the new vector control follow-on project. Findings of the performance evaluation for Leveraging the Power of Public Private Partnerships to improve Human Resources for Health in the Lake Zone activity included the need to strengthen documentation on the costs and lessons of the treat and train model. This model has achieved promising results and the additional documentation will help in-country stakeholders reproduce and expand best practices for improving health worker training in Tanzania. The Wildlife Management Areas evaluation highlighted the need to focus more on governance issues, increasing conservation revenues accruing to communities, and putting into place a mechanism to ensure the revenues reach the household level. The integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene evaluation identified effective partnerships at the local level between the local NGOs and the community that were effective in maintaining the rural water systems and building sustainability of the program results.

Over the coming year, a number of evaluations are planned which will inform new projects to be developed under the new Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS):

- Health: Performance evaluations of the counseling and testing program; the linking of initiatives for elimination of pediatric HIV program; The Family Planning (RESPOND) project; the comprehensive and sustainable clinical and community HIV/AIDS services; the Tanzania capacity and communication project; the Tanzania social marketing program; and TIBU HOMA, a children's health activity.
- FTF: Performance evaluations of the staples value chain project, the food processing and consumption project and the nutrition project.
- Natural Resources Management: Performance evaluations of the scaling-up conservation and livelihoods in northern Tanzania project and the landscape community centered ecosystem conservation in western Tanzania.
- Democracy, Human rights and Governance Office: Performance evaluation of the civil society capacity building program.
- Education: Tanzania 21st Century Basic education project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Tanzania continued to utilize monitoring and evaluation results for optimizing development assistance budgeting

and programmatic decisions. Through the bi-annual portfolio reviews, USAID considers past performance and results achievement based on monitoring and evaluation findings. Portfolio review meetings identified the critical importance of good governance and accountability at the local level for all program areas. As a result, USAID/Tanzania's new country development cooperation strategy results framework includes governance issues across the portfolio and new relevant programming is in the early stages of design.

Evaluation results are also directly shaping project design. For example, the conservation-based livelihoods evaluation provided examples and models of good practices in conservation enterprises that will be applied in the new NRM program. The integrated water, sanitation and hygiene program evaluation provided a useful analysis of the partnership with local organizations that will lead to a more strategic selection of local partners for the follow-up program. The Wildlife Management Areas evaluation helped to highlight the critical importance of addressing issues of governance and revenue collection, as well as effective distribution mechanisms (down to the household level), to ensure the intended economic benefits. An evaluation of USAID's civil society activity which monitored local government budget implementation has led to implementation changes to improve the effectiveness of local civil society partners, such as the use of a supportive capacity development activity to strengthen connections between local-level social accountability committees and higher-level supporters, national advocacy efforts, and media coverage.

The evaluation of PMI programs also informed future programming. Results from the Communication and Malaria Initiative in Tanzania (COMMIT) evaluation led to the integration of malaria communication activities into the larger Tanzania capacity and communication program thus helping to reduce USAID/Tanzania's project management burden.

As the result of continuous monitoring, the community-based natural resource management and policy implementation program reduced its overall funding level from \$10.6 million annually to \$5.2 million and shortened the activity to end one year earlier (in 2013) due to implementation and performance challenges, such as a lack of reliable monitoring data. In addition, monitoring results for the Monitoring and Evaluation support contract for FTF identified poor performance and poor quality of technical work, which led to the termination of the contract in FY 2014. Information gathered through continuous monitoring of the health home-based care activities provided evidence guiding a programmatic shift from home-based care to community-based care in FY 2013.

Current studies and assessments on irrigation schemes are providing the mission with relevant programmatic information and lessons to apply to its activities. In particular, initial findings are indicating that certain planned irrigation efforts may not be economically or environmentally sustainable. To address this, the Mission is developing options to promote small holder irrigation over larger scale schemes where appropriate. Final programmatic decisions will be made after all assessments are completed.

The conservation-based livelihood assessment conducted in FY 2013 provided the USAID Natural Resource Management office with recommendations on how to focus future planned livelihood programs to ensure they are promoting conservation, applying best practice livelihood approaches, and measuring outcomes in a consistent manner.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Effective Democratic Governance Improved: Governance in Tanzania is constrained by a lack of political competition, a nascent civil society, limited governance capacity, minimal public accountability, and

limited access to information. To address these challenges and improve governance in Tanzania, U.S. assistance will support the promotion of accountable, transparent, and responsive governance by strengthening national and local government institutions that promote accountability and effective public service delivery and support CSOs to become self-sustaining agents of change. These efforts will also support the goals of USAID Forward and Open Government Partnership. In addition, U.S. assistance will support the provision of free legal aid to marginalized groups; encourage through diplomatic channels the GOT to take more effective action in containing and prosecuting corruption in areas supportive of ICS achievement; and implement programs that do “no harm” and promote peace and stability in the country.

Health and Education of Tanzanians Improved, Especially Women and Youth: Most Tanzanians, particularly women and youth, have limited access to health care, nutrition, education, and job skills training, as well as productive resources, such as water, land, and credit. With the average life expectancy at 58 years, high population growth, and high maternal mortality, Tanzania has some of the world’s lowest human development indicators. Women are the primary health care providers in Tanzania and are most vulnerable to many of the country’s health problems, including malaria and HIV. As a result, support is usually weighted toward women when delivering health services. Promotion of gender equity and prevention of gender-based violence are priorities in Tanzania, with a special focus given to women and girls. On the education front, Tanzania’s short supply of qualified teachers and educational materials, compounded by rapid expansion of the education sector, negatively affects the quality of education. The Mission plans to assist the GOT in empowering Tanzanian women and youth by providing assistance that will enhance the quality of basic education. USAID’s education strategy is to improve foundational reading skills in primary school children who will be able to find jobs, lead productive lives as life-long learners, and meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Broad-based Economic Growth Sustained: Tanzania’s lack of progress in poverty reduction, despite strong growth in its gross domestic product (GDP) is connected to low productivity growth and investment in agriculture. Agriculture and agribusiness continue to be the mainstay of the country’s economy, contributing close to 28 percent of GDP. Women provide 80 percent of the total agriculture labor in a sector that employs 77 percent of Tanzanians. The joint 2011 PFG Constraints Analysis identified unreliable and inadequate supply of electricity and inadequate rural road networks as the key factors behind low private sector investments in the country. In addition, increased degradation of natural resources and the impact of climate change are seen as factors undermining sustainability of economic growth. With the highest fertility rates in Africa (at 5.4 children per woman), the elevated population growth rate coupled with the failure to educate and create jobs further dilutes economic growth. In order to promote broad-based and sustainable economic growth, U.S. assistance will continue to support rural-based, job creating sectors; remove constraints to private sector investments; and promote a livelihoods approach to environmental conservation and climate change adaptation.

Greater Capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to Address Trans-National Threats: Resources will directly support the GOT to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Tanzanian border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), WMD components and delivery systems, and conventional weapons. Tanzania shares borders with eight countries and lacks sufficient resources to adequately patrol those borders. Tanzania's vast sea and freshwater borders and vulnerable ports remain a particular concern. While larger border posts and airports have passport security, including access to watch-lists, in the more rural and coastal regions the borders are considered porous with inadequate staffing, limited or nonexistent access to electrical power and minimal access to communications networks.

Tanzanian Security Institutions are Capable of Dealing with Internal and External Threats and Respect

Civilian Authority: IMET funding will continue to serve as a foundation for U.S. and Tanzania bilateral military cooperation. IMET-funded courses expose Tanzanian defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET-funded activities promote democratic values and respect for human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The TPDF place a high value on the professional military education system in the United States to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, while simultaneously looking to develop their non-commissioned officer corps.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	590,552
Effective democratic governance improved	7,944
Development Assistance	7,944
2.2 Good Governance	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,944
Health and education of Tanzanians improved, especially women and youth	473,908
Development Assistance	9,992
3.1 Health	2,992
3.2 Education	7,000
Global Health Programs - State	393,581
3.1 Health	393,581
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,335
3.1 Health	70,335
Broad-based economic growth sustained	108,000
Development Assistance	80,000
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	62,000
4.8 Environment	8,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,000
3.1 Health	28,000
Greater capacity for Peacekeeping Operations and Enhanced Capability to address Trans-National Threats	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Tanzanian security institutions are capable of dealing with internal and external threats and respect civilian authority	500
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Gambia is a moderate majority-Muslim country that cooperates on counterterrorism and counternarcotics, and contributes to regional stability. It promotes regional security by contributing troops to ongoing African Union and United Nations peacekeeping operations across Africa. U.S. foreign assistance to the Gambia promotes professionalization and good leadership within the Gambian Armed Forces. The request assumes that, during FY 2016, the Government of The Gambia will improve its human rights record and relationship with the United States, such that U.S. foreign assistance to the country will have normalized.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	198	*	150	-48
International Military Education and Training	198	*	150	-48

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The Gambia has demonstrated its commitment to regional stabilization and counterterrorism efforts in Africa. The Gambian Armed Forces (GAF) deploys officers to staff the Force Headquarters for the military component of the African Union Mission in Somalia, and contributes troops to the African Union United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Increased professionalism of the Gambian military will support the continued deployment of Gambian peacekeepers that are well-regarded for their professional conduct at home and abroad.

Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- \$0.1 million will support the training of Gambian military leaders in the United States, increasing the level of professionalism and good leadership among Gambian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) representative located in Dakar. The OSC representative in Dakar engages with IMET graduates regularly by monitoring their career development and rotation within the military.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the above-mentioned evaluations, Embassy Banjul continues to include elements of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programming and professional military education as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Governance and Transparency Improve as Future Leaders are Identified and Provided the Education and Experience Needed to Instill Democratic Values and Belief in Human Rights: The continuation of IMET will help foster a Gambian Armed Forces that understands its role in supporting human rights, democratic governance, and civilian command.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	150
Governance and transparency improve as future leaders are identified and provided the education and experience needed to instill democratic values and belief in human rights	150
International Military Education and Training	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After a 15-year period of economic stagnation and political instability, Togo started along a gradual path to democratic reform in 2005. Togo held several elections that were deemed free and fair by international observers, liberalized business regulations and trade policies, and worked to re-engage with the international community. As the Government of Togo (GOT) takes steps towards further political and economic reforms that cement its commitment to democratic values, the international community is encouraging these efforts.

FY 2016 assistance will seek to continue development of a professional military that respects civilian leadership while continuing to encourage the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	398	*	200	-198
International Military Education and Training	398	*	200	-198

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. These training events strengthen the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law.

Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security

Key Intervention:

- \$0.2 million in IMET resources will support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy, and English language courses that foster better cooperation with neighboring militaries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During calendar year 2014, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2014 IMET-funded program activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2014 resources improved the level of English spoken in the military and increased awareness of maritime security issues and professionalization of the Navy. This enables Togo to contribute more effectively to regional missions, including fighting piracy, and to maintain focus on professionalization instead of domestic politics. The assessment of IMET program activities

demonstrated the unique value of IMET English programs for Togo's security forces. The program will continue to use funding to increase professionalism and English-language capability.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security: The long-term stability of Togo's democracy depends on the military's non-involvement in politics. The Togolese military is in a period of transition from a force that protects the regime to a professional military that can defend against external threats, control coastal waters, participate in regional peacekeeping efforts, and improve port and maritime security.

Togo has linked the professionalization of its security forces, particularly those engaged in maritime security in support of the growing Port of Lomé, with its aspirations to become a regional economic hub. The Togolese military's increased participation in regional peacekeeping efforts has helped shift the military away from involvement in domestic politics. Togo's security forces are currently participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Sudan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	200
Togo's professional security forces provide stability, counter extremism and terrorism, and enhance peace and security	200
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States strategic approach to Uganda is based on a range of economic, political and security interests. Continued economic growth and diversification depends on good governance, a healthy and educated population, and regional security. U.S. support is critical for enabling democratic institutions to function effectively, and for fostering more sustainable and equitable national development – elements that are essential to both short- and long-term stability in the East Africa region. To achieve these objectives, U.S. assistance is wide-ranging and includes: promoting good governance, human rights, and multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, through improved service delivery under the Global Health Initiative (GHI); supporting Uganda's National Development Plan in improving agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; professionalizing the police and military; and addressing critical environmental issues, including global climate change and biodiversity. Given its role in regional geo-politics, the United States has consistently worked with the Government of Uganda (GOU) to resolve regional conflicts and to address the threats that they pose to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	491,884	*	469,071	-22,813
Development Assistance	63,270	*	49,775	-13,495
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	*	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	*	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	*	10,000	-13,678

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	491,884	*	469,071	-22,813
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	151	151
Development Assistance	-	*	151	151
Other	491,884	*	468,920	-22,964
Development Assistance	63,270	*	49,624	-13,646
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	*	320,176	6,709

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	*	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	*	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	200	-
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	*	10,000	-13,678

Development Assistance (DA)

Uganda's economic growth is hampered by poor economic infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, and transparency and regulatory challenges that keep business costs high and hinder investment, economic growth, and job creation. Through the FTF initiative, DA assistance will prioritize an integrated, economic growth-promoting approach to reduce food insecurity, including increased agro-business investment and the introduction of new technologies to enhance agricultural productivity. DA will support the protection of biodiversity, by mitigating the actual and potential adverse environmental impacts of oil exploration and extraction operations, and build rural communities' resilience and ability to adapt to climate change. The United States will also commit resources to strengthen democratic institutions and create opportunities for peaceful and productive citizen engagement, particularly by Uganda's large and underserved youth population, and address major political issues (human rights, rule of law, land rights, corruption, and accountability), to promote effective systems for the resolution of conflict.

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$30.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Uganda to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Agricultural Inputs: FTF will increase the availability, accessibility, and use of high-quality agricultural inputs, through improved supply-chain management, increased sales and marketing, and decreased prevalence of counterfeit products.
- Enabling Environment for Agriculture: The United States will partner with Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the policy-enabling environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. This activity is an integral element of the FTF initiative in Uganda, and will contribute to be a sustainable increase in agricultural incomes and exports.
- Biodiversity Conservation: \$3.8 million will improve Ugandan biodiversity monitoring; strengthen environmental laws and regulations; promote eco-tourism as a vehicle for biodiversity conservation; increase tourism revenues; and improve revenue management.
- Global Climate Change: \$3.0 million will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action for regulatory reform that addresses the impacts of climate change, as well as to develop disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties.
- Environmental Management of the Oil Sector: Activities will promote partnerships with educational institutions to build the capacity of the public and private sectors to effectively manage the environmental impact of oil and gas development.
- Commodity Production and Marketing: FTF's value-chain development project will sustainably increase the production and marketing of quality maize, beans, and coffee to enhance the market value of targeted products.

- Agribusiness Development Activity: Activities will support the aBi Trust, a multi-stakeholder entity devoted to private-sector agribusiness development and improved performance and competitiveness of key commodity value chains, particularly coffee, maize, and beans.
- Community Connector: The United States will improve nutrition to achieve sustainable food security and to increase income by integrating vulnerable households into the market economy and connecting beneficiaries to other service providers.
- Partnership Innovation Fund: Activities will leverage private-sector capital, technology, experience, and expertise through public-private partnerships and by replicating sustainable and scalable business approaches.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance includes \$2.5 million to mitigate conflicts relating to land, oil, and cultural and ethnic diversity, and to address residual effects of conflict in northern Uganda.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million provides support to help elevate human rights, including those of minority and disadvantaged groups; to keep government accountable; and to integrate democracy goals.
- A total of \$1.0 million will support improved governance at the district government level, increasing the expectations and provision of accountable governance and service delivery.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: USAID's Education Strategy supports early-grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by the fourth grade. U.S. assistance in the amount of \$8.5 million will focus on improving early-grade reading skills, improving access and retention of students in school, and promoting health-improving behaviors. Program interventions will lead to a successful transition to English by grade four through education policy reform, teacher training, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth (especially girls) and other community stakeholders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Uganda is a key partner to the United States in the region and an important force in regional stability. Uganda contributes troops to the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and assists the United States in the pursuit of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will provide support for the professionalization of the Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces (UPDF) and its participation in AMISOM and efforts to counter the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Uganda faces serious public health challenges, including high rates of fertility and maternal and child mortality. Family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) projects for married women will address the

annual population growth rate of 3.4 percent, one of the world's highest. Malnutrition is a significant factor in the overall health and well-being of Ugandans, with five percent of children malnourished and 33 percent stunted. Malnutrition will be addressed through a comprehensive, integrated approach supporting several GHI principles. Key U.S. programs, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); Saving Mothers, Giving Life; and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) as well as malnutrition programs will be integrated into one health service-delivery platform for greater effectiveness. FP/RH programs will ensure FP/RH commodities and outreach services are available in every district in Uganda.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Uganda will receive \$320.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts. The activity will enhance leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTLP; expand an innovative and highly successful urban treatment program to other U.S.-supported districts; and strengthen NTLP capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality multi-drug resistant TB program.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$34.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$13.0 million will increase access and availability of deliveries with skilled providers, improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care, and increase the number of children who are fully immunized by 12 months of age and receive vitamin A supplements. USAID will also promote potable water access to lower the rates of diarrheal illness; improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration therapy; increase the availability of local fortified foods; and advance the policies and objectives of Uganda's Nutrition Plan. U.S. assistance will seek to reduce the number of maternal deaths by 50 percent in focus districts under the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$29.0 million will enhance Ugandan policy makers' commitment to FP/RH, and expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth. Activities will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion rates, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and the occurrence of fistula, while mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results over the next five years include increased use of modern contraceptive methods by one percent each year and a decrease in unmet demand for FP/RH services.
- **Nutrition:** Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realize Uganda's national development objectives. FY 2016 assistance of \$7.2 million will be used to improve health and nutrition service delivery systems and the demand for these services. Funds will contribute to the FTF initiative and, in coordination with agriculture programs, will support women, children, and

vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan technical capacity for producing therapeutic foods and enhance the diversity and quality of the diets of malnourished children. Resources will support training for hundreds of health staff in nutrition issues, micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance will support UPDF efforts to further professionalize by utilizing IMET-funded courses and training events that will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.5 million will help professionalize the UPDF as a modernly trained and equipped force in the East Africa Region, able to counter terrorism and defend Uganda's territory with respect for human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uganda is an important member of the East African Community that remains vulnerable to the threat of proliferation due to its lack of secure borders and a strategic trade control system. Uganda's economic growth is a key factor in promoting stability within the country and region. The United States will continue working to enhance the capabilities of the GOU to secure land, water, and air borders, including related crisis response and investigations.

Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the United States Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- Assistance of \$0.2 million will support engaging Uganda to improve its border security and assist it with long-term economic development through the development of a strategic trade control system.

P.L. 480 Title II

The underserved and conflict-prone Karamoja region in Uganda has persistently required humanitarian assistance to maintain peace, security, and stability. Through P.L. 480 Title II programs, U.S. assistance will reduce vulnerability and food insecurity, deliver basic services, expand economic opportunities, and mitigate conflict. Activities will improve infant and young child feeding practices and increase adoption of improved health practices through effective behavior change communication interventions. Food distribution to extremely vulnerable individuals, including pregnant and lactating women, and children under two years of age, will improve nutrition, diet diversification, and maternal and child health. P.L. 480 Title II programs will also enhance access to clean water/sanitation and improve hygiene practices for better health.

Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will reduce food insecurity in the Karamoja region by strengthening livelihoods and improving nutrition, and by developing household and community response strategies for dealing with predictable food security shocks.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014 in Uganda:

- Five studies and evaluations were conducted in the health sector to establish the effectiveness of different approaches in health interventions. This includes an assessment of the Uganda AFFORD Health Marketing Initiative which revealed the need to build capacity of local social-marketing organizations, and to reach out to rural populations for appropriate use of health commodities.
- USAID successfully launched one evaluation of the impact of the use of e-verified (certified non-counterfeit) agricultural inputs during the performance period.
- USAID conducted the ex-post evaluation of USAID assistance to northern Uganda in the post-conflict recovery period (2006 to 2011).
- Nine evaluations, including four performance and five impact evaluations, will be started, continued, and/or completed in FY 2015. USAID will coordinate with the GOU through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to access and utilize the 2013 Uganda Population Census.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Uganda in FY 2014 incorporated field-based portfolio reviews. This fostered interactive site visits by integrated mission teams and implementing partners to selected sites across the country for direct engagement with various stakeholders. The teams focused on themes of integration, collaboration between partners, integration of gender and youth, and a review relative to shifting policy context and implications for U.S. assistance in Uganda. In FY 2015, a reassessment of the quality of partnerships with the GOU, other donors, implementing partners, target communities and civil society will take place with informed actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID will make use of the ongoing Malaria Indicator Survey in 2014 to assess the impact of past malaria interventions for new activity designs from FY 2015 onward. Planned evaluations of the district-based technical assistance projects will inform USAID on the effectiveness of integrated health programming, a key feature of upcoming regional health programs.
- USAID will undertake the FTF mid-term impact assessment in FY 2015 to inform future FTF programming.
- USAID will conduct the initial evaluation of the core development hypothesis of the pioneering 2011-2015 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) to assess the extent of integration and coordination of USAID assistance in selected districts, their synergistic effects on development results, and the ongoing impact evaluations on literacy, governance and use of e-verified agricultural inputs.
- USAID plans to strengthen the collaborating, learning and adapting approach embodied in the CDCS to create further learning opportunities, engage with partners, and adapt programs and approaches to enhance development impact. The CDCS in its last year of implementation will be reviewed and amended, as appropriate, to implement the "living strategy" vision.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Agriculture and the Natural Resource Base Expanded in Selected Areas and Population Groups: Programs will focus on increasing Uganda's rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. USAID will improve production and marketing of coffee, maize, and beans with provision of agricultural inputs, technology, and extension services that increase smallholder productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and strengthen the links of smallholder farmers to markets. Wisely managing Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is essential for broad-based, sustainable economic development, and U.S. assistance enhances Ugandan capacity to protect biodiversity in the oil rich Albertine Rift and other ecologically-sensitive areas.

Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable: Uganda's long-term development prospects hinge, to a very large extent, on the effectiveness and accountability of government. Mission programs will improve government service provision and support government institutions and civil society groups that provide checks and balances and greater accountability, particularly on the issue of corruption and human rights, and will promote effective systems for the peaceful resolution of conflict. Assistance will support the strengthening of political parties and civil society which can play a pivotal role in the promotion of transparent political systems and accountable governmental institutions. A more accountable and responsive government that respects the rule of law and human rights will increase Ugandans' commitment to democratic governance; reduce tensions among political, regional, and ethnic groups; and ultimately underpin the social and economic well-being of Ugandan citizens and thereby support a prosperous and peaceful East Africa. USAID assistance will seek to increase the effectiveness and accountability of government, strengthen democratic institutions, combat endemic corruption, and protect human rights. These programs will engage all levels of government to reinforce the protection of constitutionally-mandated rights of assembly and speech, as well as the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other minority rights. Programs in FY 2016 will specifically improve awareness of and respect for human rights, including freedom of the press, assembly, and association; the human rights of members of marginalized groups, including the disabled, women, children, and sexual minorities; and respect for the integrity of the individual, including a reduction in unlawful killings, torture, and other abuses of suspects and detainees.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups: To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance health priority is to build Ugandan capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases, lessen infant and child mortality, support reproductive and maternal health care, and increase food security. The United States will encourage the GOU to commit additional funding to meet health sector needs. The United States will strengthen national health systems and the rapidly growing private not-for-profit health sector through close coordination with implementing partners and other donors. Assistance provided through GHP accounts for PEPFAR will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will integrate critical health system functions, including the development of comprehensive partner programming strengthening one-stop-shop services for all and affordable antenatal services. Literacy is an essential, cross-cutting foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth.

Regional Peace and Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime: Successful pursuit of U.S. strategic interests in sub-Saharan Africa requires working with Uganda to resolve or reduce chronic regional insecurity that affects the country on all sides, generating insurgencies, rebel incursions, refugee flows, and terrorist threats. U.S. assistance will help Uganda meet its external and internal security needs, while promoting professionalism and respect for democratic values and human rights among the security services.

Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the U.S. Strengthened: By promoting prosperity in Uganda, U.S. assistance helps create opportunities for U.S. businesses. The United States will advance U.S.-Ugandan interests in key sectors where the best investment and trade opportunities lie through dialogue with the GOU. The United States will continue to develop private-sector partners for USAID programs while ensuring an economic and commercial strategy that is attuned to Uganda's tremendous potential, but does not ignore issues such as corruption.

Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja: The underserved and conflict prone Karamoja region in Uganda has persistently required humanitarian assistance to maintain peace, security, and stability. Through P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace (FFP) programs, U.S. assistance will reduce vulnerability and

food insecurity, deliver basic services, expand economic opportunities and mitigate conflict. Activities will improve infant and young child feeding practices and increase adoption of improved health practices through effective behavior change communication interventions. Food distribution to extremely vulnerable individuals, including pregnant and lactating women, and children under two years of age, will improve nutrition, diet diversification, and maternal and child health. FFP programs will also enhance access to clean water/sanitation and improve hygiene practices for better health.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	469,071
Regional Peace & Security: Improved Collaboration with Host Nation Partners to Combat Terrorism and Crime	720
Foreign Military Financing	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
International Military Education and Training	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	520
Uganda's Economic Ties with East Africa and the U.S. Strengthened	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Agriculture and Natural Resource Base Increased in Selected Areas and Population Groups	36,775
Development Assistance	36,775
4.5 Agriculture	30,000
4.8 Environment	6,775
Democracy and Governance Systems Strengthened and Made More Accountable	4,500
Development Assistance	4,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000
Improved Health and Nutrition Status in Focus Areas and Population Groups	416,876
Development Assistance	8,500
3.2 Education	8,500
Global Health Programs - State	320,176
3.1 Health	320,176
Global Health Programs - USAID	88,200
3.1 Health	88,200
Peace and Security Improved in Karamoja	10,000
P.L. 480 Title II	10,000
3.1 Health	10,000

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Zambia is the only country in southern Africa that has twice achieved a peaceful and democratic transfer of power to an opposition party since independence. While labeled by the World Bank as a lower-middle income country, and despite holding mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poorly on the Human Development Index, with child malnutrition and rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. United States assistance to Zambia targets poverty reduction, improved health and education, and strengthened democratic practices and governance. The United States promotes agriculture-led economic development and food security; seeks alternatives to livelihoods based on deforestation; expands and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fights HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; works to decrease maternal and child mortality; strengthens political competition and consensus-building; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	359,127	*	415,890	56,763
Development Assistance	42,500	*	23,933	-18,567
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	*	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	*	56,875	-1,925
International Military Education and Training	351	*	350	-1

Development Assistance (DA)

Development Assistance funding will target activities in the governance, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and environment sectors. Assistance will bolster democratic and accountable governance, increase transparency and accountability through broad-based stakeholder participation in government service, broaden access to clean water and sanitation and improve the quality of education for underserved populations. Assistance will help to improve agricultural productivity and market access, thereby increasing food security and expanding economic opportunity for smallholder farmers. Finally, DA funding will boost the Zambian government's ability to assess and manage the impact of global climate change, promote community-based solutions to reduce high rates of deforestation and support a lower-emissions development pathway for Zambia.

Enabling Governance Environment Improved

Key Interventions:

- Support free, fair, and transparent 2016 general elections through voter and civic education, election observation and monitoring, support for electoral administration, and political party agent training.
- Enhance the role of Zambian civil society as a protector of fair democratic processes through small grants to national civil society organizations.
- Strengthen platforms for inter-party dialogue and build consensus around, and commitment to, key democratic reforms including campaign finance and women's representation.
- Complement current assistance to civil society and Zambian government service delivery institutions to improve the responsible management of public resources, specifically in sectors with USAID investments.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$12.0 million to support the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Invest in research and development for technologies that improve agricultural yields in target commodities, with focus on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable intensification systems.
- Collaborate with the government and private sector to disseminate new technologies, inputs, outputs, and extensions services.
- Strengthen access to input and output markets to increase agricultural productivity and incomes.
- Promote the production and consumption of a diverse array of crops to improve household nutrition outcomes, particularly for children and pregnant women.
- Strengthen organizations, including agro-dealers, agricultural cooperatives and producer groups, women's groups, and other companies involved in agro-processing and transport.
- Foster supportive government agricultural policy by providing the Zambian government and other stakeholders with timely, relevant agricultural data and analysis.
- As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will invest \$4.0 million to assist Zambia in implementing its national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and its Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy by sponsoring a sub-national, large-scale public-private REDD+ program. Assistance will enhance sustainable management of natural resources at the community level with a focus on forests and wildlife, promote carbon sequestration on public lands, and scale-up successful activities for preserving forested lands and protecting wildlife. Activities will enable stakeholders to receive financial, social, and ecosystem benefits for integrated natural resource management and conservation through community- and partnership-based natural resource management that leads to successful REDD+, tourism, and other partnerships that increase incomes and encourage sustainable, rural-based economic development.
- Improve the sustainable management of forested public lands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while strengthening forest officials' forest management skills.
- Strengthen community- and partnership-based natural resource management capacities that promote the decentralized management of natural resources using participatory planning and management processes, including community governance structures, the private sector, traditional authorities, and government.
- Enhance protection and enforcement of natural resources, including forests and wildlife.
- Generate private sector participation in carbon and REDD+ activities benefitting local communities by sustainably expanding rural economies through activities such as non-extractive game ranches, sustainable eco-charcoal and other non-timber forest product processing and sales, wildlife-based photographic tourism ventures, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and agro-processing alternative products.
- Engage local civil society organizations and businesses to develop and pilot innovative technologies that result in improved sustainable natural resource management, reduced deforestation and forest degradation, and reduced poaching, while simultaneously developing their capacity to work with public and private partners, including donor organizations and relevant Zambian government agencies.
- Strengthen the ability of the Zambian government to track national greenhouse gas emissions, to integrate climate change prevention strategies across sectors, and promote a low-emissions development strategy with key line ministries.

- Provide targeted support to the Department of Forestry at district, provincial, and national levels on key systems and functions.
- Strengthen community- and district-based assistance to rural households, government, and other stakeholders in natural resource management.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:

- Continue to assist the Ministry of Education in implementing its Primary Literacy Program in the first through fourth grades in government and community primary schools. Activities will focus on training in early grade reading, education leadership and management, and improved assessment practices; strengthening leadership skills among education sector decision-makers and practitioners; and galvanizing local support and ownership of the reading reform agenda.
- Approximately \$1.4 million will be used to build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in underserved schools to improve the learning environment and academic achievement in the neediest communities.
- Expand the availability of local language teaching and learning materials in the first through fourth grades and institutionalize a bi-annual Grade Two National Assessment Survey.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While preliminary reports from the 2013-2014 Demographic Health Survey show improvements against 2007 data in a number of areas, including maternal and infant mortality, nutrition, and family planning, significant work remains to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Approximately one million Zambians currently live with HIV and receive critical prevention, care, and treatment services. Malaria and tuberculosis continue to threaten health outcomes. High rates of malnutrition and poor maternal and under-five years of age mortality rates burden Zambia's health system. To ensure a healthier and more productive society, the long-term priorities in health remain: the building of Zambian capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases; lessening infant and child mortality; strengthening reproductive and maternal health care; and increasing food security. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting the communities from other infectious diseases. In particular, the United States will encourage the Zambian government to commit additional funding to meet its growing HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment needs and address persistent health issues, such as maternal and newborn mortality. The United States will work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening the national health system and improving decentralized delivery of services.

Human Capital Improved

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zambia will receive \$334.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will invest \$4.0 million towards reducing TB-related mortality by 50 percent and increasing TB treatment success to 85 percent in targeted provinces by 2019. Activities will strengthen prevention, detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce

the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to scale-up proven preventative and treatment interventions to achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups and support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The 2016 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** With \$12.3 million, interventions will address the leading causes of newborn, maternal and child death. Activities will include training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, providing community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services. Funds will stimulate collective action to reduce maternal and newborn mortality by delivering targeted and high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and the post-partum period as exemplified in the Saving Mothers, Giving Life endeavor.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** An investment of \$13.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will procure FP/RH commodities, improve method mix, integrate services, train health care providers, and promote communications for behavioral change. Outreach activities will target hard-to-reach populations, particularly in rural areas. This work will enhance the ability of individuals to determine the number and timing of pregnancies and expand access to high-quality FP/RH services and information, with a special focus on adolescents.
- **Nutrition:** Through an integrated strategy combining health, agriculture, and food-based nutrition programming, \$3.6 million will assist the Zambian government to develop and implement key nutrition interventions targeting the 1,000 most critical days in child development, pregnant and lactating mothers, and vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV and orphans and vulnerable children. Activities will promote appropriate infant and young child feeding, hygiene, and sanitation practices to improve child nutritional outcomes, increase utilization of maternal and child nutrition services, expand production and consumption of and access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods, and boost nutritional outcomes for vulnerable populations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

A stable and prosperous Zambia can be a reliable partner in promoting global and regional security by working constructively with the United States in multilateral fora. By highlighting shared values and common national interests, the U.S. Mission seeks greater Zambian cooperation in multilateral fora and in tackling regional instability and crises.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding of \$0.4 will support the professionalization of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID's Zambia Prevention Initiative activity went through an end-of project evaluation that indicated that the incorporation of a strong gender element into the programming at all levels of the project brought about changes in gender norms. Male involvement catalyzed changes toward gender equity and led to couples' counseling and reductions in alcohol and substance abuse. Involving traditional leaders was key as they became role models for communities and were partners in

implementation. Economic empowerment and the formation of savings groups encouraged the dissemination of HIV prevention messages, with considerable participation at the community level, initially by women and later by men.

- A final evaluation of USAID/Zambia's School Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Quality Education Activity indicated that providing WASH facilities in schools increased pupil attendance. The evaluation also indicated that greater emphasis should be placed on establishing spare parts outlets to ensure that functioning facilities are sustained.
- An assessment of the Saving Mothers, Giving Life program activities found a 35 percent reduction in the institutional maternal mortality ratio in the four districts in which the endeavor was implemented.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/Zambia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Based upon the extensive 2012 Rural Agricultural Livelihoods Survey and the FTF Baseline Survey, the FTF team, while also implementing market-led agricultural interventions, will continue to build upon resilience and natural resource management activities that are critical for people living in extreme poverty in the Eastern Province and for whom, markets are as yet, not easily accessible.
- The education team will continue to construct and rehabilitate WASH facilities in underserved schools to improve the learning environment for pupils, particularly girls.
- The health and HIV/AIDS teams will continue to focus on strengthening gender components in all aspects of the portfolio. They will also continue to target community-level interventions that improve access to and utilization of services.
- The Saving Mothers, Giving Life endeavor will scale-up to include additional districts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enabling Governance Environment Improved: A democratic and accountable government is necessary to ensure Zambia's development, stability and reliability as a partner for the United States. USAID Programs will safeguard tentative democratic processes and promote a transparent, accountable Zambian government that is responsive to the needs of its citizens. The United States will work closely with national actors to promote peaceful political competition, build consensus around critical democratic reforms, support free, fair and transparent elections and reinforce a fledgling civil society. Ongoing constitutional review processes and the upcoming 2016 general elections present significant opportunities to advance Zambia's democratic credentials as a bulwark against democratic backsliding in the region. Weaknesses in the electoral process, threats to civil and political liberties, and politics driven by personalities and patronage threaten to undermine these opportunities.

To strengthen democratic processes and promote credible 2016 elections, the U.S. government will support domestic observation, monitoring and oversight and will promote confidence building interventions in the electoral administration. The United States will also convene political and civil society actors to build consensus around priority democratic reforms. Small grants to civil society actors and broad-based civic and voter education will promote productive, issue-based civic engagement and oversight of electoral and democratic reform processes. These activities will complement existing interventions to promote transparency and accountability in government service delivery.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas: Despite a decade of strong economic growth, 80 percent of rural Zambians live in extreme poverty, often experience food insecurity and suffer from one of Africa's highest levels of child malnutrition, with 40 percent of children under-five years of age displaying signs of chronic malnutrition (stunting). The majority of Zambia's rural poor rely on low-yielding, rain-fed, unsustainable subsistence agricultural systems. Access to markets, improved technology and extension

services are often scarce. Rural households turn to the surrounding natural resources to supplement diets and agricultural incomes, which drives Zambia's high deforestation rate and contributes to the country's declining wildlife populations and biodiversity. Thus, to generate more broad-based economic growth, improve food security and nutrition, reduce deforestation and forest degradation and preserve wildlife and biodiversity, USAID will implement activities that support two Presidential initiatives – Feed the Future and the Global Climate Change initiative.

Human Capital Improved: Human capital is a multi-dimensional concept that merges the knowledge, skills and capabilities that people need for life and work. Human capital refers to education and health levels as they relate to economic productivity. The long-term economic growth and political, social and environmental stability of nations depend on populations that are healthy, productive and literate. These aspects of human development are inherent to any integrated, long-term development program, as well-educated, healthy citizens are a national asset and a prerequisite for sustainable growth and prosperity. With regard to education, Zambia's school system has enrolled more than one million additional students over the past decade. USAID's education program will continue to focus on improving learning outcomes at the primary level. Gains in access, however, are overshadowed by exceedingly poor learning outcomes. Results from the national grade five learning assessments conducted between 1999 and 2012 show that the national mean performance in all subjects remains below national standards. The poor state of water and sanitation facilities at schools also affects education quality through student illness, teacher attrition, and high dropout rates, particularly for girls.

In terms of health, with approximately one million Zambians infected with HIV, the disease has affected virtually all Zambians. HIV/AIDS has devastated families and communities, leaving households broken, and a large number of orphans and vulnerable children in its wake. The epidemic has affected all aspects of social and economic growth, weakened many areas of the public sector, and threatened long-term national development. U.S. assistance will focus on controlling the epidemic by preventing new infections and saving lives. The United States supports the goals and objectives of the Zambian national response to HIV/AIDS. In particular, U.S. assistance will continue to work towards an AIDS-free generation by preventing new HIV infections and by ensuring that those infected have access to HIV treatment and care services.

Additionally, U.S. assistance will further the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Interventions under GHI will improve the quality of health services and promote healthy behaviors that benefit the lives and health of all Zambians, with a special emphasis given to women and girls. USAID assistance will strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population. An integrated service delivery approach emphasizing family planning, maternal and child health care, and nutrition will improve district health-worker management, leadership, and clinical skills; increase the continuum of care from communities to facilities, allowing prompt action to address maternal and infant mortality, and malnutrition; and improve essential drug and medical supply distribution and logistics systems with the end goal of achieving an AIDS free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Zambia Becomes a Positive and Effective Partner to Advance U.S. Government, Regional and International Political and Security Priorities: Zambia's history of stability, democratic elections and respect for human rights, coupled with its contributions to peacekeeping, validates U.S. engagement in building capacity in the peace and security sector. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. U.S. assistance will increase military professionalism among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF), the ability of ZDF to meet regional security commitments,

and the ZDF's ability to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments. The IMET program in Zambia has been highly successful, as many IMET alumni have gone on to occupy the most senior positions within the defense organizations and have been critical in fostering an improved U.S.-Zambia military-to-military relationship over the past two years.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	415,890
Enabling governance environment improved (CDCS)*	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	16,000
Development Assistance	16,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000
4.8 Environment	4,000
Human capital improved	395,540
Development Assistance	3,933
3.1 Health	1,433
3.2 Education	2,500
Global Health Programs - State	334,732
3.1 Health	334,732
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,875
3.1 Health	56,875
Zambia becomes a positive and effective partner to advance USG regional and international political and security priorities	350
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' primary goals in Zimbabwe are to support the fundamental values of democracy, human rights, and rule of law, and to contribute to stability in southern Africa, while addressing key quality of life needs for Zimbabweans by improving health access and delivery, increasing food security and resilience to shocks, removing landmines from arable land, promoting more transparent and effective economic governance, enhancing political participation, and creating space for a more robust and active civil society. USAID utilizes Feed the Future (FTF), the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) funds to help achieve U.S. assistance objectives. Working with civil society and other stakeholders, the United States can help safeguard political space for transparent and accountable governance, strengthen civil society for human rights advocacy, and promote economic growth and stability.

Relief to Development Transition

Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) activities are funded through P.L. 480 Title II and are aligned with the FTF initiative. Activities reduce the need for humanitarian food assistance and develop economic resilience among vulnerable Zimbabweans. Agricultural sector activities improve productivity and market linkages, address food insecurity, and target nutrition-related behaviors to reduce stunting and address under-nutrition. FTF interventions complement P.L. 480 Title II-funded activities to achieve broader economic impact, increase household incomes, and effectively assist vulnerable rural households to move towards viability on the development continuum.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	168,976	*	161,566	-7,410
Economic Support Fund	20,325	*	21,816	1,491
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	*	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	*	41,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	28,901	*	20,000	-8,901

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will be used to promote democratic reforms, increase food security, improve economic governance, and expand agriculture and youth employment options in Zimbabwe. Assistance to civil society and relevant parliamentary committees will empower Zimbabweans to advocate for implementation of the new constitution and to engender greater citizen participation and oversight in political processes. Programs will also focus on protecting human rights through active citizen participation and support of local human rights organizations. In preparation for the 2018 national elections, program activities will address electoral reform and increase voter education and participation in electoral processes. This, in turn, will promote more transparent and accountable governance and promote equitable economic growth and opportunities. USAID builds both long- and short-term stability by supporting economic recovery

through technical assistance on macroeconomic policy and averting potential policy backsliding and economic downturns. An improved business enabling environment and strong macroeconomic policies form a foundation for private sector investment and job growth and will increase economic opportunities for Zimbabweans (especially youth), and for U.S. investors. In addition, pursuant to FTF objectives, the United States focuses on food security and agricultural productivity and production to reduce poverty and spur economic growth.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.5 million will support civil society advocacy efforts around implementation of the new constitution and related legislative reform and will promote respect for basic democratic principles such as freedom of association and expression, independent media, access to information, and free and fair elections. Funds will also be used to build the capacity of civil society to serve as watchdogs over the reform process and support efforts to increase constitutional awareness among Zimbabweans.
- \$5.0 million will support grassroots citizen participation in the governance process with the aim of more inclusive decision-making and accountability on development issues. Funds will enhance citizen interaction with elected officials and open opportunities for citizens, community organizations, local authorities and the private sector to jointly address community development priorities. Activities will also increase access to independent information for citizens and community organizations.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will be used to provide in-kind technical assistance to targeted parliamentary committees to improve knowledge about law making processes, support alignment of key legislation to the new constitution, and increase oversight to promote fiscal transparency. In addition, assistance will support engagement of civil society, including private sector organizations, with parliament to promote civic participation, transparency in budget expenditure, and the realization of key rights in the constitution such as public access to information.
- \$2.0 million will be used to promote enhanced protection of human rights to address past grievances and promote realization of the rights enshrined in the constitution. Funds will support local human rights organizations with legal, medical, and psycho-social services for human rights defenders and other vulnerable democratic activists. USAID will coordinate programs with Department of State diplomatic engagement and programmatic efforts.
- \$2.0 million will be used to support activities to prepare citizens to participate in the anticipated 2018 national elections, including voter education and preparation for election monitoring.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.9 million will help provide life skills and technical training, access to finance, market linkages, internships and apprentice programs to improve youth, women, and other vulnerable populations' capacity to engage in microenterprise activities or find productive employment. Interventions will enhance productivity and build resilience among marginalized groups.
- \$1.0 million will be used to support civil society organizations, think tanks, and private sector bodies to advocate for and participate in improved and more transparent policy formulation and implementation. Advocacy and public-private dialogue activities will target improvements in policies and practices that encourage investment and employment generation, enhance food security and agricultural competitiveness, and demand greater transparency and accountability from the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) on economic issues.

- \$1.9 million will be used to build the capacity of institutions involved in economic analysis and policy making to improve fiscal management and transparency, strengthen debt management, encourage sustainable public investment, and improve the business regulatory environment for broad-based economic growth.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$4.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including political and economic stability, poverty reduction, and accelerated and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will help improve rural living standards and reduce the need for food assistance by helping smallholder farmers to implement good agricultural practices, increase productivity and total production, gain access to credit, and develop linkages to markets.
- Activities will focus on training and technical assistance to enable smallholder farmers to move beyond subsistence farming toward operating their farms as businesses to increase productivity, sales, and income.
- In addition, activities will focus on promoting good hygiene practices and higher quality diets among beneficiary households by increasing the quality, quantity, and diversity of food crop and livestock production, and effecting nutritional and hygiene behavior change through messaging and other interventions. These interventions will increase the diversity of foods consumed, increase exclusive breastfeeding of children under-six months of age, and increase utilization of appropriate hygiene behaviors such as hand washing at critical moments, water purification, and safe disposal of waste.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improved Health for All Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to HIV, TB, Malaria, Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Zimbabwe will receive \$103.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will use \$5.0 million to increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection, and improve access to diagnostic testing and monitoring for TB. Programs focus on strengthening the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scaling-up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improving the management of childhood TB, strengthening management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, and improving service supervision. Assistance will also strengthen national health management information systems and improve disease surveillance.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$15.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of

reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for Zimbabwe does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will use \$3.0 million to expand child immunizations, update health care protocols, train public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improve the quality of MCH services at selected health care facilities in one province. At the national level, the United States also provides technical assistance to improve critical reproductive and child health policies, update clinical protocols, and enhance health-care training.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** USAID will contribute \$2.0 million through a local organization to expand access to high quality, voluntary FP/RH services and information in rural areas.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Zimbabwe remains one of the most mine-impacted countries in the world, with some border areas containing thousands of mines per kilometer. The majority of the mines are located along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border, a legacy of Zimbabwe's war for independence and Mozambique's civil war. Demining progress has been extremely slow; the GOZ has undertaken limited demining activities since the early 2000s. Zimbabwe's need for arable land is so great that people attempt to farm mined land, resulting in deaths of people and livestock. This funding is planned for the continuation of United States-supported demining activities by international non-governmental organizations (NGO). Demining is complementary to other development activities as it opens new areas for agriculture and tourism. Many of the deminers live adjacent to the minefields and are directly supporting their communities by opening access to land and water resources for community development. Some local citizens are now returning to land from which they were evicted over 30 years ago due to minefield construction.

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in NADR funding will be used to support two international NGOs to conduct humanitarian demining in border areas in eastern Zimbabwe. Activities will include clearance of landmines from arable land adjacent to communities, providing prosthetics to mine survivors, and the importation of equipment and training for humanitarian demining.
- A partnership between the Department of State and the Department of Defense to field-test Department of Defense demining equipment in Zimbabwe will leverage skills, make the demining process more efficient, and provide significant cost savings, allowing implementing partners to hire more local de-miners to support the use of new equipment.

P.L. 480 Title II

P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace supports the United States' objective of increased food security through activities that address the chronic nature of food insecurity, improving communities' capacity to respond to future emergencies, and decrease vulnerabilities. Food insecurity, malnutrition, and stunting remain significant problems in many districts throughout Zimbabwe due to periodic droughts, poor agricultural and nutritional practices, and a reduced capacity of vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks. Resources will support a combination of activities that will meet immediate household food needs, and build assets to improve food and income security while addressing R2DT priorities. Programs will work to improve access to food through productive community assets such as community gardens, irrigation schemes, and livestock dip tanks.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. development food assistance of \$5.7 million will focus on agriculture. USAID activities enhancing farming management techniques, such as conservation farming, post-harvest handling, and livestock breeding improvement will lead to improved household food security.
- Targeted training of smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices, such as harvesting, pest management, and farming as a business, will increase agricultural production and improve household access to food.
- U.S. assistance will focus on developing market linkages between smallholder farmers and buyers to improve supply of inputs and to ensure produce goes to market to increase household income.
- USAID will develop poverty-reducing and resiliency-enhancing community assets such as small-scale irrigation schemes, community gardens, dip tanks, and sales pens for small livestock. These interventions will help communities diversify their livelihoods and income sources and improve their ability to cope with drought related shocks. A total of \$3.8 million in funding will be allocated to environmental and disaster readiness activities.
- \$8.8 million will improve nutrition through supplementary feedings for pregnant and lactating women and children under-two years of age. Training on hygiene and nutrition-related feeding practices will complement efforts to reduce stunting.
- \$1.5 million will target additional economic opportunities for vulnerable households, primarily through Village Savings and Loan groups and access to loans for the economically marginalized households.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID conducted a portfolio evaluation of its agriculture and livelihoods programs in late 2013. The evaluation concluded that the program had a positive impact on rural households' incomes and food security. It recommended greater geographic targeting and coordination among programs to maximize synergies and increase impact.
- USAID staff also conducted a cost-benefit analysis of two agricultural development activities to estimate returns to U.S. investments in technical assistance for different crops. In FY 2014, USAID funded a baseline study of USAID development food assistance programs in Zimbabwe which collected data on food security, poverty, health, gender equality, and water and sanitation in areas targeted by USAID's P.L. 480 Title II FTF food assistance development programs. The final food development project baseline report will be issued in January 2015 and will set base values for project performance indicators. The study will be followed by a post-survey in 2018, at the completion of two food assistance development programs, to measure project performance.
- An independent performance evaluation of the macroeconomic policy program currently underway will help USAID understand the successes of the program as well as inform the focus and nature of future USAID programming in macroeconomic policy research and analysis, statistics development, and human and institutional capacity building programs.
- In FY 2013, USAID finalized an evaluation of its maternal child health program. The evaluation findings indicated that while the project had made a significant effort to address maternal mortality, limited progress has been made to address mortality among children under five years in the target districts. The new maternal child health award has taken all evaluation recommendations on board and is refocusing efforts on interventions that reduce mortality among children less than five years old.
- USAID awarded two contracts for the evaluation of a TB activity and an integrated HIV prevention,

care, and treatment activity. Final reports for both evaluations are due in FY 2015. USAID has incorporated preliminary recommendations from the TB evaluation into the Statement of Work for the new field support TB mechanism. Recommendations from the HIV evaluation are informing the ongoing design of a new HIV care and support mechanism.

- In FY 2014, USAID supported the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, which was carried out by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. Preliminary findings indicate significant progress in the health sector since 2011. Maternal health has improved significantly including a decrease in maternal mortality and increases in antenatal care attendance and skilled birth attendance. The national contraceptive prevalence rate has increased by 14 percent while the unmet need for family planning has gone down by 20 percent. Child health has also improved with increased immunization coverage rates and decreasing under-five mortality rates.
- In FY 2014, USAID initiated support for the 2015/16 Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey. The periodic survey will provide data on an array of USAID Performance Management Plan indicators that are used to measure progress towards the Transitional Country Development Cooperation Strategy targets. Fieldwork is scheduled for FY 2015 and the final report is expected in FY 2016.
- In 2014, USAID concluded an impact evaluation on one of its democracy programs which worked to mitigate conflict at the local level by engaging traditional leaders such as chiefs and headmen in negotiating conflicts. The findings will inform future programming.
- USAID organized a post-election strategic reflection session with democracy, rights and governance implementing partners to assess the operating environment and 'next steps' for partners on the ground given the new political context. USAID also supported one additional strategic reflection session focused on post-election environmental scanning and possible programming opportunities.
- A portfolio evaluation of the democracy program is currently underway. The objective is to assess whether the portfolio design was appropriate, both to the operating context and to meeting the development objective, "to protect and promote democratic space." Findings will inform the design of the next project and will be shared with colleagues and shareholders for further learning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The agriculture portfolio evaluation and cost-benefit analysis informed the design of new agriculture assistance programs. Findings from both helped guide the choice of value chains, including vegetables, fruits and spices, beef and dairy, to target in the new programs.
- The Mission will use the development food assistance baseline to gain an understanding of the current nutritional, health and food security status of beneficiaries in target project areas. This information will be used to set specific health, nutrition, and food security targets. Both mid-term and final project performance will be measured against targets and help project managers determine progress towards goals and the need for course correction to ensure targets are met.
- The Mission used the issues and approaches discussed by partners during the democracy strategic reflection session to inform the FY 2014 call for civil society grant applications and led to the successful awarding of \$1.7 million to 20 local organizations to promote greater citizen participation on socio-economic issues, extend grants to community-based organizations, and support civil society engagement on national reform issues through the constitutional realignment process.
- Initial findings of the impact evaluation of a democracy conflict mitigation program suggest that a mix of different approaches may be considered when working with community and traditional leaders to maximize their impact and influence on conflict alleviation efforts. Further discussion and analysis is required to address the findings and their potential incorporation into program implementation.
- Self-administered organizational capacity assessments for local partners are used to develop institutional strengthening work plans and to inform decisions on which organizations can graduate to direct USAID grants in FY 2015 and FY 2016. As a direct result of the institutional strengthening program and accompanying organizational assessments, USAID transitioned one local partner, with

- more planned, from being a sub-grantee to a direct recipient relationship.
- As part of the USAID Forward Initiative, USAID anticipates partnering with several local organizations as direct grantees in FY 2016. In FY 2015, USAID will partner with three local organizations as direct grantees primarily in areas related to the care and support of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). USAID intends to establish five-year cooperative agreements with each of the three organizations. The three organizations have been implementing USAID OVC activities as sub-grantees for at least two years. USAID plans to work closely with these organizations to ensure that recommendations from pre-award assessments are implemented fully and appropriately. Capacity building activities will be monitored through on-going site visits and other reporting systems. USAID will also invest in mentoring opportunities for grantees to further strengthen their operational, technical, and programmatic capacities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Space is Protected and Promoted: Since the inauguration of a single party-dominated government in Zimbabwe in 2013, tentative openings for democratic actors to engage on areas of reform have emerged. The new constitution approved by popular referendum in March 2013 provides for a broad spectrum of civil and socio-economic rights. If fully implemented, it would serve as a national framework for a new social contract between government and citizens founded on participation, accountability, and respect for rights. At the same time, civil society organizations (CSO) and parts of government have extended invitations to open dialogue on key policy issues such as media regulation, management of elections, and aspects of economic policy. In this context, U.S. assistance will promote citizen participation in governance and realization of the rights enshrined in the new constitution, while continuing support for institutions like parliament that have a role in advocating for reforms, including electoral reforms, constitutional alignment, and interventions to support and preserve human rights.

Economic Governance and Resilience Strengthened: Zimbabwe's economic recovery of 2009 - 2012 gave way to economic weakness and stagnation in 2013 and 2014, when economic growth dipped to 3.4 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. Unable to borrow to fund government expenditures and bolster the economy, the GOZ is intensifying revenue collection measures, even though government revenue to GDP ratios is already high by global standards. Declining economic growth, endemic corruption, low levels of investment, and growing unemployment, especially among young people, highlight the importance of building economic opportunities and skills of young Zimbabweans who account for more than 80 percent of the unemployed in Zimbabwe. U.S. assistance will improve economic policy research, dialogue, and advocacy for better economic policies to encourage broad-based economic growth, greater transparency, and accountability of the Zimbabwean government to its citizens. Young men and young women will benefit from employability and life skills programs that will contribute to economic growth and stability.

Food Security in Targeted Areas Increased: Zimbabwe continues to recover from a prolonged food security crisis. While agricultural production has partially rebounded in the last five years, production and productivity for most agricultural commodities remain well below the peak levels achieved in the 1990s. However, Zimbabwe has the potential to not only feed its own people but to contribute to food security and economic stability in the region. A weak enabling environment, low agricultural productivity, and insufficient ability among vulnerable households to respond to continued shocks and protect productive household assets continue to adversely impact food security. Rural poverty as well as malnutrition remains high. Programs will continue to expand economic opportunities for smallholder farmers, youth, and women through technical assistance, training, and increased access to finance and productive inputs to generate greater economic activity in the agriculture sector. U.S. assistance will increase incomes, reduce rural poverty, and improve nutrition and hygiene practices among smallholder

farming households. Programs support the FTF Initiative by reducing poverty and improving nutrition and hygiene. No funds will be provided directly to the government.

Improved Health for All Zimbabweans: Reducing Morbidity and Mortality Related to

HIV/TB/Malaria/Reproductive Health and Maternal and Neonatal Child Health: The major public health threats in Zimbabwe continue to be AIDS, TB and malaria. The United States aims to improve the delivery of health services and strengthen health systems for improved health and reduced morbidity and mortality related to these public health threats. The annual number of AIDS deaths in Zimbabwe has declined as the number of persons on anti-retroviral therapy has increased. However, the country still faces a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic with national HIV prevalence at 15 percent. The health sector is characterized by a large disease burden and a deteriorated public health system. Zimbabwe's health care system, once among the best in sub-Saharan Africa, is now characterized by inadequate staffing, reduced accessibility by the general population, shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies, and outdated or poorly functioning equipment.

U.S. assistance is oriented towards increasing the availability and access to essential health services, with a particular focus on women and children. Increased investments in global health in FY 2016 will enable the United States to demonstrate a continued commitment to the well-being of Zimbabweans as well as expand technical cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Child Care. Programs align with Zimbabwe's approved GHI strategy and will help Zimbabwe improve the health of its people through strengthening health systems, increasing access to health services, and improving quality of care. Since independence, many health indicators in Zimbabwe have worsened, including nutritional status, the proportion of children who are orphaned or considered vulnerable, poverty measures, the number of births attended by a health professional, and the consistent availability of many essential drugs. Maternal mortality rates remain high despite recent gains. USAID does not provide any financial assistance directly to the GOZ but works through national, country-led programs to help Zimbabwe improve health outcomes, with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns, and children.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	161,566
Democratic space is protected and promoted	15,000
Economic Support Fund	14,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Economic governance and resilience strengthened	3,816
Economic Support Fund	3,816
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,900
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,916
Improved health for all Zimbabweans: reducing morbidity and mortality related to HIV, TB,	118,750

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Malaria, RH, and MNCH		
Global Health Programs - State		77,250
3.1 Health		77,250
Global Health Programs - USAID		41,500
3.1 Health		41,500
Food security in target areas increased		24,000
Economic Support Fund		4,000
4.5 Agriculture		4,000
P.L. 480 Title II		20,000
3.1 Health		8,858
4.5 Agriculture		5,746
4.7 Economic Opportunity		1,572
4.8 Environment		767
5.2 Disaster Readiness		3,057

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the twelve years since the African Union (AU) became the African continent's principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it has increasingly shown robust leadership in fostering good governance, promoting trade and investment, resolving armed conflict, and advancing social development. These areas of growing involvement by the AU align with the President's strategic objectives for sub-Saharan Africa.

The U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) program aims to accelerate the transition of the AU to a continental and inter-regional pacesetter. Assistance to the AU focuses on strengthening diplomatic and non-military approaches to advocacy for implementation, policy harmonization and coordination, strategic communication for political engagement, and resource mobilization and partnership. The development of the AU's public diplomacy tools and strategic communication abilities can drive reform across African countries and help prevent, manage, and resolve conflict and accelerate investment and improved social outcomes. FY 2016 U.S. resources will accelerate the AU's implementation of their 2014-2017 Strategic Plan in areas of mutual interest with the United States and strengthen AU leadership for the post-2017 period.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	774	*	1,196	422
Economic Support Fund	774	*	696	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Given the AU's commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the U.S. government has an interest in supporting the AU's efforts to play a meaningful, positive role, and strengthening its capacity to do so. U.S. assistance will be used to accelerate the AU's efforts to assist African member states, regional economic communities (REC), and African citizens in improving institutions and processes that drive African regional integration and development. Mutual priorities are articulated in the African Union Commission's (AUC) 2014 – 2017 Strategic Plan and the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa [2012]. Specific activities will contribute to promoting stable societies through investments in youth as well as science and technology, building inclusive governing institutions, and improving the effectiveness of the civil society and private sector to advocate for enabling environments for investments in energy, food security, health, and trade.

Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent

Key Interventions:

- Staffing and technical assistance for AUC departments that monitor and advocate for implementation of agreed upon standards in human rights, youth empowerment, economic governance, and reducing illicit activities, including the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
- Support for partnerships that promote political consensus building, AU donor-partner cooperation,

- and engagement of U.S. government trilateral partnerships advancing south-south cooperation.
- Support for AUC collaboration with the private sector and civil society with an emphasis on youth, women, and business organizations in AUC's efforts to monitor and ensure member state compliance with AU "shared value" instruments.
- Support for emerging AU flagship programs that best promote youth employment and social stability.

Strengthen Trade and Investment Linkages Between the United States and African Countries

Key Interventions:

- Staffing and technical assistance for AUC departments that accelerate implementation of the AU Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade (BIAT) and advance harmonization of standards and partnerships for trade and investment in services.
- Support implementation of priority actions under the implementation strategy for the AU Action Plan for BIAT.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In accordance with the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, Pillar II of the U.S.-AU Strategic Partnership encompasses cooperation in Democracy and Governance. The United States and the African Union have identified Rule of Law as an area of mutual concern. Simultaneously, the AU has developed the African Governance Architecture (AGA), a clearing house of best practices on governance, accountability, and protection of human rights. To facilitate joint U.S.-AU cooperation and promote the expansion and entrenchment of the rule of law, democracy, and governance among AU member states, a Rule of Law (ROL) Advisor supported with INCLE funds has been placed at the U.S. Mission to the African Union.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support a ROL Adviser position based in USAU to work with the AU and its components, including the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Office of the Legal Counsel, to support and facilitate AU efforts to promote ROL, accountable governance, and respect for human rights among its Member States.
- The ROL Advisor shall engage AU entities to identify ways to strengthen the AU's capacity to address transnational crimes such as corruption, terrorism, and human and wildlife trafficking.
- The ROL Advisor shall assist the DPA with effectively implementing human rights instruments and the AGA, including advising on international best practices and designing projects to advance AGA implementation, pursuant to goals established in the Democracy and Governance Technical Working Group.
- The ROL Advisor shall promote and further U.S. government objectives for the AU and the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2013 and 2014, programming reviews were completed for trade; geothermal energy; youth empowerment; and democracy, rights, and governance. Each review was conducted jointly with other donor partners to facilitate joint assistance programming aligned with the AUC 2014-2017 Strategic Plan approved in May 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID/AU informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Coordination with other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development donors as well as with emerging-market partners informs USAID programming decisions and sequencing of assistance.
- The USAID programming review process during 2013 has helped strengthen donor partner coordination, facilitated increased funding by other donors, and strengthened the AUC's strategic planning for 2014-2017, resulting in a more results-oriented framework within which multiple donors expect to jointly program resources over the next four years.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent: The AU's long-term goal of building capacity to promote inclusive development outcomes and the effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance of the AU itself, RECs, Member States, the private sector, and civil society will remain a core focus of U.S. assistance. Through support of priority AU implementation strategies and functions, U.S. assistance aims to ensure broad participation, good governance, and democratic cultures which will help create environments that promote investment, employment, and citizen participation, and will encourage inclusive development across Africa.

Strengthen Trade and Investment Linkages Between the United States and African Countries: Funding will be used to advance engagement with the AU in political processes and partnerships that accelerate consensus building and achieve selected results in infrastructure related services and intra-African trade in services. This is an important part of overall U.S. government efforts to improve the enabling environment for intra-African trade and investment related to Power Africa and Trade Africa, two priority U.S. government initiatives.

Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States: The United States and the African Union agree that progress in rule of law issues – both current and emerging – can advance progress on other democracy and governance goals. The U.S. government will support the provision of advice, technical assistance and skills training that will enhance the African Union's ability to implement the AGA's goals of accountability, rule of law, and respect for human rights in Member States.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	1,196
Support the AU in its Promotion of Democratic Governance and Free, Fair, and Transparent Elections on the African Continent	296
Economic Support Fund	296
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	296
Support the AU in its Promotion of the Rule of Law in Member States	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Strengthen trade and investment linkages between the U.S. and African countries	400
Economic Support Fund	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of African Affairs uses regional resources primarily to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address important regional issues. Programs that fall within the State Africa Regional program meet key priorities identified in the State-USAID Africa Bureaus' Joint Regional Strategy and in the U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, which set forth four strategic objectives: strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; spur economic growth, trade, and investment; advance peace and security; and promote opportunity and development. Activities supported with regional resources advance broad U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in sub-Saharan Africa by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society as forces for stability, peace, and prosperity; expanding access to future markets and spurring inclusive economic growth through trade and investment; and countering threats to the United States, the international order, and civilian security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	97,022	*	211,798	114,776
Economic Support Fund	21,532	*	26,795	5,263
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	*	12,403	7,478
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,970	*	17,000	-6,970
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,945	*	24,350	1,405
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	*	131,250	107,600

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	97,022	*	211,798	114,776
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)	9,650	*	6,250	-3,400
Peacekeeping Operations	9,650	*	6,250	-3,400
Africa Maritime Security	3,800	*	4,000	200
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	1,800	*	2,000	200
Africa Military Education Program	2,200	*	3,000	800
Peacekeeping Operations	2,200	*	3,000	800
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	2,925	*	10,403	7,478
Foreign Military Financing	2,925	*	10,403	7,478
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	5,500	*	6,695	1,195

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,500	*	6,695	1,195
Ambassador's Special Self-Help Fund	2,500	*	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	2,500	-
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	1,300	*	1,300	-
Economic Support Fund	1,300	*	1,300	-
Conflict Minerals	650	*	1,000	350
Economic Support Fund	650	*	1,000	350
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	500	*	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	500	-
Kimberley Process	2,000	*	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT)	23,723	*	24,150	427
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,723	*	11,150	427
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	10,000	-
Safe Skies for Africa	1,000	*	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Trafficking in People (TIP)	900	*	1,000	100
Economic Support Fund	900	*	1,000	100
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	17,192	*	23,200	6,008
Economic Support Fund	3,500	*	7,000	3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,970	*	4,000	1,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,722	*	12,200	1,478
Weapons Destruction and Abatement	1,000	*	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	500	-500
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	16,000	*	10,000	-6,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,000	*	10,000	-6,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	4,000	*	2,000	-2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	*	2,000	-2,000
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	2,182	*	2,300	118
Economic Support Fund	2,182	*	2,300	118
Africa Leaders Summit (ALS)	-	*	110,000	110,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	110,000	110,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support regional initiatives designed to combat corruption, improve government transparency, enhance respect for human rights, build the capacity of justice sectors, and augment partner nations' abilities to address transnational crime and other threats to stability and good governance. Programs will also support African efforts to advance economic growth and development, expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, facilitate extractive industries sector reforms, and sever the historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict. The Ambassador's Special Self Help Fund and the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which integrate vulnerable groups such as women, at-risk-youth, and survivors of gender-based violence into local economies, are also supported with ESF resources.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$6.7 million will be programmed under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund through which the Bureau supports bilateral, mission-led programs to: strengthen legislative functions and processes, particularly oversight capacity; institute key anti-corruption reforms; advance important consensus-building processes such as peaceful dialogue among opposing political factions; and build government and civil society capacity and civic education in support of electoral processes.
- A total of \$1.3 million will be programmed under the Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund through which the Bureau supports programs to strengthen the capacity of partner countries along the Gulf of Guinea and the Horn of Africa to prosecute, convict, and incarcerate maritime criminals under local and international laws. Activities may include: promoting national legal reform; training prosecutors to handle piracy cases and increase their knowledge of national and international laws; strengthening judicial systems to ensure that courts have both the physical space and technical capacity to administer cases; and joint, integrated training for prosecutors and maritime law enforcement officials in evidence collection procedures and best practices.
- The request includes \$2.5 million to support programs that strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights, and civil society capacity in partner countries affiliated with the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase military, law enforcement, and civilian capacity across North and West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to establish safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations.

Spur Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be used to support Kimberley Process programming to stem the flow of conflict diamonds and enhance private sector competitiveness within the diamond sector. Activities will focus on strengthening land tenure and property rights for artisanal diamond miners in select West and Central African nations in order to bring more diamonds into the formal chain of custody, as well as improve relevant policies, laws, regulations, and practices to increase the benefits accruing to local communities from diamond production.
- A total of \$1.0 million in regional resources will support the implementation of programs designed to encourage responsible minerals trade from the Great Lakes region, including efforts to establish and scale-up conflict-free supply chains. Funds will be used to strengthen and sustain due diligence, traceability, and certification efforts underway in the region, and to promote increased coordination among international donors.
- A total of \$1.3 million will support cross-cutting aspects of the Africa – Women, Peace, and Security (AF-WPS) program, which seeks to promote women's social, economic, and political empowerment;

and address and prevent gender-based violence. AF-WPS activities advance the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally. FY 2016 resources will support efforts to strengthen and expand key social and economic services for women, especially in post-conflict or conflict-affected states. Programming will focus on workforce development services as well as activities designed to provide micro, small, and medium-enterprise opportunities for women and strengthen the productivity of women-owned businesses.

- \$2.5 million will sustain the Ambassadors' Special Self Help (SSH) program, which provides targeted support for community self-help efforts. By supporting small-scale, locally-led development projects, SSH activities enable U.S. Ambassadors to respond quickly and directly to communities' requests for assistance, encourage communities to be self-reliant and to undertake similar activities on their own in the future, and generate public awareness of U.S. development efforts, as well as good will toward the United States.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$6.5 million in ESF resources will be used to sustain the Bureau's flagship regional counter-terrorism programs: the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-Terrorism (PREACT). The request includes \$3.5 million for TSCTP and \$2.0 million for PREACT to support programs that provide vulnerable populations with mainstream alternatives to violent extremist influence and messaging, promote educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and strengthen partnerships between responsible government authorities and isolated communities targeted by violent extremist organizations. An additional \$1.0 million will be used to support conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts in TSCTP countries that advance broad-based, community-driven reconciliation efforts.
- \$1.0 million in regional ESF resources will be used to combat the trafficking-in-persons problem in sub-Saharan Africa. In coordination with the Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking-in-Persons, regional resources will support projects to improve capacity to combat trafficking in countries ranked in the lowest tiers in the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons Report.
- Components of the AF-WPS program also contribute to the Bureau's strategic goal of advancing peace and security on the continent. Under AF-WPS, \$1.0 million in ESF resources will be used to promote women's participation in peace-building activities and peace processes, and to support interventions designed to provide immediate protection and promote fundamental rights of women in conflict settings.
- Under the cross-cutting Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program, \$1.0 million will be used to promote sustainable improvements in aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of mitigating the threats posed by terrorism and international crime. SSFA activities also encourage regional economic growth and integration by facilitating safe business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF resources are used to assist the militaries of friendly African countries and allies to procure U.S. defense articles, services, and training that strengthen legitimate self-defense capabilities and security needs; promote bilateral, regional, and multilateral coalition efforts; and improve the military capabilities of key countries in the region to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises. FMF programs also contribute to the professionalism of military forces of friendly countries and allies, and enhance their understanding of the rule of law and military subordination to civilian control. Additionally, FMF programs enhance rationalization,

standardization, and interoperability of military forces of friendly African countries and allies.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:

- The Africa maritime domain is vulnerable to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental degradation; smuggling of weapons and goods; trafficking in persons and drugs; and other illicit activities such as armed robbery at sea, piracy, and terrorism. Such vulnerabilities negatively affect mutual U.S. and African interests that include fostering sustained economic growth and development; ensuring free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protecting the environment, supporting port security and infrastructure, bolstering extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$2.0 million in FMF will be used to support the Africa Maritime Security initiative through the provision of maritime security equipment to improve the ability of partner maritime security forces to monitor and secure their maritime domains and critical port facilities. Equipment may include watercraft, communications, and observation equipment, as well as coastal radar, Automated Identification Systems, and spare parts. Training will be provided primarily under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.
- A total of \$10.4 million in FMF provided through the Africa Regional Counter-Terrorism Fund will support sustainment of existing counter-terrorism capabilities developed primarily through prior-year FMF, TSCTP and PREACT Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding, and through section 1206 funds. Partner countries include Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. The request provides increased support for equipment sustainment, spare parts, maintenance, and training. As the United States has invested considerable resources in recent years to build the counter-terrorism capacity of its African partners, FMF increases are necessary for the sustainment of this equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of African Affairs uses INCLE resources to strengthen host nation law enforcement capabilities to work jointly with U.S. agencies on counter-terrorism operations; advance civilian police and justice programs; increase host nation capacity to combat corruption and organized crime; combat wildlife trafficking; and mitigate threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions in TSCTP (\$4.0 million) and PREACT (\$1.0 million) partner countries to provide civilian security services in a visible, accountable, and effective manner, including preventing, interdicting, investigating, and responding to terrorist activity. Requested resources will allow the African Bureau and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to extend efforts to establish and sustain more effective, professional, and accountable law enforcement services into additional target countries. Under both TSCTP and PREACT, support may also be provided to strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, and rehabilitate offenders.
- INCLE funding will also support the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. SGI is a joint endeavor that offers a comprehensive approach to improving security sector governance. These efforts will align and extend support for law enforcement in partner countries
- Weak criminal justice institutions and corrupt government officials facilitate transnational crime in

West Africa, including drug trafficking, money laundering, and other illicit smuggling. Transnational organized criminal activities are major threats to regional security, stability, good governance, and public health. Accordingly, under the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), \$7.0 million in INCLE resources will support efforts to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; assist countries to effectively partner with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests; promote adherence to the rule of law and improve justice systems in partner countries; and enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance in the West Africa region.

- Approximately \$2.0 million in INCLE resources will be used to strengthen bilateral and regional capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute these crimes. The program will complement U.S. and partner nation efforts to curb demand for illicit products derived from poaching and wildlife trafficking and help partner nations develop more robust legal and policy frameworks to combat poaching and wildlife trafficking.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Intervention:

- West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) will receive \$3.0 million in INCLE resources to strengthen the capacity of partner nations to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; mitigate threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region; and enhance their ability to protect mutual U.S. and African interests in an effective, professional, and accountable manner.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR assistance will be used to enhance the antiterrorism and terrorist interdiction skills of TSCTP and PREACT partner nations by providing training and equipment to track, identify, and deter terrorist travel across borders; enhance the nonproliferation and export control capabilities of friendly countries strategically located in the Horn of Africa by providing training and equipment to detect, deter, monitor, interdict, and counter proliferation; prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing conventional weapons; and prevent the diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise to terrorist groups or third countries.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$21.0 million in NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) will be used for targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Trans-Sahara and East African law enforcement organizations in TSCTP (\$11.0 million) and PREACT (\$10.0 million) partner nations – Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda – to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.
- Approximately \$2.4 million in NADR Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP) resources will be used to develop and strengthen TSCTP (\$1.2 million) and PREACT (\$1.2 million) partner nations' capacity to track, identify, and deter terrorist travel across borders by providing hardware and software upgrades and associated host-nation training for using the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System.
- Regional NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (NADR-EXBS) resources (\$0.5 million) will be used to support efforts to stem the proliferation of components that can be used in the development of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Programming will also seek to address irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons by assisting countries with efforts to

deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking in such items and prevent their transfer for end-uses or to end-users of concern. Specific activities will include licensing and legal/regulatory technical workshops, land and maritime enforcement training, and the provision of detection equipment and training for border control and enforcement agencies.

- NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD) resources (\$0.5 million) will be used to support a dedicated Africa-regional weapons abatement program. Program activities may include weapons marking and tracing, and small arms and light weapons destruction.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

PKO resources are used to: promote peace and security by supporting multilateral peacekeeping initiatives predominantly in sub-Saharan Africa; enhance the capacity, and encourage greater participation of African forces in international peacekeeping activities; strengthen the involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution, often resulting in more politically- or cost-effective operations; and enhance the interoperability of forces.

Advance Peace and Security

Key Interventions:

- \$110.0 million in increased funding will support the second year of a multi-year investment in the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP) that the President announced at the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit held in August 2014. The program will build the capacity of African militaries to rapidly deploy peacekeepers in response to emerging conflict, a concept that holds powerful life-saving potential. The United States will partner with an initial six countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda – to develop a rapid response capability program that will include building improved capacity in areas such as military training, equipment maintenance and repair, and efforts to strengthen interoperability with other Africa-based peacekeeping forces.
- A total of \$10.0 million in PKO resources will be used to continue military capacity building under the PRACT program. Funds will support training and equipment support activities with PRACT partners. Program activities will enhance the capacity of partner militaries with regard to command and control, logistics, civil-military operations, military intelligence, communications, and border security. Regional training activities will foster continued cooperation among PRACT partner nations, a critical part of efforts to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.
- Approximately \$6.3 million in regional PKO funding will support the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security program which augments regional efforts to respond to conflicts and instability in several parts of a still fragile continent. In recent years, funds have been used to provide non-lethal assistance to Uganda's military to support its efforts to end the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army, support defense sector reform activities in Guinea to stabilize and professionalize its military, and support urgent peacekeeping requirements in Mali and the Central African Republic. In FY 2016, resources will continue to be used to support defense sector reform and confidence-building activities among former belligerents and will likely focus on programs that address defense sector reform in West Africa, and conflict in West and Central Africa.
- The request includes \$3.0 million in regional PKO funding for the Africa Military Education Program that supports defense reform and enhances the capacity of African professional military education institutions, including non-commissioned officer training institutions, officer training institutions, staff colleges, and war colleges. Activities will include capacity-building assistance for the development of African professional military education institutions, curricula, and critical information technology and/or infrastructure development, as well as the deployment of advisors or short-term subject-matter experts to work as instructors in African military education training institutions.

- The African maritime domain is vulnerable to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; environmental degradation; smuggling of weapons and goods; trafficking in persons and drugs; and other illicit activities such as armed robbery at sea, piracy, and terrorism. Such vulnerabilities negatively affect mutual U.S. and African interests that include fostering sustained economic growth and development, ensuring free movement of goods on the strategically important transportation corridors off the African coast, protecting the environment, supporting port security and infrastructure, bolstering extractive industry security, and addressing illicit transnational activities. Accordingly, \$2.0 million in regional PKO resources will be used to support regional maritime security training efforts under the auspices of the Africa Maritime Security initiative. U.S. maritime security assistance is designed to improve the ability of partner maritime security forces to monitor and secure their maritime domains and critical port facilities. Training will be provided primarily under the umbrella of the U.S. Naval Forces Africa Partnership Station program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Africa Regional program reflects policy-level decisions regarding programming directions; regional resources are subsequently provided to bilateral and functional Operating Units for program management and implementation. Program monitoring and the collection of performance data are typically carried out by recipient Operating Units.

In accordance with the priority placed on efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, independent performance evaluations of projects supported under the Africa Regional Democracy Fund were conducted in FY 2014. Results of the evaluations included a compilation of lessons learned and best practices to help missions identify and manage the strongest possible programs with respect to democracy and governance issues.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau of African Affairs carefully considers the performance of programs supported with State Africa Regional resources when developing program and budget plans. An in-depth examination and analysis of program results, achievements, and challenges informs decisions regarding future programming plans. This includes efforts to eliminate duplication or make adjustments to programs in order to maximize results.

Decisions regarding the allocation of Economic Support Fund resources for democracy-strengthening programs conducted under the aegis of the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, counter-terrorism projects conducted under TSCTP and PREACT, and anti-trafficking-in-persons programs are made through a competitive process within the Africa Bureau. An integral part of the selection process involves soliciting programming ideas via proposals submitted by U.S. Missions in the region, and considering past performance and results when deliberating the merits of each submission.

Requested FY 2016 regional resources will help reinforce progress made to date in addressing U.S. priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. Investments will strengthen efforts to enhance democratic institutions and governance, advance peace and security, spur economic growth, and increase development opportunities for African populations in line with the Bureau's Joint Regional Strategy. The availability of regional resources will also continue to fill an important role in supporting Bureau priorities and challenges that are most effectively addressed through regional interventions that cross geographic boundaries, rather than through bilateral programs and activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Institutions: Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law is the

U.S. government's highest foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Bolstering democratic, responsive, and accountable governance that respects human rights is foundational to realizing U.S. interests in the region. Activities that encourage the development of strong legislatures, effective justice sector institutions, robust civil societies, and independent judiciaries, media, and elections-related bodies are paramount. The Africa Bureau also views efforts to strengthen electoral infrastructures and promote peaceful political participation as critically important in part because elections in many countries have the potential to become flash-points for violent conflicts that undermine civilian security, threaten the democratic process, and spill across national borders.

Spur Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment: Economic growth, including increased trade and investment, is fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional resources will support African efforts to expand private sector competitiveness, secure linkages to regional and international economies, and facilitate reform of the extractive industries sector, including efforts to sever historical linkages between minerals and armed conflict.

Advance Peace and Security: Advancing peace and security is critical to the continued development of sub-Saharan Africa and to achieving U.S. strategic objectives. Working with African leaders, civil society organizations, and the international community, the United States seeks to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict, and to address its humanitarian consequences. Regional resources support efforts to engage with regional and international actors to address sources of conflict; mitigate threats posed by transnational crime, including trafficking in goods and people; curb illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources; and support the professionalization of African security institutions. U.S. assistance in this sector also supports a component of the cross-cutting AF-WPS program that promotes women's participation in peacebuilding and conflict management initiatives. Security sector governance advocacy and programs are designed to enhance the social contract between state security institutions and civil society, further human rights, and bolster the sustainability of reform efforts.

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is experiencing impressive economic growth, but continues to face challenges. Real gross domestic product (GDP) has risen nearly five percent per year since 2000 and poverty rates are falling faster than one percent per year. The International Monetary Fund continues to predict robust growth for most African countries through 2015 (GDP growth averaging 5.5 percent in 2014 and 2015; 6.5 percent in both years excluding South Africa). However, sustaining that high rate of growth into the future will be a challenge for many African countries. Regional conflict and instability, rapid population growth and climate change are among the challenges. The primary goal of the Africa Regional program is to provide intellectual leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. Through research, analysis, and evaluation, the program will develop more effective approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sector and over-the-horizon issues, while also providing technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing SSA. The program will also support the strengthening of pan-African institutions, particularly those that influence public policy and strategic direction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	100,350	*	120,244	19,894
Development Assistance	86,250	*	106,244	19,994
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,000	-100

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	100,350	*	120,244	19,894
Power Africa	48,000	*	64,675	16,675
Development Assistance	48,000	*	64,675	16,675
Trade Africa	1,250	*	5,000	3,750
Development Assistance	1,250	*	5,000	3,750
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	750	*	750	-
Development Assistance	750	*	750	-
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	10,000	*	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	*	10,000	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	500	*	350	-150
Development Assistance	500	*	350	-150
Other	39,850	*	39,469	-381

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	25,750	*	25,469	-281
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,000	-100

Development Assistance (DA)

DA programs will promote peace, security, and democratic reforms; support access to safe water and sanitation; improve access to education systems; support the next generation of African leaders; promote biodiversity conservation, environmental quality, and mitigate the effects of climate change; improve food security and promote sustainable food systems; and expand trade-led investment, access to clean electric power, and economic growth.

Peace and Security: The USAID Africa Regional program generates research about trends and offers missions new approaches for confronting complex threats that transcend borders, including violent extremism, organized crime, and conflicts. The widespread nature of these transnational threats requires a continent-wide perspective that spans beyond bilateral or sub-regional missions. For example, counter-terrorism activities are focused on the Sahel and Horn of Africa; conflict focus areas include the Horn, Central Africa, and the Sudan-South Sudan border; and counter-narcotics and crime programs address weak rule of law and corruption in coastal areas, along trade routes, and other affected areas in all regions. USAID will continue collaboration with the U.S. Departments of State (DOS) and Defense to address these regional threats, and ensure that successes in these areas will be studied for lessons that can inform ongoing programs elsewhere.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund studies, assessments, and evaluations of field-based mission programs that aim to mitigate conflict, counter violent extremism, and address transnational organized crime.
- \$0.3 million in funding will be used to increase the knowledge base for USAID staff in Africa, implementing partners and host nation (local) counterparts through training in the theory and application of programming to counter violent extremism, as well as support a virtual forum for a web-based community of practice on this topic. In addition, Africa Regional will research transnational and regional perspectives to better understand and mitigate the drivers of violent extremism in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin areas.
- Programs will provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategic development, analysis, activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. investments in Africa face persistent obstacles from poor governance, weak rule of law, and ineffective systems of checks and balances that affect conditions for democratic participation, poverty alleviation, broad-based economic growth, and promoting peace and security. The strengths and weaknesses of nongovernmental actors, such as civil society and the media, vary across countries and evolve over time due to changes in laws and the rise of social media. The USAID Africa Regional program conducts research activities that allow Africa missions to track trends in governance, civil society, and the media, including public perceptions of government performance, across a broad range of countries. These activities are designed to address gaps in analytical tools that exist between global measures of democracy, human rights and governance – which are generally too broad to show the impact of USAID investments – and the program-specific indicators focused on individual interventions.

Key Interventions:

- In collaboration with the USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, the USAID Africa Regional program will provide funding to produce analytical indices that measure the capacity of African civil society, which will serve to offer options for country specific interventions. These resources will also support rapid response analysis of new laws and specialized legal assistance to missions to improve the legal enabling environment for civil society in African countries.
- Africa Regional will invest in targeted research projects and the provision of technical assistance to analyze trends and inform programming approaches for realizing the goals of USAID policies and strategies, such as the Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Strategy and the Africa Regional Development Cooperation Strategy. The program will also address governance challenges that undermine efforts across development sectors (e.g. rule of law issues that threaten peace and stability).

Water and Sanitation: The Africa Regional water program has an overarching goal of supporting the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and its focus on meeting the Millennium Development Goals to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation. The program also focuses on alignment with the agency's Water and Development Strategy 2013-2018, with its dual objectives of water for health (water, sanitation, and hygiene [WASH]) and water for food security.

Key Interventions:

- USAID Africa Regional will provide \$1.0 million to support the implementation of a Sustainable WASH Knowledge Platform (SWASH-KP) in partnership with other donors and development partners. SWASH-KP responds to the agency commitments made in the Water and Development Strategy to invest in longer-term monitoring and evaluation of its water activities in order to assess sustainability beyond the typical USAID Program Cycle of three to five years, and to enable reasonable support for post implementation emerging issues.
- Programs will work to strengthen African water utility capacity to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$1.0 million to support pilot projects that reform policies, build institutional capacity, and leverage private funding to reach more people than can be achieved by direct investment in infrastructure.
- Resources will support regional institutions, host country governments, donors, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to improve water governance, supply, and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$1.0 million for technical assistance and training to increase the capacity of regional and national institutions and service providers to expand access to safe water supply and sanitation, and increase efficiency and productivity of water use.

Education: The Africa Regional program's education goal is to provide ongoing support, guidance, and technical leadership to over 20 missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight to succeed in achieving the post-2015 global education agenda of expanding the vision of access to reflect relevant learning outcomes through the provision of quality education for all levels. The program will guide countries operationalizing the global education agenda at the national level by enabling conditions for implementation including partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, and evidence-based interventions. Africa Regional will support SSA communities of practice to further collaborate and share knowledge in the sector, continuing its substantive leadership and engagement with the ministries of education in each host country. In addition, the Africa Regional program also supports youth-focused programming, literacy, and systems strengthening, as well as the President's Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI). Under YALI, and in coordination with the DOS, Africa Regional is investing in a prestigious network of young leaders from across SSA in order to strengthen democratic institutions, spur economic growth and foster stronger ties to the United States.

Key Interventions:

- The Africa Regional program will work closely with host governments and donors, through USAID missions, pan-African institutions, the Global Partnership for Education, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the U.S. Departments of Education, Labor, and Agriculture to achieve Agency goals in improving equitable access to quality education.
- The education program will fund or co-fund rigorous studies and impact evaluations targeted to improve the evidence base in strategic areas critical to the accomplishment of the goals of the post-2015 global education agenda. Resources will be used to support knowledge management efforts in education to identify, organize, distribute, and enable adaptation and adoption of lessons learned, evidence, and experiences from across the region.
- The Africa Regional education program will also continue to provide training and professional development to increase the capacity of education officers in SSA to effectively design, implement, and evaluate education programs.
- The Africa Regional \$10.0 million YALI program will support the regional leadership centers (RLC) that will improve the availability, relevance and quality of leadership training programs for tens of thousands of young women and men across SSA. Building on existing infrastructure to provide state of the art facilities, the RLCs will reach tens of thousands of leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors by providing continuous leadership training and networking opportunities through three core components: leadership training; incubating organizations and entrepreneurship; and networking.
- The YALI program will improve the leader skills of Mandela Washington Fellows through internships, mentorships, and other networking/leadership activities on the continent after the fellows return from their U.S.-based summer institutes.

Economic Growth: In Africa, increasing agricultural production and productivity, building resilience to climate change and variability, and linking producers to markets are central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth. Sustained agricultural growth, small- and medium-enterprise economic development, and increased trade and investment are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of a trade and investment capacity building program in support of the President's Trade Africa Initiative, an expanded energy infrastructure response through the President's Power Africa Initiative, and ongoing Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, Partnership for Growth, New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Key Interventions:

- The Africa Regional program will foster policy, legal, and regulatory action to spur trade, investment, and regional integration; build capacity of African institutions; improve the competitiveness of small- and medium-enterprises important for agricultural value chains; scale-up innovative technology packages and climate-smart practices; and support a technical assistance unit that focuses exclusively on increasing private sector investment in support of USAID and host country development priorities in Africa.
- As part of the President's Power Africa Initiative, \$64.7 million will be used to increase access to energy in SSA. As a new paradigm to development, Power Africa is focused on public-private partnerships to increase access to power on the continent and connect American investors and entrepreneurs to business opportunities abroad. Power Africa will focus on bringing power projects to financial close quickly and efficiently, using such transactions to catalyze energy sector reforms critical to long-term success and sustainability in SSA. Assistance from Africa Regional will mainly support Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the East and West Africa Regional Missions and the non-presence and limited presence countries they support, with potential expansion to additional SSA countries, while

Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania will receive support bilaterally. Power Africa will continue to employ a dual-track approach: (1) Support power generation, transmission and distribution transactions, including clean energy projects and off-grid and mini-grid solutions through the deployment of transaction advisers, delivery units, expert technical assistance, analyses, credit enhancements and risk mitigation measures and a whole of U.S. government approach that facilitates the building of public-private partnerships to increase investment in energy and remove obstacles, fuel supply constraints and market barriers; and (2) Support the policy, regulatory and legal reform process as well as institutional capacity building within host country governments necessary to make such transactions possible and to help attract private investment over the long-term.

- Through Trade Africa, Africa Regional's program will provide \$5.0 million to support the U.S. government's trade initiatives across Africa to advance U.S. trade talks, regional integration, infrastructure prioritization and development, and increased trade and investment between the United States and African private sectors.
- U.S. assistance will support effective interventions aimed at increasing universal access to affordable, reliable broadband, which will also serve as a driver to ensure successful deployment of information and telecommunications services to increase the reach and impact of USAID priority programs through public and private partnerships and other assistance interventions.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, \$2.0 million in U.S. assistance will support Africa Regional's targeted interventions to expand intra-regional African agriculture trade, improve resilience of vulnerable households and communities, foster mutual accountability, and provide limited technical assistance to USAID Africa development programs. Aligning with the priorities of the African Union (AU) and coordinating with its affiliated bodies, the Africa Regional program will partner with the private sector, civil society, research institutes, and trade organizations at the international, continental and regional levels. Resources support implementation of the Malabo Declaration and related AU processes with a focus on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. Additionally, innovative analyses and strategic investments will be made to build the evidence base that will inform future investments. These efforts will contribute to increasing African resilience, removing barriers to intra-African agricultural trade, and strengthening evidence-based planning.
- The Africa Regional program will work with its conservation partners to mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation activities. The program will increase the conservation and development impact of USAID's and its partners' biodiversity efforts across Africa. The program will address the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, global trade and other drivers of biodiversity loss, and provide \$0.4 million for wildlife anti-trafficking activities. In addition, the program will continue to ensure environmental soundness in USAID's development programming in Africa through its oversight and facilitation of the Africa Bureau's compliance with the Agency's environmental procedures, and through training and capacity building of private and government partners across the region.
- Resources will be used to focus Global Climate Change programs on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-carbon economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. Funding of \$3.0 million for adaptation \$2.0 million for clean energy and \$.5 million for sustainable landscapes will be used for technical assistance and training to develop field-based, climate change programs; provide thought leadership in areas such as the use of climate services or climate-smart agriculture; and improve knowledge around low-emission land management of a variety of key African landscapes. In addition, under Power Africa, \$3.0 million of clean energy funding will be used for technical assistance to help overcome market and institutional barriers to increased private sector investment in clean energy, and facilitate the financial closure of renewable energy projects throughout SSA.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

While remarkable progress has been made in reducing the mortality rates of African mothers and children over the last decade, much remains to be done. Working with host country governments, and as part of a global effort that engages partners from multilateral, private, and civil society sectors, the Africa Regional program will work to identify policy and implementation constraints that threaten or limit country and regional program performance and exacerbate problems that slow improvements to the health of African women and children. In addition to focusing on the primary causes of mortality in women and children, the program will continue to identify and apply cross-cutting interventions that improve country and regional programs by expanding coverage and reducing costs through integration; applying a gender lens in addressing health issues; and strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. To this end, Africa Regional's program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the AU. Africa Regional's program will also continue to document, disseminate and strengthen innovative health financing approaches in Africa, including community and national health insurance models and performance-based financing. Program activities will focus on helping African countries improve the utilization of resources to attain more value for the money and work towards the achievement of sustainable domestic financing of their health programs. Particular emphasis will be given to developing country capacity in health financing and identifying and sharing best practices. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Africa Regional's program will provide \$1.5 million toward building the capacity of African countries to detect, diagnose, and treat TB according to the International Standards for TB Care. This will primarily focus on scaling-up directly observed treatment short course, addressing TB-HIV co-infection, strengthening the programmatic management of drug-resistant TB, including multi- and extensively-drug resistant TB, and continuing the momentum on preventing and treating pediatric TB.
- **Malaria:** Africa Regional assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$2.5 million to expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 70 percent by 2015 in the original 15 PMI countries, and by 50 percent in the additional four PMI countries that were added in 2011. In addition to providing direct support to countries in planning and monitoring, Africa Regional's program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues, including building stronger systems at the community level, and supporting financing systems that improve health worker performance.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** Africa Regional's program will provide \$8.0 million towards the most cost-effective interventions to ending preventable child and maternal deaths. This includes strengthening health information systems to bolster maternal death surveillance, working with regional organizations for MCH advocacy, and enhancing integrated service delivery and consideration for the social determinants of health. The program builds on work in immunization and polio eradication, health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illnesses, and improving the training of community health workers. This will be done within the broader context of strengthening health systems, providing quality care and collecting better data for decision making.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RHP):** Africa Regional's program will provide \$2.0 million toward assisting countries improve FP/RH program implementation by increasing the use of effective mobile technologies, as many African countries have a growing interest and commitment to FP/RH services. The program will also continue to support the sharing of experiences among

countries, strengthening country ownership and commitment, and mobilizing the private sector, particularly as it relates to scaling-up the use of mobile technology.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Africa Regional's program developed a new Performance Management Plan (PMP) in FY 2014 that outlines performance indicators and plans for program monitoring and evaluation to assess progress toward achievement of strategic and program objectives. Examples of program monitoring and evaluation in FY 2014 include:

- An evaluative study to examine interagency programming under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Program (TSCTP). The study released in April 2014 looks at projects in seven countries in the Sahel and provides recommendations for follow-on programming, better interagency coordination, and improved monitoring of TSCTP.
- A health program review of the evidence around efforts to reduce mortality among HIV-infected pregnant and postpartum women, which highlighted the eight-fold increase of maternal mortality due to HIV/AIDS. Recommendations from the reviews will help shape President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Country Operational Plan guidance and USAID planning for integrated maternal health and HIV programs.
- A landscape analysis of the status of pediatric TB programs in African countries that will help USAID and other partners identify areas of need for technical support, share best practices and advocate to the World Health Organization for improved reporting.
- A successful agriculture program pilot study in Senegal to test a new method for quantifying certain aspects of agricultural transformation. The USAID mission in Senegal is now utilizing the methodology and the local partner to conduct an evaluation of agricultural investments along the Senegal River valley.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Africa Regional's evaluation of a telecom Universal Service Fund (USF) project was completed in FY 2014. Among the more significant findings were that the project had provided direct input into Kenya's Vision 2030 for guiding future broadband investments and had influenced the government of Nigeria to allocate \$82.8 million of their USF towards projects to extend the country's fiber backbone and cellular network coverage. These impacts combined with recent interest in South Africa, Namibia and other "ready" countries to make use of their USF presented the Africa Regional program with a rich opportunity to build on earlier successes and maximize the potential for advancing USAID's development priorities in Africa. The Africa Regional program initiated a new affordable broadband project in late FY 2014 and the FY 2016 budget request includes funding to continue the project.

In FY 2014, the Africa Regional education program expanded its approach to addressing school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) with an evaluation to review the intersection of safe learning environments and educational achievement. The evaluation found that studies suggest a link between safe learning environments that are free from SRGBV and academic achievement. However, the evidence base is small and, therefore, the program plans new activities beginning in FY 2015 to fill these gaps and enhance understanding of the negative consequences of SRGBV on learning. The program will support large-scale, gender-sensitive comparative research in African countries by carrying out more in-depth analysis and conducting rigorous evaluations of safe schools intervention programs in a few selected countries.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Congo Basin plays a crucial role in global climate regulation, contains unique biodiversity, and supports over 80 million people who depend on its natural resources for their livelihoods. Despite its global importance, the integrity of the Congo Basin is threatened by numerous factors, such as deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss. The goal of U.S. foreign assistance to the Congo Basin is to support Central Africa's transition to climate-resilient, low-emissions development through sustainable management of bio-diverse forests. To mitigate global climate change, protect biodiversity, and promote sustainable livelihoods, U.S. assistance will promote sustainable forest conservation practices for inhabitants of the second largest tropical rainforest in the world.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	39,400	*	16,578	-22,822
Development Assistance	39,400	*	16,578	-22,822

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	39,400	*	16,578	-22,822
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	10,000	*	4,500	-5,500
Development Assistance	10,000	*	4,500	-5,500
Other	29,400	*	12,078	-17,322
Development Assistance	29,400	*	12,078	-17,322

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance seeks to improve management of 180 million hectares of rainforest within the Congo Basin. USAID focuses on eight ecologically important landscapes across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (ROC), and provides support for environment policy reform and forest ecosystems monitoring in six central African countries (DRC, ROC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Cameroon, and Central African Republic). USAID will help conserve this important global asset, thereby preserving its unique biodiversity and mitigating global climate change.

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help mitigate threats to biodiversity by developing and implementing forest and wildlife management plans, strengthening government capacity to allot and monitor logging concessions, and promoting sustainable livelihoods such as agricultural intensification, fish farming, and the production and sale of non-timber forest products.
- Activities will strengthen national and sub-national capacity to comply with and enforce wildlife

protection laws and regulations. U.S. assistance will support training for judiciary and law enforcement officials in wildlife management and anti-poaching efforts.

- U.S. assistance will strengthen national, subnational and local capacity to successfully implement land-use management plans, protect wildlife habitats, and mitigate climate change. Activities will help reduce deforestation, forest degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions, ultimately leading to increased carbon sequestration.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen regional and national capacity to adopt and implement state-of-the-art forest cover, emissions, and biodiversity monitoring and management tools.
- Assistance will directly support the Central Africa Forests Commission to harmonize and coordinate national policies and implementation plans across the different Congo Basin countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation activities were conducted in FY 2014:

- Annual portfolio reviews and pipeline analysis were undertaken, enabling all stakeholders involved to reflect on lessons learned, explore ways to improve activities, and plan future initiatives.
- USAID conducted a one-week strategic planning and impact assessment workshop with implementing partners in December 2013, followed by a work plan and performance management workshop in September 2014. Both workshops helped stakeholders improve their ability to accurately monitor activities, capture results, make data-driven management decisions, and improve coordination and collaboration.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information collected and analyzed during the aforementioned monitoring and evaluation activities will help inform work plans and activities implemented in FY 2016. In addition, mid-term performance evaluations of two interdependent projects – Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation and Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support – are scheduled for the end of FY 2015 and will provide additional findings and recommendations for FY 2016 activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Ecological Integrity of the Humid Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin Maintained:

U.S. assistance supports a variety of conservation and climate change mitigation activities, along with national and regional level efforts, to reform natural resource management. Programs will help improve community and institutional capacity to manage natural resources and empower women and marginalized forest communities to have a greater voice in decisions related to Congo Basin resources. U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation, strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, further develop regional, national, and local forest monitoring efforts, and implement measures to combat wildlife trafficking.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	16,578
The ecological and integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained	16,578
Development Assistance	16,578
4.8 Environment	16,578

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Africa has some of the fastest growing economies globally and trade and investment opportunities from agribusiness to energy abound. Governments in the region have demonstrated a commitment to regional collaboration to address development and security problems, as evidenced by the presence of several high-profile inter-governmental regional institutions focused on improving policy formulation and establishing uniform protocols and standards across the region. Yet East Africa also faces great, though not insurmountable, challenges. These challenges require partnership and commitment, often across national borders. Conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make the region one of the most unstable in the world, experiencing multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab. East Africa also continues to face daunting health challenges; specifically, malnutrition is the underlying cause of over 50 percent of child deaths in East Africa. The regional population of 200 million is expected to double in less than 30 years and the sustainability of development gains depends on future economic growth, equitable development, and political and social stability. Across the region, poverty and malnutrition rates are high and many areas experience chronic food insecurity and rely on humanitarian assistance. Many of these challenges are transnational in nature, requiring a regional approach that cuts across borders.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,611	*	65,080	-5,531
Development Assistance	41,161	*	56,480	15,319
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	*	7,800	-850

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,611	*	65,080	-5,531
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Resilience	2,000	*	3,500	1,500
Development Assistance	2,000	*	3,500	1,500
Trade Africa	12,750	*	22,254	9,504
Development Assistance	12,750	*	22,254	9,504
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,750	*	1,000	-750
Development Assistance	1,750	*	1,000	-750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	53,111	*	38,326	-14,785
Development Assistance	23,661	*	29,726	6,065
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	*	7,800	-850

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will focus on strengthening East African intergovernmental organizations to better manage regional conflict issues, promote stability, and foster development and economic growth. Assistance will also support civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights, and transparency. U.S. assistance will promote economic growth, food security, and resilience in East Africa by: enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing farmer linkages with regional markets; strengthening natural resource management capacity; expanding African capacity to effectively access global markets; and encouraging U.S. companies to trade and invest in Africa.

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, USAID will provide \$20.0 million to support the efforts of East African regional organizations and governments to refine and implement agricultural development programs. Activities will support increased trade flow of staple foods in the region, focusing on the strategic northern and central transit corridors vital to economic growth in eastern Africa. Increased trade flow will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas and improve the availability of quality inputs necessary for agricultural development.
- U.S. investments will enhance the business and agricultural operating environment, through long-term technical support for African regional organizations in policy analysis and advocacy, implementation of catalytic programming, and knowledge management on regional challenges and opportunities. The United States will also provide support to African regional organizations for development research, the scale-up of improved agricultural technologies, and use of creative outreach strategies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers. Resources will strengthen regional institutions and support their initiatives to harmonize sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards, improve animal health, mitigate the impact of plant pests that reduce agricultural productivity, increase food safety for consumers, and reduce trade barriers.
- U.S. assistance will support scaling-up best practices to reduce the vulnerability of communities in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa to droughts and other shocks, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. FTF programs will build direct strategic partnerships with regional African agricultural, trade, and financial institutions, as well as private firms, ensuring their ability to provide long-term sustainability and effectiveness of these regional integration efforts.
- In support of the President's Trade Africa initiative and African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion initiative, U.S. assistance will help improve the policy environment for trade, investment, and regional integration; reduce the time and cost of transit; promote intra-regional and export trade, particularly under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); deepen and integrate regional banking, financial services, and capital markets; improve the capacity of the East Africa Community (EAC) Partner States to implement provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement and participate effectively in the WTO notification processes regarding SPS

standards and technical barriers to trade; and increase investment and the availability of finance to support trade and infrastructure development. Programs will support greater investments and voluntary technology transfers between eastern and sub-Saharan Africa and global markets, particularly the U.S. market. Trade facilitation programs accomplish U.S. priorities in the region by promoting sustainable, broad-based economic growth and reinforcing the trade capacity of regional economic communities.

- U.S. programs will work with the EAC and bilateral financial institutions and service providers in Partner States to deepen regional financial sector integration. U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will help advance regional policies to enable financial sector growth and trade across borders. Specifically, programs will focus on developing EAC technical expertise in: pension policy development and management; payments and settlements; banking; insurance; financial intelligence unit development; and capital markets. In addition, the United States will provide support to Burundi to participate more fully in the EAC regional integration agenda.
- Programs focusing on the environment will use \$10.5 million to promote productive, sustainable management of natural resources, enhance clean energy access, and increase regional cooperation on trans-boundary landscapes, leading to improved decision-making and the adoption and implementation of integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.
- U.S. assistance will combat wildlife trafficking by implementing much needed regional and cross-border programs to help reduce rampant wildlife poaching and trafficking in East Africa.
- Activities will include partnerships with local institutions, development partners, and the private sector to support accelerated exploitation of renewable energy resources and promote activities that improve access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and regional trade in clean energy.

Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support the implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) Strategic Framework to expand early warning systems for all IGAD Member States; promote the inclusion of conflict analysis in national policy making; strengthen institutional capacity; and provide technical assistance to CEWARN across the Horn of Africa.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will support peace-building efforts by civil society and local governments in priority cross-border conflict zones, including the Kenya-Somalia, Kenya-Ethiopia, Kenya-Uganda, and Kenya-South Sudan-Ethiopia borders; deliver leadership training to women and youth peace leaders; and enhance peace-building grant opportunities for women's and youth associations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance of \$3.6 million will support the regional HIV/AIDS strategy and goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will help prioritize collaboration with strategic partners and global initiatives to leverage both technical and financial resources to

accelerate reduction in newborn, child and maternal deaths in the region. Within the region, programs will identify and disseminate low-cost, evidence-based best practices and use of new technologies.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Adoption of FP/RH services remains low in east and central Africa, as evidenced by modern contraceptive prevalence rates averaging only 20 percent. U.S. assistance of \$4.0 million will help to increase use of services among mobile and other vulnerable communities at cross-border sites. In addition, activities will help to integrate and expand FP/RH and gender-based violence (GBV) programming into other health services. Activities will also prioritize health interventions across sectors, including agriculture, nutrition, and climate change. Programs will support regional organizations to enhance south-to-south learning, increase investments in the health sector, and develop policies for FP/RH programs to help promote long term sustainability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Evaluations, performance management plans, data quality assessments, portfolio reviews, pipeline reviews, and joint donor/partner working sessions inform understanding of performance results and impact.

- Performance evaluations, initiated in FY 2014 and to be completed in FY 2015, include support to: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa through the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement; the EAC; IGAD; the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System; and the East Africa Trade Hub.
- The Resilience Learning Project provides regular opportunities to review the performance and lessons learned from resilience programming in the Horn of Africa.
- A performance evaluation of Peace in East and Central Africa, a community-level cross-border peace-building program, was completed in FY 2013.
- An impact and performance evaluation of the East African Trade Hub export promotion activities was conducted in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation of the Peace in East and Central Africa program confirmed the appropriateness of building civil society peace networks, which will continue in the new peace-building program. The findings of this evaluation also informed the conflict management approach being used in the follow-on community peace-building program.

- The new Trade and Investment Hub program will incorporate findings from the East Africa Trade Hub evaluation to expand East African export promotion, particularly under AGOA.
- A two-year post project evaluation of the Market Linkages Initiative, completed in 2014, will inform future support for building linkages between producers and traders. It also provides lessons learned for future post-project evaluations.
- Ongoing evaluations of the African regional organizations will be used to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to implement regional programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased: In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will promote improved regional dissemination of agricultural solutions, particularly with respect to enhancing results under the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, and its resilience component. Additionally, USAID will facilitate regional trade and harmonization of regional trade policies; strengthen regional economic communities; increase investment and availability of financing

and technology in key regional sectors; increase and improve the focus on biodiversity and natural resource management; improve adaptation to climate change; and facilitate support for increased generation and distribution of electricity, with a particular focus on the East African Power Pool.

Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance: Gains made in the last three years continue to present strong opportunities for U.S. resources to have a significant impact on the way governments manage conflict. IGAD's CEWARN launched the implementation of its strategy, which will increase attention to conflict analysis in the formulation of national government policies. U.S. assistance will strengthen IGAD's capacity to implement programs and policies, and support its conflict management initiatives across: (1) the multilateral secretariat; (2) the national early warning and response bodies; and (3) the community peace committees. The expected results are increased integration of conflict concerns into key national policy discussions and invigorated peace-building that mitigates violence in border communities. In this approach, U.S. assistance will foster women's leadership through dedicated training and grant opportunities for women's peace and development organizations, a core component of these conflict mitigation activities.

Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa: Support in East Africa will address cross-border health issues and support regional solutions to maternal health and HIV/AIDS. USAID will continue to support the region in planning and providing expertise on pandemic diseases.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	65,080
Economic Growth (EG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Regional Economic Growth, Resilience, and Integration Increased	53,980
Development Assistance	53,980
4.2 Trade and Investment	23,000
4.3 Financial Sector	480
4.5 Agriculture	20,000
4.8 Environment	10,500
Health MISSION OBJECTIVE: Increased Regional Capacity to Improve Quality and Access to Health Services in East Africa	8,600
Global Health Programs - State	800
3.1 Health	800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,800
3.1 Health	7,800
Democracy & Governance (DG) MISSION OBJECTIVE: Enhance African Capacity for Conflict Mitigation and Governance	2,500
Development Assistance	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Sahel region continues to suffer recurrent crises such as food insecurity and disruptions to sustainable livelihoods when faced with increasing and persistent shocks and stresses from changes in the climate and food price increases. A complex set of drivers underlie these crises, including water scarcity, changing weather patterns, high levels of poverty and debt, land degradation, population pressure, weak governance, and poor state of health of many citizens. These drivers persist within a context of fragile states that are threatened by weak governance, divisive politics, conflict, and increasing violent extremism. In order to mitigate the impact of acute shocks and chronic stresses that are common to the region, the Sahel Regional Program (SRP) seeks to increase the resilience of households, communities, and systems in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones within Niger and Burkina Faso that have been identified as particularly vulnerable. To do this, U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen the management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; promote the use of conflict mitigation and reconciliation approaches; improve access to safe water; promote improved nutrition and health practices; protect the natural environment; and facilitate inclusive economic growth and agricultural value chain development. The FY 2016 request assumes that the political situation in Burkina Faso will be resolved in a democratic manner such that foreign assistance programs will continue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	28,307	9,907
Development Assistance	15,600	*	22,007	6,407
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,300	3,500

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,400	*	28,307	9,907
Resilience	18,400	*	28,307	9,907
Development Assistance	15,600	*	22,007	6,407
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	*	6,300	3,500

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will provide the SRP with the means to address the myriad factors that contribute to chronic vulnerability in the Sahel. With FY 2016 resources, the SRP will focus on facilitating inclusive economic growth, promoting good governance and conflict mitigation, and improving the health and nutrition status of some of the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel. These efforts will seek to reduce vulnerability and allow households and communities to better adapt to, and recover from, shocks and stresses in the future.

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-being

Key Interventions:

- USAID will program \$1.8 million to assist in the diversification of livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities for men, women, and youth in the agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural zones.
- U.S. assistance will continue to promote access to a range of financial services, including microfinance and asset management training.
- \$1.1 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to address environmental protection and natural resource management challenges in the context of climate change variability and shocks.
- As part of the President's Feed the Future Initiative, USAID will program \$10.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to reducing poverty, improving nutrition, and achieving food security and economic livelihood objectives in the region.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance

Key Interventions:

- \$1.2 million in FY 2016 resources will be used to promote more effective conflict mitigation tools and community-based reconciliation initiatives.
- Funds will also be programmed to ensure that effective, community-led natural resource and disaster risk management plans are adopted and implemented in a participatory manner.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Intervention:

- \$3.8 million in DA resources will be programmed to increase access to water and sanitation services, promote behavior change related to sanitation practices, and facilitate the safe collection, transport, and storage of water.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Increasing the consumption of nutritious foods and improved nutrition practices are key elements of the SRP's approach to promoting resilience among the most vulnerable communities in the Sahel. Additionally, maternal and child health and access to family planning services are also key factors in the overall resilience and risk reduction of communities. U.S. assistance, through GHP, will focus on increasing the availability and use of proven nutrition-specific interventions among target populations in order to reduce mortality, morbidity and food insecurity, while promoting the availability and use of life-saving practices and family planning services that address the major causes of illness and death among women and children.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$1.5 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to strengthen networks of community health workers to deliver life-saving MCH interventions.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): \$4.0 million in USAID assistance will be programmed to increase access to and quality of FP/RH services and information.
- Nutrition: \$0.8 million in FY 2016 resources will be programmed to provide social and behavior change communications and encourage the use of micronutrient supplementation and fortified foods to reduce rates of malnutrition.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The SRP will coordinate with the MCC on planned programming in Niger on food security, governance, and infrastructure. Currently, the MCC compact development team is coordinating with USAID on a new concept design for Niger. The SRP will continue to coordinate closely with MCC as the plans for a compact in Niger progress to ensure complementarity and mutual benefit in areas of programmatic overlap.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In 2014, the Sahel Resilience and Learning (SAREL) activity was awarded, thus enabling the SRP to establish a robust monitoring and evaluation program for USAID's resilience initiative in the Sahel. USAID/Senegal has worked closely with the SAREL team to draft a household survey questionnaire, which will be used to establish baseline values linked to a number of key impact indicators that will be tracked throughout the implementation of resilience activities in the Sahel.
- In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation team at USAID/Senegal has been working closely with SAREL to establish a set of impact evaluation questions that will be reported on in mid-term and end-of-project evaluations. These evaluations will enable USAID/Senegal to better understand the merits of its current approach to promoting resilience in the Sahel, and to make programmatic adjustments when and if necessary.
- In mid-2014 a portfolio review was conducted by USAID/Senegal on all Sahel Regional-funded projects. The review focused primarily on program management issues since implementation was in the early phases and there was not yet indicator data to report. Semi-annual portfolio reviews in subsequent years will more thoroughly review performance and contribute to decisions on implementation and strategic approach.
- Ongoing performance monitoring was conducted since the last reporting cycle by USAID project managers based in Senegal in close collaboration with humanitarian and development assistance experts based in the USAID Offices in Niger and Burkina Faso.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- M&E activities for the SRP are now underway. No major budget or programmatic choices have yet been made based on these activities due to the recent start-up of all relevant projects. Looking forward, USAID/Senegal will consider a robust set of monitoring and evaluation findings to continue, modify, or expand specific program activities and performance monitoring needs, and thus budget requests in the out years.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased and Sustainable Economic Well-being: U.S. assistance will promote inclusive financial markets, strengthen microenterprise productivity, and facilitate micro and small enterprises to adopt a value chain approach. FY 2016 resources will also target the most vulnerable communities to facilitate access to credit, savings, and insurance services and link small-scale agricultural producers to business services and training. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote environmental management to sustain productive growth and healthy communities, while reducing the potential for natural resource-based conflict. U.S. assistance will also target a range of agriculture activities including the promotion of

improved agricultural technologies, support to institutions that facilitate equitable and sustainable utilization of land and water resources, increased organizational and market efficiencies, and investments in the capacity development of agricultural producers.

Strengthened Institutions and Governance: U.S. assistance will help to ease the risk of violence and promote reconciliation through inclusive and transparent natural resource governance mechanisms, support for the creation of more formalized, local-level conflict resolution outlets, and public messaging campaigns that promote conflict mitigation and resolution skills. Efforts will continue to support effective and sustainable natural resource and disaster risk management programming, as well as improvements in coordination, planning, and transparency of local and regional governance institutions.

Improved Health and Nutrition Status: FY 2016 resources will be used to improve access to safe and reliable water and continue to reinforce healthy hygiene and sanitation practices. Resources will promote: community gardens; social and behavior change communication programs targeting women and children; community management of acute malnutrition; and access to and use of fortified foods and micronutrient supplementation. Additionally, FY 2016 resources will strengthen the capacity of local health service providers to deliver birth preparedness and maternity services, improve access to trained community health workers for routine essential care and treatment for newborns, and enhance family planning and reproductive health services in the resilience target zones.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		28,307
Increased and Sustainable Economic Well Being		14,919
Development Assistance		14,919
4.5 Agriculture		10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity		1,835
4.8 Environment		3,084
Strengthened Institutions and Governance		3,252
Development Assistance		3,252
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		1,167
2.2 Good Governance		2,085
Improved Health and Nutrition Status		10,136
Development Assistance		3,836
3.1 Health		3,836
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,300
3.1 Health		6,300

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) continue to face formidable challenges to addressing sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, high HIV prevalence, rule of law, human rights, and resource mobilization to support increased regional and U.S.-Africa trade and investment. Despite member states sharing common resources, high tariffs and transactional costs continue to inhibit trade in the region. The U.S. government's foreign assistance goals for Southern Africa are to support regional development, integration, and stability through programs in governance, health, agriculture, trade and investment, environment, global climate change, and youth leadership. U.S. foreign assistance also promotes sound agribusiness practices and preservation of biodiversity in the SADC.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25,511	*	34,223	8,712
Development Assistance	21,911	*	30,623	8,712
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	*	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25,511	*	34,223	8,712
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	3,250	*	750	-2,500
Development Assistance	3,250	*	750	-2,500
Other	22,261	*	33,473	11,212
Development Assistance	18,661	*	29,873	11,212
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	*	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance seeks to promote a more integrated region for an improved quality of life for Southern Africans. Work conducted by the Regional Mission strengthens the regional enabling environment, develops regional capacity through networks and institutions, and builds upon already successful regional programs. USAID/Southern Africa will achieve these goals through partnerships with regional organizations and institutions, some of which are based in South Africa.

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to work with governments in the region to implement agricultural development programs critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- USAID programming of \$14.2 million will decrease non-tariff barriers to trade and increase the trade capacity of regional value chains in selected sectors. Assistance will support countries that can directly benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The additional funding requested over prior years will also facilitate a focus on increasing U.S.-African trade and investment with the aim of supporting the application of U.S. technology, knowledge, and expertise to mitigate development challenges.
- USAID programs will provide \$1.1 million to improve the potable water supply and sanitation systems for communities living in the Okavango River Basin in the countries of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding of \$5.0 million will support strengthened capacities to deal with the effects of climate change in vulnerable populations in the Limpopo and Okavango River Basins. Assistance will support improved integration of science into decision making and continued piloting of strategic adaptation strategies with local populations. Of this amount, \$2.0 million of clean energy funds will be used to strengthen the enabling environment to stimulate increased private sector investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the region.
- Biodiversity programming in the amount of \$1.8 million will support the improved management and protection of globally important species, including rhinos and elephants.

Improved Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will include \$1.5 million to provide technical assistance to civil society organizations and judicial actors in the region, encouraging them to facilitate more transparent and accountable government institutions. USAID programming will also provide technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations, lawyers, and advocates to foster legal protections for human rights.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region

Key Intervention:

- In support of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID Southern Africa Regional will receive \$3.6 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID is currently evaluating regional projects in

Southern Africa, to include performance and impact evaluations. USAID's programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams.

USAID/Southern Africa plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions. It is currently facilitating the award of local evaluations through a mechanism that USAID Missions in the region can buy into for new evaluations. As part of its commitment to improve the quality of results and data in the region, USAID is also in the process of expanding its technical capacities to deliver timely analysis of programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, a regional strategy was approved focusing on economic integration through increased sustainable growth, improved rule of law and human rights, and reduced impact of HIV and AIDS. This strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination, and sector analyses which will also be used to design new projects. This year, drawing upon monitoring and evaluation results and lessons learned, Project Appraisal Documents have been or are being developed leveraging these insights to improve the quality and technical acuity of several sectors.

A focus on implementing Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting principals in programming employs an adaptive management approach in the regional strategy to guide mission actions and require new business processes. This is accomplished by establishing a mission-wide evaluation approach and research agenda for all evaluations. USAID will incorporate current best-practices in project planning, design, and evaluation to emphasize an overall analytical agenda to:

- Enhance coordination with development partners, implementing partners, and host country governments;
- Emphasize a common monitoring and evaluation framework and methodology; and
- Catalyze learning to inform even better project design and management.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Sustainable Economic Growth in Targeted Areas: U.S. foreign assistance promotes sustainable economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change. Increased agricultural productivity and trade will advance economic prosperity and food security in the region. Improved stewardship of the soil, water, energy, land, and other natural assets that feed the engine of growth is necessary. Furthermore, climate change has the potential to limit economic growth if communities, ecosystems, and economies are not prepared to adapt to predicted impacts. USAID programming seeks to improve the economic growth process and address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture. USAID supports regional agriculture and climate change research and promotes an enabling environment for agricultural sector growth and clean energy production. USAID supports improved trans-boundary water and natural resources management, including enhanced capacities to cope with climate change and support evidence-based decision-making across sectors for improved development outcomes. USAID will seek opportunities to coordinate with and leverage private sector and other donor resources.

Improved Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights: USAID will support programs that seek to stem democratic backsliding in Southern African countries. USAID aims to improve democratic practices, transparency and accountability to ensure the protection of rights of citizens of Southern African countries. USAID will provide technical assistance for a growing cadre of human rights activists

enhancing their technical knowledge and capacity to provide services meeting international standards. Emphasis will be placed on understanding and accessing domestic, regional, and supra-regional legal options. USAID will also support domestic judicial independence and impartiality.

Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Region: Significant threats to the quality of life of Southern Africans exist in all countries in the region due to the lack of access to adequate health care. This challenge will be addressed through a regional approach that supports other bilateral programs in the region. PEPFAR serves to multiply the individual efforts of Missions in the region by leveraging complementary projects and by identifying program and project gaps affecting migrant populations, regional networks, and health systems in the fight against HIV and AIDS. USAID will continue to increase the commitments of the Southern African countries, private sectors, governments, and local civil society organizations to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV and AIDS. In particular, USAID will continue to strengthen the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit's capacity to address HIV in Southern Africa. USAID is also engaging with local and regional partners in an effort to build capacity that will lead to more sustainable development.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	34,223
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	29,123
Development Assistance	29,123
3.1 Health	1,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,186
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	6,787
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	3,600
Global Health Programs - State	1,600
3.1 Health	1,600
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000
Improved rule of law and respect for human rights	1,500
Development Assistance	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With a population of approximately 365 million, 60 percent of whom are under the age of 25, West Africa is a diverse and complex region facing some of the most significant development challenges in the world. Working across 21 countries, the United States implements foreign assistance programs that address regional problems that impede development. The USAID/West Africa Regional Mission serves as a vital platform for several U.S. government priorities, including countering violent extremism, the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative (Feed the Future [FTF]), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), and collaborates closely with USAID bilateral missions and offices in West Africa to achieve greater regional impact in a number of areas including trade. U.S. foreign assistance in West Africa continues to focus on strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict across the region, building the capacity of regional institutions, increasing economic growth, expanding trade and strengthening economic ties within the region, enhancing the resilience of the natural resource base to climate change, improving food security and agricultural productivity, reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improving health services.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	65,083	*	79,314	14,231
Development Assistance	50,983	*	64,914	13,931
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,400	300

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	65,083	*	79,314	14,231
Power Africa	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	8,000	*	8,806	806
Development Assistance	8,000	*	8,806	806
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	625	625
Development Assistance	-	*	625	625
Other	56,083	*	69,883	13,800
Development Assistance	41,983	*	55,483	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	14,400	300

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will be used to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism, increase broad-based

economic growth and food security by improving agricultural productivity and increasing trade and investment, and improve the conservation of biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

Increased Food Security

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will improve systems that increase access to and availability of quality agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer), and promote practices that increase agriculture productivity (e.g., improved staple, value-added and rotational crop practices, integrated soil fertility and pest management, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest improvements) in addition to other strategies that increase food security.
- FY 2016 funding will strengthen the capacity of regional organizations, associations, and non-governmental organizations to increase regional integration, food security, nutrition and resilience. Stronger regional organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, will be better able to advance their regional mandates and provide services to their constituents.
- Activities will advance policy analysis and the harmonization and implementation of regional policies at national levels through linkages with national programs.
- USAID will promote improved regional information systems that collect, monitor and disseminate information and data on vulnerability, trade flows, climate change, meteorology, and food security in order to enable more informed decision making and to build the resilience of West Africans.
- Assistance will support and increase the dissemination of research in agriculture, environment, and trade, including the dissemination and scaling-up of new or existing technologies and innovative practices. U.S. efforts will promote innovations that assist adaptation to changing climatic conditions such as expanding the use of drought tolerant cereals.
- As part of FTF and the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative, activities will increase both intra-regional trade in staple foods and global trade of targeted export products, including exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding will be used to improve the competitiveness of the transport sector by supporting the collection of data on trade barriers along West Africa's borders and corridors, and by organizing events to provide an open forum for stakeholders to discuss and address tariff and non-tariff barriers with officials.
- Activities will improve the productivity, quality and competitiveness of West African products, facilitate market linkages, expand access to financial services and market information, and promote improvement to trade policies.

Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- GCCI Adaption and Sustainable Landscapes: Activities will support regional organizations to identify and scale-up practices and actions that increase resilience to climate change, encourage the use of climate information in decision making, support the development of monitoring for carbon storage, and increase the use of land management practices that result in additional carbon storage. Activities will support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Environmental Policy and its forest convergence plan, as well as assist ECOWAS in monitoring and assessing how member states are meeting their commitments to international agreements.

- Biodiversity: U.S. assistance will improve biodiversity conservation in West Africa by improving regional organizations' capacity to manage trans-boundary protected areas of high importance to biodiversity, including the Guinea Forest, mangroves and coastal wetlands areas. Activities will encourage the adoption of best practices in conservation such as community forest management and co-management regimes.
- Wildlife Trafficking: U.S. assistance will support regional organizations so that they can build the capacity of law enforcement officials to take action against the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products, including to build capacity to effectively address the transport of such items through West African ports.

Support Peace, Governance, and Stability

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support and expand regional programming that builds community resistance to violent extremism in the Lake Chad Basin countries among others.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to counter extremist narratives through regional strategic communication campaigns and support for positive, local counter-narratives.
- Activities will support moderate voices in communities, engage youth as critical change-makers, and bring communities and their governments closer together by supporting Sahelian states and civil society to address core governance grievances in at-risk areas.
- U.S. assistance will be used to reduce election violence and reinforce legitimate electoral processes with the objective of strengthening democratic governance.
- FY 2016 funding will support civil society's role in promoting peaceful elections by building their organizational and advocacy capacities.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Intervention:

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): U.S. assistance will be used to build capacity of regional WASH institutions to improve regional coordination, collaboration and dissemination of best practices. Emphasis will be placed on private sector engagement in sanitation service delivery, while also improving the water quality monitoring services.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: The West Africa Regional Mission will receive \$3.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will support a regional center of excellence for fistula treatment to provide technical assistance, policy advocacy, tools, curriculum development, and facility accreditation standards. This center will serve frontline health workers and medical and nursing associations to strengthen their skills in fistula prevention, repair and treatment, as well as

serve as a platform for advocacy and information sharing. In addition, USAID will continue to support fistula activities in Niger with particular focus on prevention, linking women to family planning and reproductive health services and reintegrating women into their communities to ensure a continuum of care. Building on lessons from bilateral missions, USAID will also support public-private partnerships in such areas as diarrhea management to ensure that populations in the sub-region have access to life-saving treatment and information.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The USAID regional health program will continue to support global partnerships such as Family Planning 2020 that aim to reach 120 million more women and girls with FP/RH services by 2020 and respond to the call of the Ouagadougou Partnership for Repositioning Family Planning in Francophone West Africa. USAID will support these partnerships and the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths through a three-pronged approach of policy, service delivery and ensuring commodity security. In policy, USAID will continue to work with host country governments to address bottlenecks that hinder the delivery of quality health services. In particular, policy and advocacy activities will focus on addressing issues of task shifting, commodity pricing, increasing budget line items for FP/RH in national budgets, and supporting countries in developing tools for advocacy and resource mobilization. In service delivery, USAID will continue to implement a regional FP/RH activity that focuses on increasing access to and use of quality FP/RH services, including youth-friendly services, in select urban and peri-urban areas using new approaches and by testing new models for service delivery. This will include promoting an integrated package of FP/RH, MCH, and HIV/AIDS prevention services. To boost access to HIV/AIDS and FP/RH commodities in West Africa, USAID will continue to work closely with the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), other donors and partners to prevent and respond to stock-outs. In addition, USAID will support WAHO to implement a best practices forum where promising and best practices from host country governments and bilateral missions are shared widely for cross-learning and adoption regionally.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID/West Africa conducted several Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) that assessed the quality of the data collected by implementing partners that are used for performance monitoring and reporting. For example, findings from the DQA of the Regional Project for the Prevention and Care of HIV/AIDS in West Africa suggested that the data reported to USAID by the implementing partner were of sufficient quality for USAID to make management decisions for program management. Nonetheless, based on gaps identified, the USAID/West Africa DQA team recommended that the partner:

- Provide written procedures for data collection, validation, analysis, entry and reporting for all project sites;
- Provide refresher training to all project staff to become familiar with the written procedures for data collection, validation, analysis, entry and reporting; and
- Resolve its database functionality issues to properly reflect different data formats between the primary partner and its sub-partners.

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID/West Africa completed a number of evaluations, and is currently conducting several others. For example, in February 2013, a mid-term performance evaluation of the USAID/West Africa Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program (BaNafaa) was completed. Findings of the evaluation included the following:

- BaNafaa had promoted gender equality and women's empowerment among program stakeholders. A major beneficiary of the program, TRY Oyster Women's Association, was on track to become a sustainable enterprise in the near future;
- The program was successful in educating and training stakeholders about the benefits of sustainable

- management of the mangrove ecosystem; and
- The program had achieved significant results towards the goal of supporting the Government of The Gambia in reforming the artisanal fisheries sector in the country.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from USAID/West Africa’s monitoring and evaluation activities have informed the design of ongoing and planned projects. For example, some aspects of the Mission’s newly designed five-year West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA-BiCC) project were developed based on the findings from the mid-term performance evaluation of BaNafaa. One of WA-BiCC’s planned activities is to organize visits of decision makers and policy makers to sites like the TRY Oyster Women’s Group of the BaNafaa program in Gambia to learn from their successful approach to coastal zone management. The visits are intended to demonstrate and share climate change adaptation approaches for vulnerable socio-ecological systems. WA-BiCC will work with West African regional organizations to catalyze behavioral change and trigger local, national and regional actions to conserve ecosystems and the services they provide, and increase the ecosystems’ resilience to climate change.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Food Security: U.S. assistance will support key regional partners and institutions to implement their strategies to improve food security. As part of FTF, USAID will continue to work with regional inter-governmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, and the governments of West Africa to refine and implement the ECOWAS-led comprehensive regional food security plan to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors: U.S. assistance will work to reduce barriers to trade along select road corridors in West Africa and improve commerce along those corridors. U.S. assistance will continue to support regional private sector associations by providing expert technical assistance to help these organizations, in turn, help farmers and firms to meet relevant international standards.

Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change: U.S. assistance will support key regional partners and institutions to implement their strategies to promote renewable energy sources, increase access to potable water and sanitation, and better manage the region’s natural resources. Programming in support of GCCI will promote renewable West African energy sources to reduce fossil fuel emissions and increase competitiveness by improving access to clean, reliable and low-cost energy. Biodiversity and climate change funds will be used to improve decision makers’ understanding of long-term land use trends, accurately quantify carbon stocks, and improve the governance of natural resources. Best practices that reduce deforestation and forest degradation will be scaled-up in order to decrease the emission of greenhouse gases and the loss of important biodiversity. Programming in support of the National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking will support ongoing advocacy and capacity building efforts to improve the enforcement of national wildlife trafficking commitments.

Support Peace, Governance, and Stability: USAID will continue to support the implementation of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership as the U.S. government’s flagship effort to counter violent extremism in West Africa. U.S. assistance will counter extremist narratives and address the underlying drivers of extremism and instability in West Africa. U.S. assistance will promote legitimate and credible electoral processes through which power is ceded peacefully. In order to achieve these objectives, USAID will work closely with and through regional organizations and civil society networks to strengthen a culture of non-violence and respect for democratic norms.

Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health While Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations: Assistance provided will support piloting and scaling-up innovative high impact interventions, strengthening regional health systems to be able to respond to national needs, promoting evidence-based decision making and technical excellence through the generation and use of data for sound policy formulation, and harnessing resources from the private sector to expand health coverage in the region. USAID will continue to implement and promote programs that contribute to the reform areas of USAID Forward, particularly building the capacity of local institutions and strengthening monitoring and evaluation. Water, sanitation, and hygiene programming will continue to scale-up practices that increase access to improved sources of water and sanitation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	79,314
Increased Food Security	24,000
Development Assistance	24,000
4.5 Agriculture	24,000
Improved International Private Sector Competitiveness in Targeted Sectors	19,288
Development Assistance	19,288
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,644
4.3 Financial Sector	644
Strengthened Resilience of the Natural Resource Base to Climate Change	7,848
Development Assistance	7,848
4.8 Environment	7,848
Support Peace, Governance, and Stability	9,842
Development Assistance	9,842
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,806
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	416
2.4 Civil Society	620
Increase Access to Family Planning and Reproductive Health while Improving the Health Status of Vulnerable Populations	18,336
Development Assistance	3,936
3.1 Health	3,936
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,400
3.1 Health	14,400

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific acknowledges that the future security and prosperity of the United States will be significantly defined by events and developments in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP). The FY 2016 request for EAP provides crucial resources in support of the rebalance. With U.S. leadership and engagement, the region is building a more mature security and economic architecture to promote stability and prosperity. In order to advance this rebalance sustainably, the United States will maintain a robust presence as a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and supporter of democracy and good governance throughout the region. This ongoing commitment will guide U.S. relations with treaty allies to meet 21st century security challenges; build new partnerships with emerging regional powers; make the region's multilateral institutions more effective; expand free trade and investment; forge a broad-based military presence; and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2016 request for EAP supports five key regional goals:

Deepen Security Ties and Alliances: U.S. alliances and strategic partnerships in the Asia-Pacific materially advance efforts to deter and defend against military and non-military threats to the region and the United States; resolve disputes peacefully; adopt common positions on regional and global priorities; and confront emerging challenges that impact U.S. national interests.

Increase Economic Growth and Trade: U.S. prosperity and inclusive economic growth in the region are advanced through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased regional economic integration, and improved development outcomes.

Strengthen Partnerships with Emerging Powers: U.S. engagement with emerging regional powers and partners strengthens U.S. national security, promotes trade and economic growth, and produces solutions to transnational regional challenges, including health threats and global climate change, which support U.S. interests and values.

Support an Effective Regional Architecture: U.S. efforts to support an emerging architecture of robust regional institutions and multilateral agreements results in a positive political and economic environment for the United States, and strengthens regional stability and economic growth.

Expand Democratic Development: The United States strengthens regional commitment to democratic development and human rights and to addressing transnational challenges.

U.S. assistance in these areas will harness the Asia-Pacific region's dynamism, advance regional integration, and sustain U.S. leadership.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	779,537	*	845,558	66,021
Development Assistance	260,542	*	343,340	82,798

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	131,048	*	133,087	2,039
Foreign Military Financing	77,488	*	69,024	-8,464
Global Health Programs - State	72,312	*	80,627	8,315
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,022	*	130,450	-7,572
International Military Education and Training	8,626	*	12,500	3,874
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,232	*	38,120	5,888
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50,605	*	38,410	-12,195
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

Detailed Overview

Security and Alliances: U.S. assistance will deepen bilateral security partnerships, expand confidence-building measures, build crucial maritime security capacities, and bolster preventative diplomacy mechanisms to resolve grievances and advance regional stability. The FY 2016 request expands regional and bilateral International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programs to strengthen maritime law enforcement in cooperation with U.S. allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. U.S. assistance will also support military professionalization programs through provision of equipment as well as technical and tactical training programs for national militaries. Police and law enforcement programs will build local capacity in the Philippines and Indonesia to conduct in-service training for law enforcement agencies on core police competencies, such as criminal investigation techniques, forensic investigations, and community policing. U.S. assistance will also support bilateral and region-wide efforts to defeat terrorist organizations; deter transnational crime; support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts; strengthen nonproliferation efforts, customs, and border security; and clear landmines and unexploded ordnance in mainland Southeast Asia and the Pacific. These efforts will support U.S. allies in the region and help deter and defend against threats to the region and to the United States.

Economic Growth and Trade: U.S. businesses are continually seeking a level and predictable playing field in emerging markets in the Asia-Pacific region. Support for regional economic integration will address weaknesses in legal and regulatory frameworks, limited trade capacity, uneven governance, and corruption. FY 2016 funds will increase U.S. engagement with key bilateral and multilateral partners through an ambitious economic integration agenda aimed at tapping the efficiencies of a larger market and unlocking new sources of prosperity for the United States. U.S. assistance will consolidate economic reforms and competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket and help the poorest nations in the region to reduce poverty. U.S. assistance to Indonesia will encourage policies that increase competitiveness and economic activity across a number of sectors. In the Philippines, the United States will address constraints to economic growth and investment, and increase economic opportunities in secondary cities. Programs in Vietnam will support Vietnamese efforts to participate in and implement the Trans-Pacific Partnership. In Cambodia, programs will promote agricultural production and private enterprise development. By harnessing Asia's economic growth and dynamism, U.S. assistance will promote U.S. economic and strategic interests.

Emerging Powers and Partners: The United States seeks to strengthen partner capabilities and policies to address shared challenges and bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards. Strengthened partnerships with Indonesia – and with other emerging

partners, including Vietnam, Malaysia, and Burma – will contribute to regional stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will support strategic bilateral partnerships, including the Comprehensive Partnerships with Indonesia and Vietnam, the Philippines Partnership for Growth, and continued engagement with Burma as the country continues its democratic reforms, including support for the fulfillment of its commitments to human rights and national reconciliation.

Regional Architecture: The United States seeks to shape an evolving regional architecture and deepen its engagement with various multilateral institutions and fora, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the East Asia Summit, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), and the Pacific Islands Forum. These multilateral institutions provide platforms for dialogue that advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief. The United States will also increase assistance to the Lower Mekong sub-region through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), which supports education, environment, health, food security, energy security, and connectivity in the region. U.S. assistance through LMI will invigorate U.S. engagement in the Lower Mekong countries of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, and narrow the development gap among ASEAN members. The United States considers LMI to be the primary driver of Mekong sub-regional integration and seeks to align it with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI). LMI will supplement traditional U.S. bilateral assistance by building the institutional capacity of Mekong countries to establish and adopt common standards and resolve specific cross-border challenges, such as water management and infectious diseases.

Democratic Development: U.S. commitment to the expansion of democratic development and respect for human rights, particularly those of women and children, creates responsible partners who share the United States' most fundamental values. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region achieve and institutionalize democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective and transparent democratic governance to support greater economic growth and long-term stability. In Indonesia and the Philippines, programs will focus on tackling corruption and building effective civil society, governmental bodies, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments. In Burma, programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will continue to promote a democratic culture. Programs in Vietnam will help the government implement new policies to strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance strengthens Burma's transition by promoting democratic values, stability, and national reconciliation, while securing the country's future as a responsible member of the international community after decades of isolation. While Burma's government has undertaken a number of noteworthy reforms since 2011, significant challenges remain. A successful transition will depend on the continued engagement of civil society in the reform process, the capacity of Burma's institutions to govern, and the resolution of complex ethnic, religious, and cultural identity questions. Sustained U.S. assistance and diplomatic engagement is needed to develop democratic institutions and practices; advance peace and national reconciliation; increase inclusive economic development; and safeguard labor and human rights. By holding parliamentary elections in 2015 - 2016, Burma will mark the beginning of a new government. The United States will have the opportunity to further Burma's democratic transition, advance peace, and increase prosperity through assistance and that will benefit the people of Burma and their government institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	99,700	*	110,200	10,500
Economic Support Fund	68,700	*	80,700	12,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	*	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	*	15,500	-6,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support the urgent work of national reconciliation, democracy building, economic development, strengthening communities, and regional integration. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen civil society and media to enable them to operate with a greater degree of independence and responsibility; ensure that they are representative of the people of Burma and include the voices of ethnic and religious minorities; and empower them to advocate for reforms, advance human rights, and hold the government accountable for its policies. By strengthening democratic institutions and processes – building capacity in all branches of government, political parties, the private sector, civil society, and the media – the United States will help solidify democratic reform in Burma. The United States will invest in building strong and resilient communities at the local level, in both rural and urban areas, to enhance the security and quality of life of the average Burmese citizen.

Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support trust-building activities – through dialogue and cooperation – between key stakeholders in preparation for and as part of a national political dialogue process. Activities

may include provision of technical assistance, support for consultations between ethnic communities and leaders, direct support to a National Dialogue Secretariat or other key stakeholder groups as part of the national political dialogue, and support for ceasefire monitoring.

- Programs will support key local religious and community actors who promote tolerance and diversity rather than exclusion.
- Activities will support local efforts at conflict resolution and reconciliation, democracy promotion, capacity building of local leaders, and empowering women to participate in the peace process and national reconciliation.

Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase community participation, especially among women, in political and peace processes.
- Programs will foster dialogue and tolerance between civil society groups, including secular and religious communities, ethnic minorities and non-ethnic minorities, and the Government of Burma (GOB) on a range of human rights and religious freedom issues.
- U.S. assistance will support local efforts, capacity, to promote democratic values and deepen participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- Programs will provide training activities for journalists on conflict sensitive reporting.

Societal Foundations—institutions, processes, and mechanisms—are respectful of Burma’s diversity and support national reconciliation

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support continued engagement with the GOB, political parties, ethnic armed groups, and local communities to encourage a shared commitment to a peaceful resolution to ethnic and religious conflict. Activities may include support for thematic working groups and consultative meetings in support of a national political dialogue process.
- The United States will advocate for and support reforms to strengthen ethnic rights and enable distribution of power between various levels of government.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society and ethnic groups to engage in dialogue, peace building and conflict resolution.

Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to executive branch, parliamentary and judicial officials to further an inclusive process of political and economic reforms.
- U.S. assistance will support dialogue between government and civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote civil liberties, respect for human rights, and inclusive development, and to hold the government accountable for its international commitments, including the Open Government Partnership.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical and organizational capacity building for key reform-minded government institutions and individuals, including the parliament.
- Activities will increase public awareness about access to justice, and support the democratic transition by addressing the public’s expectations for improved governance.
- Programs will train journalists to provide credible reporting on reforms and improve access to information, government accountability and transparency, and the protection of human rights and civil liberties.

Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the engagement of the people of Burma with CSOs to ensure that Burma's reforms are informed and shaped by its people.
- Programs will train journalists to provide accurate and credible reporting on reforms, the peace process, and advancing an inclusive national identity.
- U.S. assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy, and advocate for government accountability and transparency.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society actors – including think tanks and advocacy organizations – to press for the removal of restrictive laws that limit freedoms of association, movement, and speech.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society in its engagement with the GOB on the drafting and implementation of laws and regulations across a broad range of policy interests.

Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law and ensure access to justice is provided more effectively, equitably, and transparently to the people of Burma.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building to government actors and institutions to support reforms.
- Assistance will develop the capacity of civil society to contribute to the reform process by engaging in public policy development and advocacy.

An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to develop economic and commercial legislation in a transparent and participatory manner.
- Programs will assess constraints and assist in streamlining regulations that impact the business environment and job creation, including reducing the time and cost for starting a business, getting credit, enforcing contracts, and obtaining permits in a transparent, consistent and accountable manner.
- U.S. assistance will support advocacy and institution building for arbitration, intellectual property rights, consumer protection, procurement, and other laws affecting competition and the business environment.
- Programs will increase capacity to implement reforms to tax and budget systems, through a combination of training and technical assistance.
- Activities will train civil society including the media, on economic issues, to improve awareness and empower more accurate and objective reporting.

Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with the GOB to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty and malnutrition, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

- U.S. assistance will support smallholder farmers by improving land tenure security and increasing diversification, and access to information, markets, and finance.
- In collaboration with other donors, U.S. assistance will improve economic governance, transparency, and financial management. Programs will provide training and technical assistance for civil society actors to advocate for transparent economic policies.
- The United States will support Burma in developing and implementing economic liberalization strategies and policies based on market principles that will attract private sector investments.
- U.S. assistance will improve the ability of rural businesses, small and medium enterprises, and start-ups to access financial, regional and international markets; skills development, information and advisory services; and technology.

Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment

Key Interventions:

- Programs will prioritize trade capacity building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, particularly those identified through U.S.-Burma Trade and Investment Framework Agreement discussions and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- Activities will build the capacity of labor unions to represent members and maintain internal democratic structures, communicate workplace grievances, and foster government-business-labor dialogue.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to communities to organize inclusive leadership, assessment and resource mobilization skills and structures.
- U.S. assistance will improve livelihoods and agricultural practices in vulnerable communities while connecting them to economic and educational opportunities and improving community health.
- Programs will build the capacity of civil society to advocate to government for the needs of vulnerable communities.
- U.S. assistance will equip communities with the capacity, resilience and tools to prepare for and recover from shocks.
- U.S. assistance will support the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund to increase food availability and incomes for the poorest and most vulnerable people in Burma.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help over one million displaced people and refugees along the Thailand-Burma border and in Southeast Burma meet their basic needs by training and empowering the local groups that serve them.
- Programs will increase the ability of civil society organizations serving vulnerable populations to provide quality services in the health, food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency assistance, education and social services sectors.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen education systems to reach students along the Thailand-Burma border.
- U.S. assistance will promote better coordination of health and education services provided to

displaced populations along the Thailand-Burma border.

- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to help address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases, including drug resistant strains of malaria and tuberculosis (TB). Assistance will promote proven, cost-effective interventions and demonstrate models that can be adopted by the Ministry of Health, civil society, and the private sector. The United States will focus on improving data for decision-making and an essential package of services incorporating prevention, promotion, care, support, and access to treatment; increasing coverage of priority and underserved groups; and improving responsiveness to the people of Burma's needs. Programs will work with the poor in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and focus on health service delivery to vulnerable and key at-risk populations from a diverse range of ethnic groups from across Burma.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burma plans to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: Assistance will fund programs to prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scale up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions aimed at achieving 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, in support of the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 bilateral request for Burma does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Programs will develop systems that improve access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries and antenatal care and thereby reduce infant and maternal mortality rates. Technical assistance will help the Ministry of Health and its partners to scale-up proven maternal, newborn, and child health policies and interventions that overcome barriers to care, address infections and nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy, increase hygienic practices during delivery, and strengthen post-partum care and counseling.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance will develop systems that improve access to and availability of skilled providers for delivery of voluntary family planning services and commodities.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will bolster government provision of health services in the control and prevention of HIV, tuberculosis/multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and malaria to key populations/vulnerable populations.
- Programs will increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system.
- Activities will provide technical assistance to the GOB in management, strategic planning, resource mobilization, and engagement with policy makers, development partners, private sector, and civil society to upgrade public-sector facilities and services.

- Funding will provide organizational development support and technical assistance to national civil society networks representing at risk populations to advocate with government and the private sector for high-quality health services.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate and support Burma's first ever Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and build capacity within the GOB to carry out future surveys to repeat the DHS at regular intervals to measure progress against key health indicators.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to inform decision makers on policies and instituting systemic reforms related to the health sector that will positively impact vulnerable communities.
- Programs will increase access to technology and innovation to address critical health, humanitarian, and development issues.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will increase Burma's capacity to address and combat the cultivation, trafficking, and use of drugs throughout the country. Programs also seek to build the institutional capacity of the police to fight national and transnational security threats, counter violent-extremism, and promote principles of human rights and democracy in a manner that respects human rights.

Increase the capacity of the government and non-governmental communities to identify, address, and counter the cultivation, trafficking, and abuse of drugs throughout the country.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the capacity and emergency response capability of security and police forces.

Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide access to police training courses to build the accountability, professionalization, and skills of Burma's police force.
- Study tours to the United States for key personnel training opportunities will increase exposure to best practices in the areas of community-based policing; police professionalization, civil order management; and transnational organized crime.
- Programs will support basic in-country training to increase professionalization of police forces to provide security for the state, and to respect the rights and respond to the needs of the people.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats

Key Intervention:

- Programs for police will focus on transnational organized crime topics including wildlife trafficking, trafficking in persons, and counter narcotics and when possible, will include officials from neighboring countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Land mine clearance and mine awareness education are critical to both Burma's development and the reconciliation process. U.S. assistance will improve opportunities for agricultural development, and

support refugees and internally displaced persons to return.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support landmine surveys and removal operations, pending approval from the government and ethnic minority groups, support landmine survivors and their families, and conduct mine-risk education training for populations living in contaminated areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID commissioned an external evaluation of the Project for Local Empowerment (PLE) to inform programmatic decisions in the humanitarian sector. The evaluation focused on the current PLE design, the changing operating environment, and emerging assistance needs along the Thailand-Burma border. Initial findings indicated: new opportunities to work with a broader set of stakeholders have increased; local organizations, which formerly worked in Thailand, are now operating inside Burma versus just in Thailand; and due to lack of livelihoods, land grabbing, and a prolonged military presence, displaced populations are not returning to places of origin.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the PLE evaluation, USAID is reexamining and modifying its humanitarian assistance activities along the Thailand-Burma border. The evaluation team concluded that although the original assumptions supporting project design have changed, the project's approaches still remain valid. Moreover, the evaluation team indicated that needs for humanitarian assistance still exist although mainly for displaced populations inside Burma. Emerging areas of common needs proposed by the beneficiaries themselves were linked to protection, livelihoods, rehabilitation, and community development. The PLE evaluation will conclude in FY 2015. USAID will respond to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations by using the data to inform future humanitarian assistance programming along the border.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation: Sustaining national unity through political rather than military means is essential to the success of democratic reform. U.S. assistance will address continued impediments to peace and national reconciliation through efforts focused on: conflict mitigation; sustained support for reconciliation and peace processes, including national political dialogue; citizen participation in governance and public information development and dissemination; and greater respect for human rights. U.S. assistance will support Burma's efforts to transition from various bilateral ceasefire agreements toward durable political solutions for national peace and reconciliation.

Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination: The social, political, and economic underpinnings of conflict and inter-communal violence are complex, deep-seated, and long-standing. They threaten the stability of any newly-elected government, as well as Burma's overall reforms. U.S. assistance will help build public understanding of, and support for, reconciliation within and between diverse ethnic and religious groups, and build community resistance to violence through a more inclusive concept of national identity. Programs will support national political dialogue processes that are inclusive of a broad range of community voices and civil society groups to help achieve a lasting political solution that protects the rights of minority groups

within Burma. The United States will encourage and support community efforts to prevent renewed inter-communal violence and strengthen the capacity and willingness of communities, civil society, and local government and security officials to effectively preempt and respond to violence and support peace and reconciliation. U.S. assistance will help local actors identify and articulate root sources of grievances, including the need for greater accountability and transparency of security sector actors. U.S. assistance will also increase the participation of GOB officials, judges, security, and police officials in U.S.-funded training programs on human rights.

Societal Foundations – institutions, processes, and mechanisms – are respectful of Burma’s diversity and support national reconciliation: U.S. engagement will build transparent, consultative, and inclusive democratic institutions, processes, and mechanisms that reflect Burma’s diversity and support reconciliation. U.S. assistance will support a national political dialogue, designed to achieve political solutions and address long standing ethnic minority grievances. Inclusive processes and mechanisms that ensure all of Burma’s diverse groups have a voice in a shared political future are necessary to create a more stable foundation for a sustainable peace.

Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people: U.S. assistance will employ strategies to strengthen the hand of reformers within all sectors of society; encourage and empower moderates to contribute to the democratic development of the country; and minimize the influence of entrenched interests to resist reforms. The United States will seek to work with all branches of government, political parties, and civil society to deepen and sustain the democratic reforms, and build the human capital within the reforming institutions. U.S. assistance will also advance Burma’s efforts to combat corruption and increase transparency and accountability.

Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and a free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society: A vibrant civil society and media are dependent upon strong communities that can advocate for local needs and political imperatives, as well as resist discrimination and violence. U.S. assistance will support civil society and media organizations to operate with greater independence; ensure that they are representative of the broader population, including ethnic and religious minorities; and empower them to both advocate for and hold the government accountable to continued reform. Assistance programs will develop the technical and organizational expertise of civil society organizations and media outlets to influence policy. Strengthening civil society and the media will enable communities to advocate for reforms and engage with the new government. Supporting a stronger and more engaged civil society and media also will contribute to a shared, inclusive national identity.

Societal foundations/processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state, and national levels reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people: Focusing on strengthening of organizations and institutions, U.S. assistance will support the broader societal foundations, such as laws and policies, that influence communities. Activities will take advantage of opportunities within various central, regional, state and local government, and quasi-governmental bodies. Moreover, limited engagement with the Burmese military is contingent on specific, measurable, and meaningful progress by the GOB and the Burmese military toward democratic reform, respect for human rights, national reconciliation, and the suspension of defense ties to North Korea.

An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests: After years of political and economic isolation, Burma is transitioning from a centrally-directed economy to a market-oriented economy. U.S. assistance will enable the new government to strengthen the foundations of an open market economy and facilitate a more dynamic

private sector that creates jobs, raises incomes, and benefits all the people of Burma. Programs will help key government, private-sector, and civil society actors to promote the development of a transparent and participatory legislative process, and alleviate constraints to the business environment.

Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society: Despite decades of stagnation, Burma's economic growth has increased in recent years. Sustaining growth beyond the 2016 political transition will be a major challenge. The agricultural sector accounts for about 70 percent of employment – an area where Burma could make dramatic economic gains. To foster inclusive, equitable economic growth, U.S. assistance will increase agricultural production and incomes in rural areas; assist the GOB to improve public financial management; build the capacity of natural resource-related ministries; empower the government, private sector, universities, and civil society to establish an effective agriculture and land policy regime; and enhance public awareness of and inclusion in discussions of ongoing economic reforms.

Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment: As U.S. companies pay greater attention to Burma, the U.S. government will encourage companies to model responsible investment and principled business practices, such as promoting transparency, respecting human rights, and contributing to the welfare of the people of Burma. U.S. assistance programs will promote trade with the United States, increase responsible investment by reducing Burma's trade and regulatory barriers, facilitate effective and streamlined implementation of trade related policies and regulations, prioritize trade capacity-building needs of mutual benefit to Burma and the United States, train executives in business ethics, and deepen private sector engagement in the agriculture sector.

Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats: The United States will equip communities with the knowledge and tools to recognize and seize opportunities for development, and strengthen these communities' ability to respond to risks related to disease outbreaks, conflict, natural disasters, economic downturns, and the impacts of climate change. U.S. assistance will improve the country's management of HIV and MDR-TB and malaria through community-based testing, treatment, and distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets. Programs will also improve hygiene and access to clean water and sanitation. U.S. land mine clearance efforts will raise mine awareness and ensure that highly contested areas are safe for the local population to re-occupy.

Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma: Decades of underinvestment in the Burmese health sector have resulted in poor social and economic indicators throughout the country. An immediate priority for the new government will be the improvement of health delivery systems, requiring intensive coordination within the government, and with the private sector and other donors. U.S. assistance will improve health services for key populations, particularly in relation to maternal and child health, HIV, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, and malaria. U.S. assistance will also increase the availability of essential preventive, diagnostic, and treatment supplies and commodities through the strengthening of a national health supply chain management system. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support livelihood, food security, financial, and water/sanitation service providers to expand coverage and quality of services for internally displaced persons.

Donors, government, humanitarian and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities: The transition environment in Burma necessitates a high level of coordination by bilateral and multilateral donors, based on the principles of aid effectiveness and lessons learned from other contexts. The United States must consider its comparative advantage and assistance levels in relation to other stakeholders to ensure the best use of limited resources and alignment with country-led plans. Thoughtful strategic coordination and planning with a broad range of

stakeholders, including civil society, media, universities, and the private sector, as well as with the GOB and other donors, will advance U.S. foreign policy and development goals.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats: The United States will support security sector reforms that help Burma create a transparent, non-political, professional police service capable of coordinating effectively with the United States and other allies' to reduce regional security threats. U.S. assistance will align law enforcement capabilities with U.S. interests to enable Burma to adopt internationally accepted professional standards of conduct and effective leadership in the areas of anti-corruption, counterterrorism, and human rights protection. U.S. assistance will also enable key Burmese institutions to combat transnational crimes, such as money laundering, illicit narcotics trade, and trafficking in persons more effectively.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	110,200
Influential entities demonstrate increased trust of each other and confidence in the process through increased dialogue and improved cooperation	4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000
Communities are willing and capable of supporting peace and resisting inter-communal violence and discrimination	12,000
Economic Support Fund	11,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Societal foundations— institutions, processes, and mechanisms— are respectful of Burma's diversity and support national reconciliation	4,500
Economic Support Fund	4,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,500
Influential entities employ principles of a well-governed democratic state that is inclusive, accountable, and responsive to its people	10,955
Economic Support Fund	10,955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,455
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Burma nurtures a vibrant, participatory, representative and capable civil society and free and responsible media able to 1) monitor, engage/access, and hold local and central government accountable, and 2) represent and advance citizen interests in pursuit of democratic ideals at all levels of society	7,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Societal foundations /processes, institutions, and mechanisms, at the local, state and national levels, reflect the will, concerns, and participation of the Burmese people	11,050
Economic Support Fund	10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400
An open market economy governed by transparent rules that meet international standards and are consistent with U.S. interests	1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
Economic growth that benefits all regions of the country and segments of society	16,000
Economic Support Fund	16,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000
Increased U.S. trade and responsible investment	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
Burmese communities are equipped to take advantage of socio-economic opportunities while reducing their vulnerability to threats	13,048
Economic Support Fund	2,498
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,498
Global Health Programs - State	3,500
3.1 Health	3,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,050
3.1 Health	5,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Burmese institutions/groups have increased capacity to deliver quality basic services to the people of Burma	11,531
Economic Support Fund	3,806
3.2 Education	806
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
3.1 Health		2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		5,725
3.1 Health		5,725
Donors, government, humanitarian, and development partners strategically coordinate assistance in a way that catalyzes sustainable change in communities		13,166
Economic Support Fund		4,941
3.2 Education		1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		3,941
Global Health Programs - State		3,500
3.1 Health		3,500
Global Health Programs - USAID		4,725
3.1 Health		4,725
Strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to address regional threats		2,450
Economic Support Fund		1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime		1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		1,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		1,450

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' top foreign policy goal in Cambodia remains supporting and transitioning the country to a sustainable and lasting democracy that respects human rights, encourages civic participation, and practices accountable governance. The end of a long standing political impasse that saw the opposition party joining Cambodia's parliament, along with an increasingly vocal and politically engaged citizenry, opens new possibilities for reform and democratic debate within the country. To increase the stake that the Cambodian people have in their country's democratic development, the United States continues efforts to reduce poverty, improve livelihoods, and increase access to quality healthcare. Programs supporting the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) will build on current successes in reducing key health and human development constraints, improving food security, and conserving Cambodia's natural resources while strengthening democratic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,892	*	80,512	9,620
Development Assistance	26,756	*	35,250	8,494
Economic Support Fund	5,200	*	3,500	-1,700
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	*	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	*	30,500	1,728
International Military Education and Training	452	*	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,090	*	5,690	1,600

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will help advance democracy and governance reforms, promote food security and dietary diversity for the most vulnerable Cambodians, and enable Cambodians to adapt more effectively to climate change. Robust participation in the 2013 national elections and the eventual political settlement between the opposition and the ruling parties provides new opportunities for bolstering key democratic reforms and expanding civil and human rights. U.S. support for democracy and governance will build on the momentum sparked by youth engagement to build a sustainable democratic political culture in Cambodia that is responsive to citizens' interests and ensures the protection of human rights.

DA funds will also improve food security within targeted provinces of Cambodia that have the highest poverty and malnutrition rates and the greatest potential for improved agricultural productivity. Through increased productivity and crop diversification, U.S. assistance will continue to grow small agricultural enterprises and build local economic resilience through diversified production. In addition, activities to promote natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, lower emissions, and biodiversity conservation will reduce, sequester, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions and conserve significant parts of Cambodia's forest lands as well as other areas of significant biodiversity.

DA funds will also support basic education efforts in Cambodia through early grade reading programs.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide support to civil society organizations, including direct funding to Cambodian NGOs to help strengthen their abilities to mobilize communities around key issues such as land rights; corruption; labor rights; women's empowerment; rights of vulnerable populations, including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender individuals; and freedom of speech, assembly, and the press.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical know-how to help political parties become more responsive to citizens' interests. Support will include helping party members to increase the engagement of women and youth in electoral processes and build demand for meaningful political reform.
- U.S. assistance will expand capabilities to use the Khmer language on mobile devices and increase the use of technology-based services such as interactive voice response – a technology that allows mobile users to call one phone number to access pre-recorded information on any given subject – to achieve development outcomes.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of Cambodia's National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee at both the national and sub-national levels to oversee program activities, share information among various government offices, and systematize the verification of information from the provinces.
- Financial and technical assistance will support NGO and government efforts to increase public understanding of the dangers of human trafficking and help trafficking survivors through legal aid, rehabilitation, counseling, reintegration, repatriation, and vocational training.
- U.S. assistance will train law enforcement officers to coordinate the handling of trafficking cases with government officials and NGOs that assist trafficking survivors. Training will include a review of existing laws, the methodology for identifying victims, investigation techniques, and protocols for coordinating with social workers and local representatives of the government's anti-trafficking committee.

Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Cambodia to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Nutrition activities, implemented in close coordination with the U.S. government's health partners, will improve access to clean water and proper sanitation, the lack of which are estimated to account for up to 50 percent of all malnutrition in Cambodia. Interventions will include nutrition education to promote behavior change that increases dietary diversity within poor families and improves sanitation practices. In addition, nutrition activities will help educate people on the benefits of a diversified diet and employ different techniques, such as mobile kitchens, and food security and nutrition groups, to raise awareness on how to improve families' nutritional status.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will improve Cambodian children's early grade reading skills and help the Ministry of Education to develop and distribute teaching materials, conduct teacher training, provide school materials for students, conduct public outreach to relay messages related to the importance of education and reading, and build skills of Ministry staff.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will continue to help to bring to justice those most responsible for crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge period when approximately 1.7 million Cambodians were killed and millions of others were forced into labor camps. U.S. support for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) saw significant results when, in August 2014, the ECCC convicted two senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime for crimes against humanity, sentencing them both to life in prison. The successful completion of these two trials is crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, as are other tribunal initiatives such as outreach, education, and support for victims.

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will help the ECCC complete the current trials of surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will improve the availability and accountability of health services to boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services in both the public and private sectors, and improve infectious disease control. In addition, U.S. assistance will support a multi-sectoral approach to improve nutritional outcomes among Cambodia's most vulnerable populations. In light of Cambodia's significant achievements in combatting HIV/AIDS over the past two decades, it is uniquely poised to achieve its ambitious goal of virtual elimination of all new HIV infections in Cambodia by 2020. PEPFAR in Cambodia aims to advance efforts toward this goal while supporting a responsible, sustainable transition to country ownership of the national HIV response. Furthermore, Cambodia is a focus country for combating other diseases that are global threats, such as tuberculosis, and drug-resistant malaria, and will play an important role in preventing future pandemic disease outbreaks.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will address the major causes of maternal and neonatal mortality by improving the quality of care provided in nearly half of the nation's health facilities. This will be complemented by community-based efforts to improve local governance in the health sector, institutionalize community health volunteers in the national system, and develop community awareness of health issues and how to address them.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will improve the quality and coverage of healthcare services and family planning options and expand access to family planning products in both the public and private sectors for women of reproductive age. Media outreach programs will

deliver reproductive health messages nationwide, targeting the growing youth cohort.

- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance will support an integrated nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation program focused on mothers and infants in the critical first 1,000 days of life. The program will promote public and private sector approaches to improve healthy behaviors. This includes educating caretakers about nutritious foods and appropriate feeding for infants; introducing and reinforcing proper hygiene and sanitation practices; improving growth monitoring in health centers; and ensuring hospital referrals for severely malnourished children.
- **HIV/AIDS:** PEPFAR will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance will support efforts by the Cambodian National Tuberculosis Program to improve and expand TB case detection and treatment for children and high-risk groups, such as prisoners and the elderly, through community-based public and private health networks. Activities will also support innovation in tuberculosis monitoring, including the continued rollout of diagnostic equipment and expanded use of mobile phone messaging to track lab results and improve the detection of new TB cases.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance will support Cambodia's national malaria control program to prevent, test for, and treat malaria. Efforts will focus on high-risk and hard-to-reach populations, such as migrant workers in forested areas with high exposure to malaria vectors. Activities will enhance surveillance and monitoring for malaria while improving treatment outcomes and tracking drug resistance. Combined, these efforts will ensure that Cambodia stays on track to enter the pre-elimination phase for malaria in 2016.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance will familiarize Cambodian defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values including respect for human rights, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. The United States will continue to support Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) participation in senior and mid-level professional military education courses, with an additional focus on English language and human rights training. U.S. support in this area will help Cambodia's military become better equipped to address transnational threats, support and sustain democratic institutions, respond to humanitarian crises, and ensure the safety of U.S. citizens visiting or living in Cambodia.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support leadership training, military professionalization, and human rights awareness for promising RCAF personnel.
- U.S. assistance will fund RCAF English-language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of unexploded ordnance (UXO) that continues to inflict civilian casualties and makes otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible. With increasing focus on addressing U.S.-origin UXO in the eastern part of the country and in waterways, U.S. assistance will continue to address the ongoing threat posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) to human safety and economic development in Cambodia.

Cambodia's strategic location in Southeast Asia, with developing seaports in Sihanoukville and Phnom

Penh and highly porous borders, makes it a potential route for exploitation by proliferators dealing in weapons of mass destruction and related items. The Cambodian government supports U.S.-led nonproliferation efforts and is part of the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. However, the Cambodian government needs assistance to broaden its understanding of international strategic trade controls and nonproliferation regimes to establish a legal foundation and licensing process to control the movements of sensitive goods and to increase its capacity to control its borders through enhanced inspection and interdiction techniques.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner

Key Interventions:

- Conventional Weapons Destruction efforts support the clearance of ERW in high priority areas to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals, process explosive materials retrieved from ERW for use in the destruction of existing mines and other ERW, as well as provide training and education programs.
- Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will enhance Cambodia's ability to control the movement of sensitive items through its territory by training Cambodian officials in nonproliferation and strategic trade management skills and providing limited equipment donations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Phnom Penh maintains a robust inter-agency coordination system that monitors progress towards U.S. government development goals across all agencies and resources. New interventions are reviewed jointly to determine the potential value in contributing to mission objectives. USAID senior managers and project management staff regularly conduct site visits to oversee the implementation of projects. The Department of Defense conducts on-site monitoring of military training programs and regular evaluations of participants' application and use of acquired skills. Furthermore, USAID conducts periodic portfolio reviews in close coordination with the interagency team under the Chief of Mission's purview to monitor progress and overall performance. USAID also conducts mid-term and final evaluations of its activities to learn and refine existing activities as well as design new interventions.

USAID carried out several performance evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 including for its maternal and child health, health and human services; HIV/AIDS; and reproductive health programs. USAID also conducted mid-term evaluations for its FTF and political competitiveness programs and final performance evaluations for its education and civil society programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID integrates a learning agenda into all activities that will not only inform USAID, but also foster a community of learning in Cambodia to provide lessons learned to the broader stakeholder community.

- Financial reviews of implementing partners strengthened internal control systems, and lessons learned were shared with all implementing partners which helped them address their key weaknesses.
- Mid-term assessments of the FTF program are leading to more scalable interventions particularly those supporting beneficiaries involved in horticulture production; results will be evident in FY 2015 and will be incorporated in a design for new activities that will come on line in FY 2016.
- An end-of-project evaluation of USAID's electoral support led to a more focused program that was designed in FY 2014.
- USAID's end-of-project evaluation of the HIV/AIDS care and support program identified areas

where efficiencies can be gained to better serve the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Results have already been used by the Cambodian National HIV/AIDS Program to design a new integrated community and facility approach to reach the people most in need. The results of geo-spatial mapping are used by health program implementers to better target prevention services to those most at risk. In addition, USAID is supporting the recently-completed Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey 2014 to collect national health related data to provide critical information to the government, donors, and non-governmental organizations.

- USAID used the findings from health performance evaluations to improve program effectiveness by informing existing approaches as well as the design of new programs. As an example, one performance evaluation of maternal and child health programs identified approaches to improve the chances that pre-term newborns would survive. The Ministry of Health then used these findings to improve medical services, thus scaling up lifesaving interventions nationwide.
- Through a field-based workshop, USAID shared the findings of the final performance evaluation for its education program with Ministry of Education staff, along with other local stakeholders, to assist them in better implementing their education interventions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Democracy and Governance Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights:

Strengthening democracy and respect for human rights rank among the United States' top foreign policy goals in Cambodia. By ensuring that Cambodians are able to enjoy basic human rights, citizens can better participate in the political and economic decisions that impact their daily lives. Controversies over land tenure and labor rights remain a trigger for many rights violations. Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and was downgraded to the Tier Two Watch List in the 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report. Many Cambodians continue to experience physical and psychological effects from the Khmer Rouge period and the subsequent era of political instability. Certain segments of the population – such as lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, commercial sex workers, and intravenous drug users – experience discrimination and marginalization and face barriers to accessing healthcare and other social services.

Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations: Cambodia remains a low-income country where approximately one-quarter of the rural population lives below the poverty line and is at risk of being food deprived. Furthermore, up to half of Cambodia's children under the age of five are chronically malnourished. Currently, local farm production is relatively undiversified, focusing predominantly on rice production. Limited farm production constrains the ability of poor households to diversify their diets, thereby perpetuating malnutrition and stymying poverty reduction and food security. U.S. assistance focuses on enabling small farmers in rural Cambodia to diversify their production, increase their resilience to climate and economic shocks, and improve the availability and affordability of different foods to expand dietary diversity. U.S. efforts in this area are already reaping results, as targeted farmers have dramatically increased their incomes and business sales. In 2014, targeted horticulture farmers increased their incomes by an average of 250 percent and rural sales increased by \$3.4 million.

Livelihood opportunities for rural Cambodians are also in jeopardy due to a dependency on rich aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity that is threatened by intensive logging, unsustainable fishing practices, hunting, dam construction, and climate change. These threats require a continued focus on sustainable management of fisheries and forests. U.S. assistance in this sector has improved the management and condition of more than one million hectares of Cambodia's forests and helped 13,460 households derive increased economic benefits from sustainable forest management and conservation. Cambodia is adversely affected by climate change through rising temperatures, severe weather, and unpredictable dry

and rainy seasons, with the frequency and severity of droughts and floods expected to increase. U.S. assistance will help households and communities increase their resilience to these threats.

Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner: U.S. security assistance focuses on increasing Cambodia's ability to become a reliable and responsible bilateral, regional, and international security partner with the United States. Programs designed to build Cambodia's capacity to counter transnational crimes and environmental security will increase interoperability with U.S. forces, facilitate Cambodia's participation in multilateral responses to regional crises, and enhance the Embassy's ability to assist U.S. citizens during natural and man-made crises. The United States will encourage the Cambodian government to increase its own investments in its national infrastructure and to bolster cooperation with the United States and other partners on responses to threats.

Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations: Cambodia has the highest infant and under-five mortality rates in the region, with many children in Cambodia dying from easily preventable and treatable causes. The number one and two killers of children are pneumonia and diarrhea, respectively. Forty percent of children are stunted from malnutrition and under-nutrition, while rates of anemia among women and children stand at 44 percent and 55 percent, respectively. Many households, especially in rural areas of Cambodia, lack adequate access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. While the proportion of the government budget allocated to health has increased over the past five years, healthcare provider salaries are inadequate and out-of-pocket payments for healthcare are some of the highest in the region. Although adult HIV prevalence was estimated to be 0.7 percent in 2012, high prevalence is still evident in sub-populations of persons engaged in high-risk behaviors, including female sex workers; transgendered men; men who have sex with men; and persons who inject drugs. Cambodia ranks among the world's 22 high-burden countries for tuberculosis and has the highest tuberculosis incidence in the region, with 64 percent of Cambodians having active or latent tuberculosis. Furthermore, an increasing number of Cambodians are showing signs of resistance to the world's cheapest and most effective malarial treatment. U.S. assistance will improve the availability and accountability of health services to boost maternal health, reduce neonatal and infant mortality, support the expansion and use of quality family planning and reproductive health services in both the public and private sectors, and improve infectious disease control.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		80,512
Strengthened Democracy and Government Accountability, and Enhanced Respect for Human Rights		19,750
Development Assistance		16,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		5,000
2.2 Good Governance		3,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		4,000
2.4 Civil Society		4,000
Economic Support Fund		3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		3,500
Improved Health and Education Status of Vulnerable Populations		37,622
Development Assistance		2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education		2,000
Global Health Programs - State		5,122
3.1 Health		5,122
Global Health Programs - USAID		30,500
3.1 Health		30,500
Reduced Poverty Among Targeted Populations		17,000
Development Assistance		17,000
4.5 Agriculture		8,000
4.8 Environment		9,000
Cambodia Acts as a Responsible Bilateral, Regional, and International Partner		6,140
International Military Education and Training		450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		5,690
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		5,500

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is engaging China as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future. Overall U.S. foreign policy goals with China include collaborating effectively on a range of important common challenges, such as climate change and energy conservation, pandemic disease, terrorism, and nonproliferation. China continues to have serious challenges with respect to promoting and protecting human rights (including the rights of members of minority groups), developing democratic norms, and protecting freedom of religion. U.S. assistance helps Tibetan communities improve livelihoods, promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserve cultural traditions. In addition, foreign assistance funding also supports targeted programs that enhance the rule of law and strengthen cooperation in countering global public health threats, particularly aimed at combatting the spread of pandemic and other emerging diseases.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,300	*	6,800	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	4,500	-5,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	800	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education and environmental conservation on the Tibetan plateau. These interventions strengthen the capacity of ethnic Tibetan communities and local organizations to improve and sustain their livelihoods, natural environment, and way of life. Specifically, U.S. government assistance will increase the skills and capacity of Tibetans to compete in the formal economy and expand opportunities for employment and business development, as well as mitigate the impacts of biodiversity and climate change.

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will aim to reduce poverty in Tibetan regions by stimulating the local economy through traditional and non-traditional agricultural systems, the management of natural resources, market-based mechanisms, and income-generating activities.
- Activities will address degradation of rangeland, including problems such as overgrazing and the introduction of invasive species. Funds will also support nontraditional farming methods to increase agricultural production and productivity for diversified goods, promote climate resilient crops such as grassland, animal husbandry activities, and alternative, non-pastoral income generating activities that are based on sound natural resource management.
- Activities will increase awareness of ethnic Tibetans' culture with a particular focus on women's

community leadership. Activities will also assist in creating networks to preserve architectural works, monuments, paintings, buildings, archeological sites, Tibetan language, oral traditions, social practices, traditional craftsmanship, literature, music, food, and performance art.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

China faces a range of public health threats that include HIV/AIDS, health-care associated infections, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, influenza hepatitis B and C, emerging and re-emerging infections, and potential importation of Ebola virus infection. For a variety of reasons, including its large population size and mobility, involvement in Africa, and its many geographic neighbors, China is a U.S. partner in the global effort to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging infectious diseases and other biological health threats. While China's HIV prevalence is relatively low, there are geographic concentrations of HIV along China's southern and western borders that make prevention and control challenging. Although HIV testing and treatment are free according to established national policy, local perceptions that HIV/AIDS affects only high-risk populations remains the norm. HIV diagnosis is often delayed until late in the course of disease, and mortality among HIV-infected persons continues to be high. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Asia Regional Program, the U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China provides technical assistance to foster innovative pilot programs intended to influence national policy initiatives, and inform efforts of PEPFAR programs in other countries. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving Global Health Security

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, China will receive \$1.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Since 2002, the United States has supported a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese officials, jurists, and academics and to support the U.S. Embassy's efforts to promote long-term criminal justice reform in China. The RLA works to foster and promote development in Chinese criminal procedure law and reform, with an emphasis on: pre-trial detention; coerced confessions; law enforcement issues of mutual concern including but not limited to money laundering, intellectual property, and anti-corruption; rights of defense lawyers; and judicial independence. The RLA works to foster U.S.-Chinese law enforcement cooperation and engages Chinese audiences in explorations of criminal procedure practices. The Chinese have taken action to implement some reforms regarding the death penalty, pre-trial detention, rights of defense lawyers, and certain interrogation tactics.

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations

Key Interventions:

- The RLA will visit courts, prosecutors, law schools, and bar associations to engage audiences in

comparing U.S. and Chinese criminal law and procedure and to promote reform. The RLA will also continue to engage with scholars on reform issues.

- The RLA will work with Chinese law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, and bar associations to promote key features of recent legislative amendments, including an increased role for defense lawyers, the exclusion of coerced confessions, and effective direct and cross-examination of witnesses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: To assess progress of the Tibet program, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia conducted three site visits in FY 2014, including one field trip to Qinghai, Yunnan, Sichuan, and Gansu provinces. Findings showed the program was meeting technical specifications, and provided critical opportunities to help guide the direction of new programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from monitoring current activities and analysis conducted during the project design of the new Tibet program completed in FY 2014 provided directions on future programming and appropriate funding levels for each activity. Critical adjustments included supporting implementers in establishing new office locations to accommodate changing operating conditions, and helping implementers refine performance indicators.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations: Programs will focus on working directly with the Chinese people to promote rule of law, government transparency, civil society development, the protection of minority cultures, and improve the livelihoods of Tibetans in China. The RLA will engage officials, scholars and judges to promote the impartial application of law without political interference, which will foster the creation of a just and stable society.

China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving global health security: The U.S. HIV/AIDS program in China will leverage and amplify U.S. inputs fostering nationwide interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies using their own resources. Mission elements also will encourage China to do more to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS by maintaining consistent HIV treatment service delivery coverage and quality, and by improving HIV prevention and treatment efforts in certain high-risk groups.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	6,800
China enhances good governance and respect for human rights by increasing space for civil society and improving mechanisms for public participation, especially by women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable populations	5,300
Economic Support Fund	4,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
4.8 Environment		1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		800
China strengthens its cooperation with the United States in countering global threats to public health and improving Global Health Security (GHS)		1,500
Global Health Programs - State		1,500
3.1 Health		1,500

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The joint efforts of the United States and Indonesia has greatly decreased internal development gaps and advanced global development opportunities, leading to a stronger Indonesia. Having undergone a remarkable democratic transformation, Indonesia is a key regional and global player. Given Indonesia's status as the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, third largest democracy, and a significant greenhouse gas emitter, the United States has an interest in its continued success and improvement. Despite its progress, challenges remain, and the United States partners with Indonesia to tackle major governance challenges, significant health problems that pose threats internationally, non-sustainable natural resource exploitation, fragile reforms in the security sector, and low quality education and workforce development systems that undermine development. Even with the rapid growth of a new middle class, 100 million people still live on less than \$2 a day, and over 40 million live in extreme poverty.

Priorities and goals for U.S. assistance will need to be flexible to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) new administration and development plans, including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy, which will be finalized in early 2015. Currently, the U.S. government implements the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI) which will support key tenets of Indonesia's National Development Strategy. The GCCCI will build capacity for communities to adapt to climate change, promote low emissions development, and encourage sustainable management of natural resources. USAID also works to reduce maternal and child mortality and strengthen Indonesia's response to infectious diseases through the GHI.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	139,491	*	187,375	47,884
Development Assistance	66,420	*	112,400	45,980
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	*	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	*	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	*	11,025	959
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,550	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	139,491	*	187,375	47,884

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Maritime Security	7,000	*	8,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	7,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,000	*	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	*	1,000	-
Other	131,491	*	178,375	46,884
Development Assistance	65,420	*	111,400	45,980
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	*	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	*	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	*	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	*	10,025	-41
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	*	5,550	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Within the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, U.S. assistance resources advance this partnership with Indonesia to improve the quality and relevance of higher education and delivery of priority healthcare, strengthen governance and democracy, sustain the environment, better manage disasters, and create an environment for science, technology, and innovation to thrive.

Strengthen Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- Programs will increase the capacity, independence, and transparency of institutions that are mechanisms for greater accountability, improve transparency in budget and human resources processes in key ministries, and assure broad participation in public debate on the part of civil society, media, and the private sector.
- Programs will build capacity for partner civil society organizations and think tanks who serve a watch-dog function to hold the state (both national and local government) accountable to citizens; provide an advocacy function that articulates the interests of constituent groups for specific goals; and educates the population and equips civil society to improve democratic practices.
- Programs in eastern Indonesia (Papua, West Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku) are designed to improve citizen dialogue on community investments and focus on empowering women who have been victimized by gender-based violence.
- Assistance will support efforts in the fields of rule of law, human rights, and anti-corruption through programs that will work with key Indonesian institutions – including the Attorney General’s Office, Supreme Court, Corruption Eradication Commission, Supreme Audit Institution, as well as civil society. Programs will also support Indonesia's implementation of its Open Government Partnership action plans and increase civil society engagement.
- Assistance in democracy and governance will be targeted at policies, ministries and levels of government critical to advancing goals of other USAID programming in health, education, biodiversity and carbon reduction, and science and technology.
- Assistance will support implementation of government services by strengthening the Indonesian

administration, building transparency, strengthening human resource management, supervision, and capacity at the local level. Programs will also provide technical assistance to health facilities to improve quality of services and demonstrate the ability of public services to adequately serve the local population.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- Access to water and sanitation services will be expanded to the urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical and capacity-building assistance will be provided to the institutions that serve this population to ensure their operational viability following USAID's intervention, and continued, independent expansion of service. Efforts will help national and local governments and legislatures foster an enabling environment that ensures sustainable water supply and sanitation services to the poorest populations through consensus building on targets, policy, and regulatory development, and identification of financial sources.
- Programs will increase the capacity and competency of educators, administrators and institutions to deliver instruction to poor and vulnerable populations through established service delivery systems, such as teacher training institutes, polytechnics, education departments at local universities, quality assurance boards, schools, and key units at the education ministry. USAID seeks to improve access to employment relevant education and training for the poor and vulnerable, reduce dropout rates, improve graduation and advancement rates, and expand access to high quality jobs.
- Programs to improve services at local levels will provide technical assistance to increase the accountability, supervision, and adherence to standards of local government institutions that provide services, with special attention to how those services reach the poor and vulnerable. Assistance will be provided to local governments to plan and budget for essential services in health, education, sanitation, and water, and to build capacity, transparency, and public responsiveness into the process.

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy:

Key Interventions:

- Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Programs will facilitate clean energy initiatives and support the GOI in promoting renewable energy development over fossil-fuel based solutions. Technical assistance will be provided to investors, banks, and government institutions to lower barriers to investment and reduce Indonesia's greenhouse gas emission profile.
- As part of a broader U.S. government effort, USAID programs will establish stronger incentives for conservation of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity as well as strengthen governance and regulatory controls to address the principal threats to biodiversity and drivers of habitat degradation.
- Recognizing Indonesia as a rising economy and global leader, South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities will help Indonesia explore areas of mutual interest with other countries, promote collective self-reliance, accelerate development, and strengthen solidarity. USAID programs to strengthen GOI capacity to provide coordinated development assistance are twofold: 1) joint development activities, including training, staff exchanges, knowledge exchanges, public financial management and university partnerships; and 2) expanding demand-based programming between USAID and GOI in third countries.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation

Key Interventions:

- Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of scientific research, the quality of science, technical, engineering and math (STEM) education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. USAID also seeks to use new and innovative approaches to achieve Indonesia-specific development goals. Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change.
- Activities will focus on expanding the supply of Ph.D. level researchers and encouraging collaborative university-to-university research, thereby increasing the supply of high-quality, merit-based research and increasing Indonesia's ability to contribute to the global scientific discourse. USAID will continue its support for scholarships and efforts to strengthen institutional capacity in Indonesian institutes of higher learning. A new project is the Joint U.S.-Indonesian Fund for Scientific Research, which will serve as the foundation for the development of the Indonesian Science Fund. Other programs will include support for young Indonesian science leaders in order to magnify their contributions to national development.
- Activities aim to build the capacity of critical organizations working at the interface of evidence and policy. The activities are designed to improve the analytical capacity of policy-relevant science bodies and improve the range of policy products available to policy-makers. USAID programs will also encourage new approaches to development through a Challenge-Incentive Platform that will both define key development problems of mutual interest and open the door to solutions from a range of new entrants, including university students and the private sector.
- USAID also facilitates partnerships between the Indonesian government and the private sector to adopt advanced technologies for development goals.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FMF program in Indonesia is our primary means of strengthening our defense relationship with this important regional power. FY 2016 FMF funding will emphasize building Indonesian maritime security capabilities, including maritime domain surveillance capacity and aviation, to bolster security and stability in the South China Sea. Funding will also continue to support training and technical assistance programs that have been effective tools of long-term engagement and cost-effective capacity building in Indonesia; build the capacity of the Indonesian forces to promote regional security; and enable the forces to better combat transnational threats and respond to disasters.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support professional military education, including English language, to support the Indonesian military's transformation to an externally-focused national defense force; promote the rule of law; increase transparency and accountability to civilian leadership; and institutionalize respect for human rights.
- Resources will target, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.

Assist the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will increase maritime surveillance capacity, improve maritime security operations and training efficiency, promote interagency sharing of Maritime Domain Awareness information, and enhance naval aviation capabilities. These programs will increase the TNI's ability to detect and counter piracy, narco-trafficking, smuggling, and transnational terrorism.
- Programs will provide technical assistance for naval aviation resulting in enhanced TNI maintenance capabilities, thereby increasing effectiveness, sustainability, and reliability of current and future aviation assets. These programs will also strengthen U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Programs will develop effective doctrine and improve equipping of TNI forces and resource management.
- Air Force and Navy Aviation capacity-building will improve TNI Navy and Air Force maritime domain awareness and strengthen the ability of the TNI to counter regional and transnational security threats.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education, including English Language, will increase TNI access to advanced defense platforms while boosting U.S.-GOI force interoperability.
- Equipping and training for naval aviation will improve Indonesian maritime domain awareness by ensuring both current and future assets are used and sustained to the fullest possible extent.
- FMF support for the Indonesian Defense University will fund in-residence seminars at Naval Postgraduate School, mobile education teams, curriculum development, and an English language program in support of the Ministry of Defense's long term strategy to build a professional defense establishment.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improved Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable

Key Interventions:

- GHP resources will contribute to the reduction of preventable deaths among women and children by improving the quality of health services, and lowering barriers to access these services.
- The quality of maternal and newborn health care in facilities will be improved and expanded through work with health facilities, local government, local NGOs, national government bodies, and professional associations. Improved access to the appropriate level of care will also be improved through more efficient referral networks and more equitable access and use of public health insurance through improved administration of this process.
- USAID support will focus on improving the quality of emergency obstetric and newborn care at key facilities; establishing mentoring networks between hospitals and clinics to promote continuous quality improvement; improving quality of clinical and administrative/management standards; and providing technical assistance to professional associations of clinical professionals to adopt and promote evidence-based lifesaving interventions for maternal and newborn health.
- Interventions will also improve referral systems to ensure better access to health services by the poorest quintiles, for instance, by expanding the text messaging-based Referral Exchange Network and strengthening and expanding the network of hospitals (both public and private) with community

- health centers to strengthen quality and referral services and to reduce barriers to seeking care.
- USAID will provide targeted technical support to the Ministry of Health to strengthen the accreditation process of health care facilities.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Health and academic research institutions, U.S. assistance will support the creation of evidence through operational and implementation research to guide policy development and program implementation.
- Access to water and sanitation services will be expanded to targeted urban poor through strengthened engagement with and amongst the financial, public, and private sectors. Technical and capacity-building assistance will be provided to the institutions that service this population to ensure their operational viability following USAID's intervention, and continued, independent expansion of service.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest

Key Interventions:

- Programs will continue to partner with the GOI to help improve and expand programs to prevent, diagnose, and treat infectious diseases in Indonesia and facilitate the GOI's engagement in regional and global efforts to control the spread of infectious diseases and prevent epidemic outbreaks, notably HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug resistant TB, pandemic influenza, emerging pandemic threats, and neglected tropical diseases.
- Activities will support and strengthen Indonesia's implementation of its National Tuberculosis strategy, including scaling up multi-drug resistant TB treatment sites, improving laboratory capacity, improving the implementation of TB treatment according to international standards among private clinicians and hospitals, and improving management of TB and HIV co-infection.
- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Indonesia will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- GHP funds will support improvements in Indonesia's ability to monitor, prevent, and treat infectious diseases of global importance. Activities will include technical assistance to increase the capacity for laboratory diagnostics and increase local capacity to improve prevention, diagnostics, and treatment for influenza and emerging diseases, HIV, and TB.
- USAID activities will facilitate Indonesian health leaders' engagement in high-level global dialogues on infectious diseases to ensure Indonesia's concerns are reflected in these discussions and that evidence and lessons from discussions with technical peers are used to improve program implementation in Indonesia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET training programs help ensure Indonesian partners have the skills and capabilities needed to become effective partners in ensuring regional security and stability.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Professional military education (PME), including English language, will support security reform efforts to institutionalize the defense establishment under civilian control and promote the rule of law and increase transparency.
- PME, including English language, will enable the continued development of a professional officer

- and non-commissioned officers corps comprising reform-minded leaders.
- PME will increase our access to the generation of Indonesian officers now serving in senior positions.

Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- PME and technical training, including English language, will support efforts to modernize and professionalize the TNI.
- PME will strengthen further interoperability and build TNI capacity to respond to transnational challenges and threats. PME, including English language, will promote strategic planning and develop core proficiencies needed to improve institutional processes including defense resource management and defense acquisition.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding represents the core source of law enforcement development assistance to the Government of Indonesia. Funding supports technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK), the Ministry of Forestry, and other GOI non-military law enforcement and justice sector agencies.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key interventions:

- Increased rule of law and associated anti-corruption actions will be augmented by developmental and technical assistance to the INP inspections and Internal Affairs sections, the Supreme Court Training Academy, the Attorney General's Training Academy, the Anti-Corruption Task Force, INP forensic laboratories, the Witness Protection Commission, and other GOI law enforcement agencies.
- Heighten the understanding and application of the Use of Force policy by providing technical, developmental assistance for the socialization of the INP Use of Force Policy and for the continued implementation of the INP distance learning education initiative.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy

Key intervention:

- U.S. assistance will increase communication between law enforcement and the community by providing development assistance, mentoring and training for the INP reorganization initiative; providing continuing technical and training support to the INP-TELKOM call center; and providing continuing technical and training support to the INP Public Affairs Unit and associated systems.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase the ability to interdict illicit goods in both source and transit zones through the delivery of a series of training programs to law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges; organizing a series of multi-lateral wildlife trafficking workshops; and building Trafficking in Persons prevention and enforcement capacity.
- U.S. assistance will increase the infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia's maritime domain by providing equipment support and coordination workshops to maritime security stakeholders, and by

providing training and equipment to the Indonesian Marine Police and/or other maritime stakeholder agencies.

- U.S. assistance will increase the ability to investigate online crimes by providing information and technical assistance to the Indonesian National Policy Cyber Crime Unit.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. NADR assistance will build Indonesia's capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through strategic trade control assistance.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence

Key Interventions:

- Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to provide counterterrorism training and equipment to Indonesian law enforcement officers in order to build the INP's capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Areas of strategic focus include building capacity to conduct terrorism-related investigations and share information; managing security organizations and institutions to prevent terrorist safe havens; training line officers and their supervisors in the use of less lethal tactical measures; provide police media relations officers with skills and strategies to work more effectively with the public and mass media; and promote Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- Programs through the Regional Strategic Initiative tackle issues in South-East Asia that transcend borders. These include terrorist financing, online extremism, and certain issues related to corrections.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will continue to work with the GOI to develop a framework of national law to facilitate controlled trade of strategic goods including the adoption of control lists for dual-use commodities and appropriate licensing procedures. Additionally, EXBS will continue to work with appropriate GOI agencies to improve their ability to effectively monitor trade activity and ensure the integrity of their borders.
- Assistance will provide for the continued development of mapping tools to enable effective deployment of social conflict abatement.
- Programs will include a series of trainings throughout Indonesia to develop the ability of law enforcement, prosecutors and judges to address transnational crime including terrorism.
- Assistance will work with PPATK to promote through training activities "follow the money" methodology for investigations.
- Assistance will develop the ability of Indonesia to investigate and prosecute terror finance cases and freeze terrorist assets without delay.
- Assistance will increase the capacity of local organizations and relevant government agencies to effectively counter violent extremism and combat radicalization through correctional rehabilitation and post-release activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC and Indonesia signed a Compact in November 2011 to provide \$600 million in resources (using FY2005 and FY2011 Program Funds) over a five year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. The MCC compact entered into force on April 2, 2013. Potential for duplication with USAID is minimal due to the following factors: (1) USAID/Indonesia's Health and Environment offices continue to coordinate with MCC country representatives on design of activities; (2)

the compact does not include a democracy and governance component, though the work on public procurement builds on previous USAID and MCC investments in the sector; (3) MCC's activities will have a different geographic focus, (4) MCC-funded activities became operational in FY 2013, complementing USAID programs; and (5) MCC is leveraging several of USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact's areas including in the areas of renewable energy, climate change, land use planning, and maternal and child health.

Key Interventions:

- **Green Prosperity Project:** The compact's \$332.5 million Green Prosperity Project is designed to increase productivity and reduce reliance on fossil fuels by expanding renewable energy, and to increase productivity and reduce land-based greenhouse gas emissions by improving land use practices and management of natural resources. These objectives support the Government of Indonesia's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing corridors of economic growth within its medium- to long-term development plans. The Green Prosperity Project will stimulate investment in renewable energy, improve smallholder productivity and land-use practices in key commodities, enhance stewardship of forests and other natural resources and strengthen human capacity to drive green growth. The first grants under this project will be made in early 2015, beginning with grants for sustainable cocoa production, natural resource management and small scale renewable energy.
- **Community-Based Nutrition:** The compact's \$129.5 million project seeks to reduce and prevent low birth weight, childhood stunting, and malnourishment of children in targeted areas. The project will target approximately 1.7 million children in 5,300 villages in provinces where rates of stunting and low birth weight in infants and children up to two years old are higher than national averages and is now Indonesia's flagship investment under the multi-lateral Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Drawing on a growing body of international evidence on interventions to reduce stunting and low birth weight, the project provides an incentives-based scheme to increase demand for tools to reduce stunting, while improving the health sector's capacities to respond to increased demand. The project builds on existing community engagement mechanisms tested under a community-driven pilot program, Generasi, which successfully supported community efforts to improve targeted health, nutrition, and education indicators.
- **Procurement Modernization:** The \$50 million Procurement Modernization Project is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia in achieving significant government expenditure savings with no loss—or an increase—in the quality of procured goods and services and is in line with Indonesia's commitments as part of the multilateral Open Government Partnership initiative. The project includes activities to build a career path for procurement civil servants, create an institutionalized role and structure for procurement professionals that provides sufficient authority to implement good practice, and strengthen controls like procurement and financial audits to ensure improved institutional performance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Indonesia created a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit in 2012 and has since committed an array of human and technical resources to M&E. The M&E unit has a full-time M&E officer, a full-time geographic information system (GIS) specialist, and a full-time gender specialist. USAID is in the process of recruiting a locally engaged staff (LES) M&E specialist. The Mission has completed a Performance Management Plan to track results and measure progress toward the objectives outlined in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The Performance Management Plan includes an evaluation plan that outlines more than 20 evaluations USAID intends to conduct over the CDCS period.

During FY 2014, USAID/Indonesia undertook a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, both to inform the implementation of ongoing activities as well as to inform projects to implement the 2014-2018 CDCS:

- A mid-term performance evaluation examined the Educating and Equipping Tomorrow's Justice Reformers project which aims to provide a foundation for further justice sector reform by helping to institute a practice-oriented component within the curriculum in law schools and encouraging graduates to start careers in public service. The evaluation found that although students participating in the law clinics were very enthusiastic and found great value in the experience, there were challenges in integrating the clinics fully into the curricula. The evaluation recommended supporting additional opportunities for practical experience, such as internships, into students' education as another means of channeling students towards careers in public service. These findings, among others, will be used to inform work plans and alter focus for the remaining duration of the project.
- The USAID/Indonesia Avian and Pandemic Influenza Program Evaluation examined the combined results of a series of contracts with five different implementing partners since 2009. Among other things the evaluation examined the extent to which the different components worked together to foster a One Health approach, coordinating both animal and human disease surveillance systems. The findings from Avian and Pandemic Influenza (API) final evaluation are used for developing a more integrated, high impact, and sustainable project of Emerging Pandemic Threat (EPT) phase 2. USAID's EPT 2 program will focus on helping countries to detect viruses with pandemic potential, improve laboratory capacity to support surveillance, respond in an appropriate and timely manner, strengthen national and local response capacities, and educate at-risk populations on how to prevent exposure to these dangerous pathogens.
- The November 2013 evaluation of the Opportunities for Vulnerable Children examined efforts at both the bureaucratic and policy levels, as well as the community and household level, to ensure that children with disabilities can better access Indonesia's mainstream education settings. Results will help USAID and the GOI understand how efforts to better target disability policy, and how to expand the effect of these policies beyond institutions and into the community environment.
- A rolling evaluation of university partnerships is examining the impact of partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities in terms of strengthening the research capacity of the Indonesian partner institutions and their ability to make meaningful contributions. The findings from University Partnership are used to provide continued support for expanding the model of the partnership to achieve its long term objectives: sustainability of the university centers by adopting a more inclusive approach to partnership building and enhancing its external collaboration networks. Longer-term partnerships are designed to provide opportunities for Indonesian institutions to take part in joint research collaborations with the U.S. entities and seek external potential partners to scale up the program impacts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission is committed to the use of monitoring and evaluation results in budget and programmatic choices. Each fiscal year sufficient program funds are set aside for evaluations. The following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses:

- As a result of the Educating and Equipping Tomorrow's Justice Reformers mid-term evaluation, USAID decided to extend the life of the project, without committing additional resources, noting that the weakness in the university component was likely due to a single approach for all eight universities rather than playing to each university's unique strengths. USAID shifted programming to a demand-based model and worked closer with the formal justice sector to further links between the formal justice sector and the legal clinics.
- As a result of the mid-term evaluation, IUWASH program developed a Behavior Change Communication strategy to guide the demand creation components of the project and to develop a micro finance action plan and roadmap. The evaluation provided important recommendations for

our next WASH program including how to better reach the poor and how to better integrate with health outcomes, including closer relationships with the Ministry of Health.

- Evaluations were also used to improve the sustainability of Indonesian institutions and partnerships. The Aceh Polytechnic (AP) performance evaluation examined AP's institutional capacity and sustainability. Results of the evaluation have strengthened AP's management, improved their relationship with corporate partner Chevron, and help to turn AP into a valuable partner under our new Higher Education Leadership and Management program.
- An external evaluation of USAID's primary maternal/neonatal health program, the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS) program, found that the program is improving how maternal and child health services are delivered at the district and facility level and making a profound contribution to changing very fragmental referral processes for women with complications in labor and delivery into a functional system.
- Evaluation of initial university partnerships has shown the value of the partnerships in terms of building the capacity of Indonesian partners. As a result, the CDCS will continue this practice, but will seek ways to build stronger and more sustainable linkages that contribute to the achievement of all four Development Objectives.
- The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by DS subject matter experts and CT policy officers in conjunction with the Regional Security Office. The ATA program uses the results of assessments to design future programming, including selection of appropriate participants and types of ATA training and equipment. In addition, the Regional Security Office continually monitors the effectiveness of ATA training through site visits and frequent meetings with senior leaders and mid-level managers. ATA trainers also share relevant after-action reports with DS program managers, facilitating ongoing desktop monitoring of ATA programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Governance: USAID investments in democracy and good governance support Indonesia's commitment to public accountability and rule of law, broad and robust civic participation on the part of Indonesian civil society, and the protection of the rights of all its citizens. Work on governance and accountability extends to basic health services from the government, NGOs, and the private sector to improve access of the poorest and most marginalized in targeted districts in Eastern Indonesia. Together this work deepens democratic consolidation and widens good governance achievements to all parts of the nation.

Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable: Despite economic and democratic gains, the benefits of Indonesia's fast-paced transition has not yet reached all Indonesians. For example, Indonesia's maternal and child health, education and workforce readiness indicators continue to stagnate. Thus, U.S. assistance will improve services for the poorest and most vulnerable in order that they are able to benefit more equally from the growth and development of Indonesia.

Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy: Indonesia is a priority country of the U.S. government's GCCI because of its high greenhouse gas emissions (one of the highest in the world), globally significant forests (third largest tropical forest cover containing 10% of global forest cover) and large population that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Post will continue to support Indonesia's bold objective of a 41% reduction of carbon emissions by 2020. Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the EC-LEDS program, helping Indonesia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Indonesia's actions to preserve biodiversity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and build resilience to

climate change impacts and natural disasters will have an effect that spreads beyond its own borders.

Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest: Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, lymphatic filariasis (LF), and pandemic influenza are serious health burdens in Indonesia. As a key regional actor, Indonesia should take a larger role in important cross-border initiatives necessary to confront these issues globally. The United States seeks to build Indonesia's capacity to address these issues internally and to engage on them regionally and globally.

Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation: Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Indonesia Science and Technology Agreement, USAID partners with the Indonesian government to improve the quality of scientific research, the quality of STEM education as well as evidence-based decision making at all levels. Partnership investments include scholarships and joint research initiatives between Indonesian and American scientists to tackle global challenges in the fields of health, marine conservation, biodiversity and climate change. USAID also facilitates partnerships between the Indonesian government and the private sector to adopt advanced technologies for development goals.

Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy: IMET-funded courses familiarize Indonesian defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build strategic, positive, and enduring military-to-military relationships.

Assist the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security: U.S. investments in TNI modernization will enable Indonesia to become a key partner in ensuring regional and global stability. Training and equipment grants help enable the TNI to address strategic U.S. national security priorities such as maritime security. TNI maritime security capabilities currently cannot ensure freedom of movement, interdict illegal activity, or disrupt transnational threats. Surveillance is limited to coastal zones and leaves Indonesia's EEZ largely unsurveilled. Indonesian patrol aircraft lack the equipment to cover Indonesia's 3 million square miles of maritime domain. Despite advances in disaster preparedness/response, gaps exist in critical HA/DR areas. Equipping and training are critical to the TNI's domestic and regional leadership in HA/DR rapid contingency operations.

Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase US-TNI Interoperability: TNI's internal security focus and persistent underfunding under the Suharto regime resulted in severe TNI equipment deficiencies and inadequate maintenance and sustainment systems. U.S. military equipment purchases are critical to ensuring the TNI has the skills, technology, and interoperability with U.S. forces for becoming an effective partner in ensuring regional security and stability. Our assistance can help keep TNI modernization efforts focused on addressing shared strategic priorities such as maritime security and transnational threats.

Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence: Funds provided for law enforcement development will continue to support the Police Precinct Reorganization Project to reorganize precincts based on the development of patrol operations, a focus on community engagement, and organizational restructuring to streamline management. Interventions will help law enforcement entities develop and institutionalize modern law-enforcement management systems, national training mechanisms, and investigative procedures. This strengthened capacity is expected to increase law enforcement capabilities to engage with communities, integrate women more fully into the police force, and improve institutional accountability. U.S. assistance will also build GOI official capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of WMD. U. S. assistance will help the GOI implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 including an export control law and a dual-use items list.

Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes: Law Enforcement and criminal justice sector organizations within Indonesia remain largely inconsistent or ineffectual in their abilities to identify, interdict, investigate, and prosecute transnational crimes inclusive of cybercrime, trafficking in persons (TIP), narcotics, transnational environmental crimes, and smuggling. Funding will support training to interdict the illicit transfer of goods, persons and wildlife; increase of infrastructure and ability to monitor Indonesia's maritime domain; and increase the ability to investigate online crimes.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	187,375
Strengthen Climate Change Mitigation and Disaster Resilience to Support a Green Economy	39,700
Development Assistance	39,700
4.8 Environment	32,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,000
Increase Collaborative Achievement in Science, Technology, and Innovation	29,100
Development Assistance	29,100
3.2 Education	27,100
4.8 Environment	2,000
Advance Global Development Priorities of Mutual Interest	22,000
Global Health Programs - State	2,250
3.1 Health	2,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,750
3.1 Health	19,750
Strengthen Law Enforcement and Justice Sector Institution Professionalism in Order to Increase Citizen Confidence	9,453
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,903
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,743
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950
Improve Essential Human Services for the Poorest and Most Vulnerable	28,100
Development Assistance	8,100
3.1 Health	8,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,000
3.1 Health	20,000
Strengthen Democratic Governance	35,500
Development Assistance	35,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.2 Good Governance	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	11,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
Encourage and Facilitate Security Sector Transformation in Support of Democracy	10,007
Foreign Military Financing	4,667
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,667
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,743
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	237
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160
Assist the TNI to Build Capabilities in Order to Contribute to Regional and Global Security	5,866
Foreign Military Financing	4,666
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,666
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
Assist Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Organizations/Agencies to Interdict, Investigate, and Prosecute Transnational Crimes	2,982
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,982
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,744
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	238
Cooperate in Defense Trade and Development in Order to Address Neglected Requirements and Increase U.S.-TNI Interoperability	4,667
Foreign Military Financing	4,667
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,667

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Laos is to demonstrate that the United States is a trusted and reliable partner in the economic and social development of the country. To accomplish this, U.S. assistance programs are designed to address legacy issues arising from the war in Vietnam, promote legal and regulatory systems reform, support public health efforts to combat child malnutrition, enhance capacity to provide sustainable rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, increase regional and global economic integration and adherence to international standards and trade agreements, and strengthen people to people ties between Laos and the United States. U.S. assistance promotes good governance and respect for human rights; more sustainable country-based health and education systems; a legal framework that provides greater access to U.S. businesses and facilitates inclusive growth; the removal of unexploded ordnance; and a positive, constructive relationship between Laos and the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,336	*	21,750	5,414
Development Assistance	2,750	*	11,100	8,350
Foreign Military Financing	288	*	200	-88
International Military Education and Training	298	*	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	*	9,000	-3,000

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will advance three major objectives: adoption of a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture; a stronger country-based health system (nutrition and community sanitation); and increased support for people with disabilities. Programs will support trade liberalization activities to foster more inclusive, sustainable economic growth and support Laos' integration in the global economy. U.S. assistance will continue to encourage the Government of Laos (GOL) to invest financial gains from economic growth into human capital development for its citizens. The U.S. government will leverage other donor and private sector resources to advance Laos' efforts toward more sustainable health outcomes by strengthening and improving the quality of services offered by country-based health and education systems. Victim assistance programs will be expanded to ensure that persons with disabilities have local, low-cost or free access to quality, nationally-managed rehabilitation services.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Interventions:

- In partnership with Laotian community-based health workers, programs will support community members to improve maternal nutrition and inadequate feeding practices of infants and young children.

- Activities will work with communities to jointly solve the problems caused by poor sanitation practices. U.S. assistance will facilitate community-based appraisals and problem analyses to manage sources of contamination.

Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region and facilitates inclusive growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support GOL efforts to comply with and implement existing and future trade agreements, including compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) Accession Action Plans, commitments under the U.S.–Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA), and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) requirements.
- Programs will improve the ability of GOL ministries, the National Assembly, and the courts to effectively develop, administer, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations.
- U.S. assistance will contribute to the Second Trade Development Trust Fund (TDF II), a \$14 million multi-donor trust fund led by the World Bank. Having a seat on the TDF Steering Committee provides the United States with the opportunity to influence and leverage TDF resources so that TDF funded activities complement and reinforce Laos-United States International and ASEAN Integration activities (LUNA II).
- U.S. assistance will leverage U.S. export expertise to strengthen and professionalize the American Chamber of Commerce in Laos and promote private sector development and public-private partnerships.
- U.S. assistance will support alternative development activities including efforts aimed at helping small farmers transition away from the production of illegal crops.

Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will train GOL's Centre for Medical Rehabilitation (CMR) staff to improve their clinical rehabilitation skills.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen management systems throughout five prosthetics and orthotics (P&O) centers with a focus on improving the quality of prostheses produced.
- Activities will improve referral systems to facilitate communication between networks of clinical services and those who need services.
- A public awareness program will increase knowledge of disability issues and advocate for disability rights.
- U.S. assistance will establish national standards for P&O support through the CMR network.
- Programs will enhance donor coordination to strengthen the sustainability of P&O programs.

Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will implement high-impact environmental grants that support local efforts to protect the environment and leverage larger donor projects, including activities to support President Obama's Climate Action Plan.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will help professionalize the Lao military; increase officers' ability to engage with the United States; support training, education, and English language programs; and build an indigenous demining capability.

The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will build the Lao military's English language, humanitarian assistance, and demining capacities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program in Laos contributes to the overall professional development and international integration of the Lao military.

The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship

Key Intervention:

- IMET courses will teach Ministry of National Defense personnel how a military establishment functions in a democracy, while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue to build the Lao military's English language and medical capacities.

Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will be used to support Expanded-IMET Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response courses. These courses promote civilian-military cooperation and will strengthen Laos' internal natural disaster mitigation and response systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Laos' weak law-enforcement makes the country vulnerable to various forms of illicit activities, including drug trafficking. Although estimated opium cultivation dropped 94 percent from 1998 to 2007, the trend has reversed and cultivation is now climbing. Methamphetamine addiction is also currently rising rapidly within the country, as large flows of methamphetamines and other drugs transit Laos to other countries. U.S. assistance continues to prioritize drug addiction prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, while putting more emphasis on training law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:

- U.S. counternarcotics assistance supports comprehensive supply reduction, interdiction, and demand reduction programming in Laos.
- Programs will build the capacity of the Lao criminal justice sector (police, prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys) to provide transparent and accountable justice and to combat transnational crime.
- U.S. assistance supports basic legal education projects for rural communities, prosecutor training, and

police-prosecutor cooperation in support of the Lao government's "Master Plan on the Development of the Rule of Law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' food security challenges. UXO clearance programs continue to return land to productive use in order to alleviate poverty and bolster food security while strengthening the capacity of the Lao government UXO abatement agencies. U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that will better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury

Key Interventions:

- Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will support ongoing UXO survey and clearance projects with a focus on U.S.-origin UXO that will also help the GOL prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on school children, their families, and communities, through increased awareness of the danger that UXO presents, ways to avoid UXO accidents, and what to do if they see UXO.
- Programs will increase the capacity of Lao Government institutions to operate UXO clearance operations in accordance with international norms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: To assess progress in promoting regional integration, USAID conducted over a dozen site visits, a performance evaluation, and an assessment to determine whether activities were meeting anticipated milestones as well as to identify and address barriers to the effective implementation of interventions.

- USAID conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study between September 2012 and January 2013 to assess the actionable strategies for trade and investment opportunities that facilitate inclusive growth in Laos.
- In mid-2014, USAID conducted a site visit in Vientiane to identify potential areas of engagement for nutrition-related activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on findings from the evaluation effort noted above and ongoing project monitoring efforts, USAID took the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Monitoring visits and growth diagnostic studies found U.S. assistance was highly effective at influencing the legislative environment in Laos when there was concurrent political will within the GOL to implement trade reform. With a relatively small amount of funding, USAID played a crucial role in preparing the GOL for accession to the WTO. Findings from USAID studies and monitoring activities underscored that development and application of trade regulations that align with new international commitments would be a critical next step in fostering Laos' regional integration and improving its capacity to comply with its trade agreements. Based on the findings of these assessments, USAID is planning to shift attention to post-accession activities. For example, USAID will assist the GOL to develop regulations to implement new trade-related laws that were ratified pre-accession.

- The results of the inclusive growth diagnostic study indicated that Laos must address key constraints to inclusive and diversified growth related to weak human capital, a difficult business enabling environment, and poor transportation linkages. Based on this analysis, U.S. assistance will concentrate on strengthening the business environment and facilitating the implementation of key economic legislation to further Laos' integration into the global economy.
- The nutrition assessment identified the need to design a more comprehensive nutrition activity that addresses long-term GOL health priorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights: U.S. victim assistance programs support people with disabilities to have local, free access to quality, nationally-managed rehabilitation services, including prosthetics and orthotics physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and pediatric rehabilitation. USAID works with the Lao government's CMR, the national and provincial coordinating body for all physical rehabilitation work. The program builds CMR capacity to administer clinical rehabilitation skills for clients, builds adequate technical resources to provide essential rehabilitation services, and facilitates an effective referral system so victims can access rehabilitation services throughout the country.

Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care: Maternal and child mortality and malnutrition rates in Laos are among the highest in the region, with almost 20,000 children under the age of five dying each year from diarrhea, malnutrition, and respiratory diseases. The goal of U.S. nutrition assistance is to reduce stunting through improved feeding practices, dietary diversity, and community sanitation. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance will address nutrition and community sanitation through complementary interventions that include the distribution of nutrition and therapeutic commodities to pregnant and lactating women and children, the improvement of feeding practices with a focus on infants and young children, and the enhancement in community sanitation.

Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment

The Lao economy has enjoyed vigorous economic growth averaging 7.5-8 percent since 2005. However, the economy remains dependent on external demand for its natural resources—particularly mining, hydropower, and forestry, to generate economic growth—which has resulted in noticeable environmental degradation. U.S. assistance aims to mitigate the social and environmental consequences of economic development by promoting sustainable infrastructure projects, increased involvement of civil society organizations in infrastructure investments; development of a greenhouse gas inventory and management system that can report accurately on a regular basis, and improved enforcement of existing restrictions on the wildlife trade.

Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region and facilitates inclusive growth: U.S. assistance advances American prosperity and inclusive economic growth within Laos through the expansion of U.S. exports and investment flows, increased economic integration of Laos, and improved development outcomes. The United States accomplishes these goals through market reforms that strengthen the Lao economy, improve implementation of obligations and terms of international treaties, and enhance cooperation and collaboration with regional and international communities. Through LUNA II, U.S. assistance builds institutional capacity in the public and private sectors and helps the GOL to build a stronger legal framework that facilitates the implementation and enforcement of laws and commitments already agreed to under the BTA, WTO and AEC. U.S. assistance helps all branches of the national and local government to effectively administer and adjudicate economic laws and trade

regulations. It also focuses on building the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate more fully with international markets including the AEC, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a better trading partner for the United States.

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury: Clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' food security challenges. UXO clearance programs continue to return land to productive use in order to alleviate poverty and bolster food security while strengthening the capacity of the Lao government UXO abatement agencies. U.S. assistance supports innovative survey methods that will better define the highest priority areas for clearance assets.

The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship: The United States seeks to build a cooperative bilateral relationship with Laos and increase the Lao Government's capability to address shared bilateral, regional, and global challenges and to bolster a rules-based order that operates in accordance with international laws, norms, and standards. U.S. engagement with Laos contributes to regional stability, promotes trade and economic growth, and supports U.S. policy interests and values. To make cooperation on global and regional challenges possible, the United States will continue to engage through bilateral dialogues, high-level visits, regional fora such as Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) and ASEAN, and other diplomatic mechanisms that allow us to build trust, manage our differences on human rights and economic issues, and expand the areas where we can work together.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	21,750
Laos enhances good governance and respect for human rights	1,500
Development Assistance	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,500
Laos achieves more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care	7,075
Development Assistance	5,900
3.1 Health	5,900
International Military Education and Training	175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300
Laos increases resilience to global climate change and develops infrastructure with minimal impact on the environment	125
Development Assistance	50
4.8 Environment	50

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
International Military Education and Training		75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		75
Laos adopts a rules-based, high-standard regional economic and trade architecture that provides greater access to U.S. business to trade and investment opportunities in the region		3,650
Development Assistance		3,650
4.2 Trade and Investment		2,650
4.7 Economic Opportunity		1,000
Removal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) enables economic development, expands agricultural capacity, and prevents acute injury		9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		9,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		9,000
The U.S. and Laos enjoy a positive, constructive relationship		400
Foreign Military Financing		200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		200
International Military Education and Training		200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		200

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Malaysia promotes peace and security by strengthening cooperation on law enforcement, nonproliferation, counterterrorism, rule of law, and expanding military-to-military ties. Assistance will further Malaysia's role as a reliable partner in maintaining regional stability, fighting terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and strengthening key regional and global institutions that will contribute to the United States' security. Counterterrorism assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial organizations responsible for combating terrorism, and supports activities to improve Malaysia's border security. Counter-proliferation assistance strengthens Malaysia's ability to prevent transshipments of controlled munitions and dual-use commodities. Military assistance and training builds critical capabilities among Malaysia's armed forces, allowing it to take on an expanded international role, including peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Malaysia will chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2015, underscoring its importance as a regional leader. There is strong potential for a fundamentally positive and lasting transformation of the U.S.-Malaysia relationship to promote U.S. strategic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,947	*	3,125	178
International Military Education and Training	877	*	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	855	55
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	*	1,270	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,947	*	3,125	178
Maritime Security	-	*	855	855
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	855	855
Other	2,947	*	2,270	-677
International Military Education and Training	877	*	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	*	1,270	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of

the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The Malaysia IMET program focuses on Professional Military Education (PME) and serves as the foundation of our rapidly expanding and deepening military-to-military ties. Graduates of PME courses consistently hold prominent positions and are assigned roles of national significance.

Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment.

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will support the professional development of senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers, increase interoperability with U.S. forces, and improve maritime security in Malaysian waters.
- Programs will train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and stabilization operations, peacekeeping, intelligence functions, and effective defense resource management.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding is planned to continue building maritime law enforcement capacity, particularly through cooperation with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), in order to more effectively combat all forms of transnational crime in the maritime domain.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will provide training and curriculum development to Malaysian government agencies with responsibility for maritime domain, including the MMEA.
- Assistance will increase interagency cooperation on maritime law enforcement. Activities may include workshops.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Malaysian officials have prioritized combating domestic and regional terrorist threats that might target the country as a meeting and planning location. Engagement with Malaysia using NADR funds has helped build capacity for policymakers and law enforcement to address a range of local and trans-national risks. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program provides the Government of Malaysia with targeted training to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities and capacity. Trainings will provide the capacity needed to secure the country's borders from terrorist transit. NADR funds also support Malaysia's involvement in regional counterterrorism capacity building activities through the Regional Strategic Initiative as well as activities to deny terrorism new recruits by reducing sympathy and support for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) through the CVE Local Grants Program. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program provides training regional interaction opportunities to policymakers, Royal Malaysian Customs officers, and officers in MMEA.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-ATA funds will support the training of Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to

deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in the region. The program will maintain its strategic focus on building the capacity of law enforcement agencies to secure Malaysia's borders and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysia and will deliver specialized counterterrorism training courses designed to build capacity in air, land and maritime security.

- EXBS program activities will support the Malaysian government in developing its licensing system to control dual-use commodities; providing broad-based training to licensing and enforcement officials on control lists and catch-all controls; training officials on risk assessment and commodity identification; and equipping and training customs officials to institute a comprehensive risk analysis system and to perform targeted searches of cargo undergoing transshipment or transit at Malaysian ports.
- EXBS Programs will also educate Malaysian industries, especially customs brokers and freight forwarders, about their role in protecting Malaysia's national security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Continuous monitoring and evaluation are undertaken to ensure effective management of the IMET program. Semi-annual training meetings were conducted to plan and review courses programmed using IMET funds. Training goals, policies, and issues were discussed in detail to ensure a comprehensive and mutually agreed upon training plan meets training goals.

Course feedback questionnaires were used to assess the effectiveness of training, collect student demographics, and gather information on the overall training experience so that continuous improvements could be made to the program.

The Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) works with the Department of State's ATA program to ensure that the long-term objectives of the program are being achieved. Comprehensive program reviews are conducted periodically. The RSO conducted quarterly meetings with the Royal Malaysian Police to ensure training objectives were being met and to assess the planning schedule for the future. ATA and the RSO used course questionnaires to assess the effectiveness of training, the knowledge acquired during the course, and which courses should be planned in the future.

EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. EXBS activities were monitored by the EXBS Regional Advisor, located in the U.S. Embassy. Feedback questionnaires were completed by participants, and the results were analyzed and included in After Action Reports. Monthly reporting cables were submitted by the Advisor. Program assessment consultations with the Advisor occurred semi-annually in Washington. EXBS programs are overseen by the Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Affairs, which sponsors comprehensive external evaluations every several years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation of the IMET program indicates graduates rise within their career field and that a majority of top leaders in the Malaysian Armed Forces are graduates of IMET programs. These leaders have helped to advance key security initiatives such as increased participation in multilateral exercises, increased depth of bilateral engagement, and continued support of U.S. ship visits to Malaysian ports. Based on these results, the plans will augment the long-standing relationship with the Malaysian Armed Forces with continued focus on training personnel in career-enhancing Professional Military Education courses. By building strong networks and capabilities within Malaysia's military through training assistance,

IMET-supported programs will enable the United States to increase access and influence with key decision makers and improve interoperability with U.S. forces as Malaysia participates in multinational operations and maritime law enforcement missions. Besides training career personnel, Malaysia also applies the train-the-trainer methodology to ensure larger dissemination of knowledge gained from IMET courses. For example, the graduates of the U.S. ship boarding courses are employed as instructors in conducting customized in-country boarding courses. NADR/ATA-funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter, and investigate terrorist activities. ATA-funded activities will continue to focus on building Malaysian law enforcement capacity to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory. The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and "check back" inspections conducted by DS subject matter experts and CT policy officers in conjunction with the Regional Security Office. The ATA program uses the results of assessments to design future programming, including selection of appropriate participants and types of ATA training and equipment. In addition, the Regional Security Office continually monitors the effectiveness of ATA training through site visits and frequent meetings with senior leaders and mid-level managers. ATA trainers in the field also share relevant after-action reports with DS program managers, facilitating ongoing desktop monitoring of ATA programming.

With regards to the Strategic Trade Agreement (STA), Malaysian authorities have made progress in implementing the licensing and industry outreach requirements of its STA as demonstrated through cooperative efforts with U.S. officials. As a result, additional resources will be allocated to develop more technical licensing skills; improve enforcement, investigation, and prosecution skills; and to implement industry compliance programs, such as proliferation finance.

Based on previous successes in EXBS-related interventions, assistance will continue to develop more technical licensing capabilities within the Strategic Trade Secretariat and other licensing agencies with advanced training for customs agents, investigators, and prosecutors to help Malaysia implement and enforce its export control law effectively. This EXBS training assistance directly builds on the 2014 EXBS-funded training of Malaysian customs officials through the World Customs Organization/United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime Container Control Program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment. Prioritizing increased professionalization within the military and closer integration of the armed services, U.S. assistance will enhance Malaysia's ability to train and retain members of its enlisted and officer ranks while preparing them to address the maritime and terrorist challenges the country faces in the region. Assistance to the military will enhance discipline all along the chain of command while augmenting interoperability with U.S. forces. Sustaining the partnership will allow our engagement and assistance to support the military's versatility in being able to counter naval, land and air threats and in conducting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts. Assistance to Malaysia's law enforcement authorities remains a critical engagement frontier in building capacity. U.S. assistance will be pivotal in strengthening the institutional capabilities of the Royal Malaysian Police, Royal Malaysian Customs, and Maritime Enforcement Agency to anticipate risks in the effort to prevent crimes and to investigate a wide range of criminal activities and threats to national security. Continued training of prosecutors will serve to enhance cooperation between the investigations of law violations and bringing criminals, human traffickers, proliferators, and terrorists to justice. U.S. assistance will continue to equip Malaysia's

senior and mid-level policymakers to establish policies and practices that will improve integration of law enforcement and security officials at the local and national level. Ports along the western coast of Peninsular Malaysia are among the busiest trans-shipment points in the world. Courses, training, and exercises will enhance Malaysia's ability to: secure its maritime domain; keep its borders secure; prepare for, and mitigate, air-, land-, and sea-based risks to the country's supply chains; respond to proliferation risks posed by shipments of illicit items and materials; and conduct investigations related to counter-proliferation and violations of the STA. Counterterrorism assistance will train law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in Southeast Asia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,125
Military Ties. Military ties with Malaysia deepen, increasing U.S. access, influence, and interoperability with the Malaysian defense establishment	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Law Enforcement. Malaysia has a greater capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute transnational crime and terrorism, and address other transnational challenges, in a professional manner consistent with our rule of law and human rights efforts	2,125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	855
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	855
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comprised of isolated, sparsely-populated, low-lying atolls spread over nearly two million square kilometers between Hawaii and Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the RMI. U.S. assistance builds the RMI's capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	500	*	500	-
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

The RMI is becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as tropical storms, typhoons, and drought, which are expected to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change.

U.S. assistance will support the RMI's Office of the Chief Secretary (OCS) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation

Key Intervention:

- USAID-managed assistance will support: 1) training of local disaster responders on damage assessments, standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, distribution of food and non-food items, and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of a warehouse for pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and 4) pre-positioning of concepts and climate-resilient designs for transitional shelters, selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses that USAID would rebuild with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the event of a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Operational Blue Print (OBP), an agreement between FEMA and USAID, guides the delivery of U.S. disaster assistance in RMI. In FY 2013, USAID implemented its first disaster response in coordination with FEMA due to severe, prolonged drought conditions experienced by 13 atolls in northern RMI. USAID conducted after action reviews of the response and identified key lessons learned, such as the need to explicitly include slow-onset disasters in the OBP.

In FY 2014, USAID conducted a comprehensive assessment of the OBP. The assessment concluded that

following U.S. standards for emergency response and reconstruction assistance, as required by the OBP, is not appropriate for all islands and atolls in RMI and will be cost prohibitive. Work planning and monitoring activities also identified two key findings: 1) low participation rate of women in humanitarian assistance trainings, despite their critical role in emergency response, and 2) partnership opportunities with donors to extend disaster preparedness and response capabilities of government institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments prompted the revision of the OBP. The revisions include using internationally accepted Sphere Standards for humanitarian assistance and recognizing local solutions, cultural context, logistics, and costs so that the most effective and efficient emergency response and climate-resilient reconstruction assistance can be delivered in RMI. USAID will also strengthen efforts to increase participation of women and maximize partnership opportunities to collaborate with donors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation: U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems. U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a PDD. Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices. These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency. These activities will also help RMI acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		500
Enhance and maintain cooperation on disaster management, mitigation, relief, reconstruction, and adaptation		500
Development Assistance		500
5.2 Disaster Readiness		500

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Spread over a million square miles of ocean on 607 islands and with over half of the population and supporting infrastructure located in low-lying coastal areas, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, landslides, drought, and wave surge. As required under P.L. 108-188, the Compact of Free Association Act of 2003, USAID coordinates and implements disaster relief and reconstruction assistance in the FSM. To protect public health and safety, U.S. assistance increases FSM's capacity to respond to and manage disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	500	*	500	-
Development Assistance	500	*	500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

Given the exposure of FSM to natural disasters and the inability of many island communities to respond, it is critical to ensure disaster preparedness and management measures are in place at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. development assistance will continue to support the FSM's Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures

Key Intervention:

- USAID-managed assistance will support several key efforts: 1) training of local disaster responders both at the central and state levels on damage assessments, standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, distribution of food and non-food items, and contingency planning for reconstruction; 2) maintenance of warehouses for pre-positioning of goods and materials that are critical for emergency relief operations; 3) conducting of table-top exercises that simulate and test the understanding of available climatological, hydrological, and meteorological related information; and 4) pre-positioning of concepts and climate-resilient designs for transitional shelters, selected public infrastructure, utilities, and houses that USAID would rebuild with funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in the event of a U.S. Presidential Disaster Declaration (PDD).

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID conducted an assessment of the Operational Blue Print (OBP), an agreement between FEMA and USAID that guides the delivery of U.S. disaster assistance in FSM. The assessment concluded that following U.S. standards for emergency response and reconstruction assistance, as required by the OBP, is not appropriate for all islands and atolls in FSM and will be cost prohibitive. Work planning and monitoring activities also identified two key

findings: 1) low participation rate of women in humanitarian assistance trainings, despite their critical role in emergency response, and 2) partnership opportunities with donors to extend disaster preparedness and response capabilities of government institutions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment prompted the revision of the OBP. The revisions include using internationally accepted Sphere Standards for humanitarian assistance and recognizing local solutions, cultural context, logistics, and costs so that the most effective and efficient emergency response and climate-resilient reconstruction assistance can be delivered in FSM. USAID will also strengthen efforts to increase participation of women and maximize partnership opportunities to collaborate with donors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures: U.S. assistance will maintain disaster response preparation mechanisms and also cover limited expenses related to emergency response during the period between a disaster event and a PPD. U.S. assistance will build leadership in disaster management and reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, developing contingency plans for rebuilding houses and infrastructure, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test existing systems. Disaster preparedness and contingency planning will enhance understanding of climate-related data, tools, and information to assess disaster risks and vulnerabilities and integrate climate-resilient practices. These initiatives will reduce response time during disasters and also lower the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during and after an emergency. These activities will also help FSM acquire the tools and expertise needed to lead disaster assessments and responses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		500
The FSM increases resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management, reinforced disaster risk reduction, and implementation of adaptation measures		500
Development Assistance		500
5.2 Disaster Readiness		500

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Mongolia is to strengthen the country's institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments notwithstanding variations in economic and political cycles. After several years of double-digit economic growth, Mongolia's natural resource-based economy faltered in 2014 as government missteps aggravated the effect of tumbling commodity prices on global markets. Further contraction in the immediate term is near-certain. These trends magnify the importance of U.S. assistance, now limited to Mongolia's defense, law enforcement and border forces. U.S. training and equipment will help continue the professionalization of Mongolia's defense forces, bolster Mongolia's participation in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO), and promote continued participation missions in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also continue to support priority nonproliferation activities due to Mongolia's highly porous borders and geographic proximity to regional proliferators. In addition to programs funded in FY 2016, the United States will continue to collaborate with the Government of Mongolia (GOM) in a joint legacy program focused on promoting economic growth, by enhancing the competitiveness of Mongolian Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and expanding their contribution to the Mongolian economy, reinforcing the gains generated through the many years of U.S. development assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,465	*	3,874	-4,591
Development Assistance	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	1,624	-776
International Military Education and Training	825	*	1,500	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	250	10

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF continues to build and maintain Mongolia's growing peacekeeping capacity. FMF-funded programs are vital to Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade to be deployed in three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term UNPKO missions and as part of U.S.-or NATO-led coalitions. The FMF program in Mongolia is targeted to maximize prospects for improving Mongolia's military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; and enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian military with the U.S. military and other NATO forces.

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security

Key intervention:

- U.S. assistance may provide equipment that includes critical communications equipment, engineering vehicles, logistics equipment, and other equipment required for deployment in support of UN

Peacekeeping, NATO, or U.S Coalition Operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET provides support for Mongolia's efforts to grasp national and regional challenges and to contribute to efforts to meet them without Russia and China assuming positions of undue influence.

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance provides professional military education at the officer and non-commissioned officer basic and advanced course levels, as well as technical training to improve Mongolia's expeditionary medical, legal, and engineering capabilities. It also creates and maintains English language capability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

As Mongolia's economy has developed and its communications with the outside world have improved, the people of Mongolia have been confronted with an increasingly sophisticated and growing criminal threat. Responding to the requests by key Mongolian parties that American law enforcement and judicial agencies provide the Mongolians with advice, training, and operational ties, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, in cooperation with U.S. Embassy Ulaanbaatar, has led U.S. government efforts to develop an INCLE-funded program and ensure that U.S. Government agencies and departments are not duplicating training and assistance efforts.

The U.S. maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve the rule of law and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations. To address new criminal threats, and to bring Mongolia's capabilities up to international best practice standards, the GOM has placed a high emphasis on a bold series of legal, judicial and law enforcement reforms designed to make the Mongolian justice system more efficient, transparent and fair. Accordingly, INCLE assistance will, for example, support Mongolian criminal justice reforms designed to allow confession-based prosecutions to be largely replaced by evidence-based prosecutions with state-of-the-art forensics and investigative capacity.

The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance helps elevate the Mongolian criminal justice sector capabilities, permitting Mongolia not only to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, but also to work at the international level with key international allies such as the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective control regime to regulate the import, transit, and export of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, EXBS will indirectly support an improved business environment and increased foreign direct investment by working with the

GOM to build an internationally compliant legal, regulatory, and licensing regime and fostering its commitment to enforce such controls. EXBS funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders. This funding will dramatically improve GOM capacity to interdict contraband and stolen merchandise (especially including motor vehicles) while at the same time ensuring that Mongolia's rapidly improving highway systems do not become magnets for transporting dual use items or Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) components.

Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will enhance Mongolian strategic trade controls through the development of a strategic trade control law, implementing regulations, building a licensing system for dual-use goods and munitions, educating industry on proposed requirements and assisting them with developing applicable internal compliance programs.
- Following the successful border assessment in FY 2014, EXBS will implement targeted training courses on smuggling methods and WMD awareness to enhance enforcement capabilities at high-traffic ports of entry and along relevant green borders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285.0 million Compact with the GOM. The compact completed its planned five-year program on January 15, 2014 with the successful implementation of its projects. In December 2014, MCC approved Mongolia for development of a second compact for which preparations will get underway in early 2015.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) manages Mongolia's FMF, Global Peace Operations Initiative, and IMET programs. In 2014, ODC personnel conducted End Use Monitoring and joint inventories for newly received FMF equipment with Mongolian counterparts. The ODC also processed IMET applications, ensuring that all applicants are screened by Post.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EXBS activities and events are determined through a three-year strategic planning process, which is assessed and updated annually. In 2015, EXBS will focus on parliamentary and industry outreach to build understanding and support for the strategic trade control law expected to be passed in 2014, as well as workshops to draft implementing regulations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security: U.S. assistance will support Mongolia's efforts to meet transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's security architecture. Training in the United States familiarizes Mongolia's military personnel with courses promoting democratic values, building capacity in key areas, and increasing the professionalization of the

armed forces. U.S. assistance focuses on improving Mongolia's military capabilities to contribute to international crisis response operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian crises; enhancing interoperability of the Mongolian Military with U.S. and other Allied forces; and supporting the U.S. industrial base by promoting the export of U.S. defense-related goods and services. With U.S. assistance, Mongolia's development of a Peace Support Operations Brigade that includes engineering and logistics capabilities will allow Mongolia to deploy three self-sufficient battalions in support of long-term United Nations Peacekeeping operations or as part of U.S.- or Allied-led coalitions.

The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations: As Mongolia's economy has developed and its communications with the outside world have improved, the people of Mongolia have been confronted with an increasingly sophisticated criminal threat. Assistance will strengthen the country's institutional capacity to meet its global, regional, and domestic commitments notwithstanding variations in economic and political cycles, and will help elevate criminal justice sector capabilities. This will permit Mongolia to better defend itself from growing trans-national threats, and also to work at the international level with key international allies such as the United States. Mechanisms of participation in governance and the rule-of-law by women, youth, LGBT, the disabled and other vulnerable populations will be enhanced, with the United States demonstrating how proper regulation can promote, protect, and fulfill respect for human rights.

Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China: U.S. assistance will ensure that Mongolia establishes an effective trade control regime to regulate the import, transit, and export of materials that can be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, assistance will indirectly support an improved business environment and increased foreign direct investment by working with the GOM to build an internationally compliant legal, regulatory, and licensing regime and fostering its commitment to enforce such controls. Funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		3,874
The United States maintains support for Mongolian efforts to improve governance and monitors those efforts to determine their effectiveness in securing concrete advancements benefitting the Mongolian public and particularly its vulnerable populations		500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		500
Expand support for Mongolia to contribute to discussions about transnational and regional challenges and to participate in the region's economic architecture in recognition of Mongolia's unique position as a stable Asian democracy geographically located between Russia and China		250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		250
Work with Mongolia as a recognized military partner, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to contribute to shared goals for regional and international peace and security		3,124
Foreign Military Financing		1,624

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,624
International Military Education and Training		1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,500

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. development assistance will strengthen health systems to address Papua New Guinea's (PNG) troubling HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. security sector assistance will build the capacity of PNG's security forces to improve border security and expand participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,445	*	6,450	5
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	*	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	245	*	250	5

Global Health Programs (GHP)

PNG has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS among the Pacific Island nations. Poor HIV surveillance and lack of capacity at all levels exacerbates the enormous challenge HIV/AIDS poses to the nation's already weak health system. Programs will strengthen sustainable service delivery models and improve the capacity of the National Department of Health (NDOH) to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent the further spread of HIV in the general population. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), PNG will receive \$6.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professional training for mid-level commissioned and non-commissioned

officers, particularly in the areas of management and leadership, border security, maritime domain awareness, and international peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013, the PNG government completed an independent, medium-term review (MTR) of its National HIV Strategy (NHS) for 2011-2015. The MTR, which was funded by the Government of Australia, cited USAID's HIV/AIDS model for most-at-risk populations (MARPs) as a high-impact strategy for HIV response in PNG and called for the model to be replicated nationally.
- In September 2014, the U.S. government inter-agency Health Team conducted a strategic planning meeting to assess PEPFAR's role in PNG and determine priorities moving forward. Key development partners, including UNAIDS, Global Fund, and the Government of Australia participated in the assessment to review programmatic and policy gaps. The assessment confirmed the MTR's findings that USAID's model and targeting of MARPs remain priorities for the HIV/AIDS response in PNG.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities in PNG informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The MTR in 2013 and the strategic planning meeting in 2014 confirmed that USAID's priorities for PEPFAR programming are on track. Moving forward, USAID will continue to improve the capacity of the PNG government and local partners to further strengthen the implementation of a recognized HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment model and focus on how it can achieve greater impact.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care: U.S. government agencies addressing health issues in PNG, including USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Department of Defense (DOD), collaborate on efforts through the inter-agency Health Team. USAID builds the capacity of the PNG government and local organizations to target MARPs using a recognized model for providing comprehensive HIV prevention, care, and treatment services. CDC provides technical assistance and capacity building in strategic information, field epidemiology, clinical quality improvement, and laboratory quality assurance, and accreditation to the NDOH and provincial health departments to implement the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and the National Health Plan. DOD supports health assistance through education and public health engagements. All three partners work together to strengthen the overall health system, allowing U.S. assistance to be more responsive to PNG and to provide impact beyond vertical HIV programming.

Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations: IMET-funded programs will focus on improving PNG Defense Force (PNGDF) leadership, preparing military officers for multinational operations, and improving maritime and border security. Focused on helping the PNGDF improve control of PNG's maritime boundaries, IMET-funded courses will broaden the exposure of PNG's officer corps to U.S. standards, support professional development, and develop peacekeeping and humanitarian response capability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	6,450
Strengthen public health capacity and achieve more sustainable health outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that deliver quality treatment and care (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands)	6,200
Global Health Programs - State	3,700
3.1 Health	3,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500
3.1 Health	2,500
Papua New Guinea contributes constructively to regional stability and security, and develops the capacity to contribute constructively to international peacekeeping operations	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in the Philippines reflect overall U.S. foreign policy strategic goals in the East Asia and Pacific region. Security assistance programs support the Administration's strategic rebalance toward Asia by supporting the Philippines' military modernization plans and strengthening maritime domain awareness, maritime law enforcement, and other security capabilities. Development resources support the Partnership for Growth (PFG) and assist the Philippines in achieving broad-based and inclusive economic growth while addressing the root causes of terrorism in Mindanao and mitigating the growing threat of climate change that undermines the country's prosperity and stability. As Filipinos prepare to elect a new government in 2016, U.S. foreign assistance will advance the U.S. government's goals and align with Philippine priorities, strive to preserve the gains from security sector and development investments, and aim to ensure that benefits from these investments accrue to the majority of the population.

The FY 2016 Request supports regional climate change programs across 12 Pacific Island countries (PICs). With some areas only 15 feet above sea level, PICs are among the most vulnerable to climate change, as well as the least able to respond. The USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific will implement strategic interventions to help reduce PICs' vulnerabilities to the adverse effects of climate change and increase their resilience to natural disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	196,643	*	184,220	-12,423
Development Assistance	87,682	*	98,430	10,748
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	*	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	*	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	*	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	9,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	*	3,590	-4,510
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	196,643	*	184,220	-12,423
Maritime Security	49,000	*	39,000	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	49,000	*	38,000	-11,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines Office for the Pacific	9,500	*	9,500	-
Development Assistance	9,500	*	9,500	-
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Other	137,143	*	135,720	-1,423
Development Assistance	77,182	*	88,930	11,748
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	*	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	*	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	*	8,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	*	3,590	-4,510
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	*	-	-8,662

Development Assistance (DA)

DA resources will build on PFG successes and sustain efforts to accelerate inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance will complement Government of the Philippines (GPH) efforts to implement the U.S.-Philippines PFG Joint Country Action Plan, which defines the policy reforms and interventions needed to address constraints to inclusive economic growth. These reforms and interventions will improve tax collection needed to support infrastructure and social investments, reduce court delay and docket congestion, decrease corruption, enhance economic competitiveness, and increase export growth and foreign direct investment. To foster innovation and sustainable economic growth, DA resources will strengthen the human and natural resource bases of the country by upgrading the performance of educational, health, and environmental institutions.

Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth

Key Interventions:

- In accordance with the U.S. - Philippines PFG Joint Country Action Plan, interventions will seek to ease regulatory burdens that hinder trade and investment, close tax leakages and loopholes, enhance expenditure management and fiscal accountability, improve court efficiency, strengthen contract and intellectual property rights enforcement, and reduce opportunities for corruption. These activities will help advance the Philippines' readiness to join the Trans Pacific Partnership.
- The Cities Development Initiative (CDI) will promote inclusive growth by increasing public-private sector collaboration in secondary cities. Activities will help strengthen urban-rural linkages; foster a competitive business climate; facilitate investments; enhance human capital; strengthen health, water, and sanitation services; and ensure appropriate urban planning to mitigate the risks from natural disasters.
- Higher Education: Assistance will make university research and graduates more relevant to industry needs by strengthening industry-academe linkages. Assistance will help strengthen entrepreneurship training in Philippine science and engineering programs to support innovative technological research. Programs will also continue to work with the GPH, industry, and academia to pursue regulatory reforms in higher education quality assurance, curriculum development, and accreditation.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen local government capacities to deliver basic social and economic services, create own-source revenue, and enhance civic participatory mechanisms that advance local socio-economic development.
- Activities will promote civil society's active participation in social and political topics, including voter education, peace and security, youth, and gender.
- Basic Education: Assistance will deliver education and training for vulnerable populations, especially out-of-school youth. Interventions include life skills training, basic literacy and numeracy training, access to alternative learning systems for re-entry into the formal school system, and workforce readiness training.

Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will reduce docket congestion and minimize court delays, strengthen contract enforcement, protect intellectual property rights, and support integrity and confidence-building measures for the justice system.
- Programs will promote transparent and accountable elections through a range of possible activities, including voter education and campaign finance and election monitoring.
- Assistance will support new local partners to combat trafficking in persons by raising awareness in communities vulnerable to trafficking, providing legal and psychosocial aid to rescued survivors, and improving response capabilities of frontline service providers. Training seminars will enhance understanding of the anti-trafficking legislation and strengthen inter-agency and community coordination for better responsiveness to trafficking-related cases.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: Assistance will strengthen early grade literacy in multilingual reading programs through continued professional development of teachers and school administrators, improved classroom-based diagnostics and assessments, increased access to quality teaching and learning materials, and education governance partnerships.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen water supply and wastewater treatment regulations; improve water and climate data collection, analysis, and communication; and improve long-term environmentally-resilient water security.

Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will build the resiliency of vulnerable communities to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and ecosystem degradation by building their capacity to better withstand disasters through the integration of climate resilience policies and practices in urban planning.
- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping the Philippines to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

- Assistance will support the establishment of a local energy economics center of excellence to foster capacity building, research and development, policy dialogues, and knowledge management in the Philippine energy sector.
- Under the CDI, assistance will support the development of sustainable "green" master plans of local governments that serve as growth catalysts in secondary cities.

USAID/Philippines' Office for the Pacific

Climate change poses a significant threat to the development of the PICs, and for some low-lying island states, their long-term viability. Pacific Island economies depend on tourism, fisheries, forestry, and agriculture, all of which are highly exposed and sensitive to changing sea levels, ocean temperatures and acidity, and shifting rainfall and storm patterns. To address this profound challenge that is threatening the development and survival of the PICs, GCCI funding will build the resilience and adaptation capacity of 12 vulnerable PICs to withstand more intense and frequent weather events.

Key Interventions:

- Broad policy support and technical assistance will increase the adaptation capacity of national-level institutions, including the integration of climate resilience policies in land-use plans and building standards.
- Assistance will strengthen local scientific capacity to better cope with climate change and build the capacity of local partners to prepare for natural disasters.
- In partnership with the Peace Corps, assistance will promote environmental awareness in remote communities, train communities in adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction, and demonstrate climate change principles.
- Assistance will strengthen civil society organizations' abilities to implement climate adaptation measures at the community, national, and regional levels.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF programs support the Administration's and the Armed Forces of the Philippines' (AFP) increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. U.S. assistance will expand the AFP's ability to patrol and govern its extensive maritime domain through activities that develop effective monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These efforts will also increase the AFP's capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will further the establishment of a maritime defense force capable of securing territorial waters and facilitating regional freedom of navigation.
- Programs will develop self-sufficiency for maintaining and operating the AFP's existing equipment inventory as well as enable effective absorption of new systems.
- FMF-funded activities will improve interoperability with AFP forces and provide the GPH an improved disaster response capability.
- Programs will improve the command and control of military forces and provide a common operational picture for senior command authorities.

Strengthen the capability and capacity of the Philippines to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations

Key Intervention:

- Programs will provide equipment and training in internal stability and counter terrorism operations, improving the surveillance capabilities, communications, and mobility of applicable AFP units.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Support to the Philippines' Department of Health will help the Philippines achieve its Universal Health Care agenda.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation

Key Interventions:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Assistance will increase access to information and services to promote behavior change, enhance the capacities of service providers, reduce missed opportunities during point of contact between clients and service providers, and address clients' limited financial capacity to pay for family planning goods and services. Activities will provide voluntary family planning services to postpone sexual debut, prevent unwanted pregnancies, and promote healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy.
- Tuberculosis (TB): Assistance will support the decentralization of multi-drug resistant TB management, expand public-private sector investments, strengthen TB laboratory capacity and networks, and improve logistics and information management. In addition, activities will strengthen local and national coordination systems to implement the National TB Control Strategy.
- Maternal and Child Health: Activities will expand access to quality maternal and newborn care and essential intra-partum and newborn care through community health teams.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Intervention:

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health/Tuberculosis/Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacities of local governments in health planning, financing, and effective delivery of reproductive health, maternal and child care, and TB control services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded programs familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Programs align with both U.S. and Philippine priorities on territorial defense and maritime security, and will balance critically-needed short-term maritime technical training with long-term professional military education.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes

Key Intervention:

- Programs will provide professional military education and technical training, focusing on the areas of maritime security, information technology, and air defense.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will strengthen Philippine law enforcement and rule of law institutions to ensure

citizen security and access to justice and to disrupt transnational criminal networks. Programs will build Philippine National Police (PNP) capacity to take greater responsibility for internal security, especially in the southern region, and in the maritime domain. Through U.S. assistance, Philippine law enforcement institutions will be able to better address transnational criminal threats, including cybercrimes, money laundering, corruption, trafficking in persons, and transnational drug trafficking. Further, INCLE-funded programs will support revisions to the rules of criminal procedure and legislative reforms aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system while also providing institutional support and training to prosecutors and judges.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will train law enforcement officers in countering violent extremists, collecting evidence at terrorist crime scenes, investigating criminal and terrorist organizations, and executive leadership.
- Programs will strengthen police maritime capabilities through training, infrastructure development, and provision of equipment.
- Assistance will develop modern forensic capabilities by equipping a crime laboratory and training crime scene investigators and forensic analysts.

Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen the Philippine criminal justice system's capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, trafficking in persons, human rights abuses, cybercrime, drug trafficking, and other transnational crimes.
- Programs will support institutional reform and improve training methods at the Office of the Ombudsman and the Philippine Department of Justice.
- Programs will support Philippine efforts to implement legislation in areas such as money laundering, forfeited asset management, and electronic evidence.
- Programs will build more effective law enforcement institutions through internal reforms and basic, in-service, and leadership training. A trained cadre of PNP instructors will enable self-sustained training initiatives at the PNP Training Service.
- Activities will develop a PNP School for Values and Leadership, expand a digitized training management database, and embed U.S. instructors at the Philippine National Police Academy.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will focus on counter-terrorism training and related equipment grants to enhance the strategic and tactical skills, as well as the investigative capabilities, of regional civilian security forces, particularly in Mindanao. The ATA program will focus on sustaining and institutionalizing the capacity provided to the PNP in crisis response, explosive ordnance disposal, and police special operations. In addition, ATA training will build capacity in conducting counterterrorism investigations, including cyber forensic investigations.

The Philippines' porous borders and connections to key international trade routes make the country's territory highly susceptible to illicit weapons of mass destruction (WMD) trafficking. The Philippines is an emerging proliferation concern because of its strategic location, high volume ports, maturing industrial base, chemical sector, and nuclear research facilities. The Export Control & Related Border Security program (EXBS) cooperates with the GPH to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards and to build Philippine capabilities to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers

of WMD, WMD-related items, and conventional arms.

Strengthen the capability and capacity of the Philippines to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support legal reforms to enhance the GPH capacity to prosecute terrorism cases.
- Technical assistance and select cyber-terrorism training and equipment will raise the management and investigative capacity of specialized PNP units, including the Anti-Cybercrime Group, Anti-Kidnapping Group, and the Explosive Ordnance Detection/Disposal (EOD) unit. The ATA program will promote the institutionalization of a counterterrorism curriculum at the PNP Training Service.
- To enhance the PNP's capacity and capabilities and promote regional security, assistance will support specialized counterterrorism training courses and related equipment grants to Police Regional Offices in Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.
- The EXBS program will assist the GPH in drafting appropriate regulations to implement its prospective comprehensive strategic trade management act (STMA). The program will support implementation of the STMA by providing a suite of licensing, interagency organization, industry outreach, and enforcement training to ensure effective STMA implementation and enforcement.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide counterterrorism training to enhance tactical skills and investigative capabilities for regional civilian security forces and the PNP. Supported activities will develop core capabilities, cyber forensics, and special operations.
- Assistance will develop self-sustaining counterterrorism programs for the PNP Special Action Force.
- Deficiencies related to a critical shortage of EOD personnel in Mindanao will be addressed through the provision of equipment.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The \$434-million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed in September 2010 and will complete its implementation in May 2016. Compact-funded activities complement USAID-managed programs in the Philippines.

As a key contributor to the PFG's goal to improve fiscal management, Compact funding supports reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Compact funding supported the BIR's renovation of a laboratory to support computer-assisted auditing and launching of an electronic tax information system. The MCC Compact has also used partnerships with the International Monetary Fund and the United States Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance, providing technical guidance to BIR for activities such as arrears management, VAT tax audit, and a re-design of tax forms. All of these activities will mitigate opportunities for corruption and will increase revenue through BIR for improved public sector investment and provision of services. USAID assistance to the BIR builds on MCC's investments by integrating tax-related data bases of various Philippine government agencies, strengthening the Philippine Department of Finance's revenue performance, and re-engineering BIR business processes.

MCC's infrastructure investments support USAID efforts to promote inclusive growth and entrepreneurship through increased market access, business opportunities, and school and health facilities.

With Compact support, the Department of Social Welfare and Development's community development program has contributed to the completion of over 1,600 small infrastructure and community-led development projects, with close to 1,000 more in various stages of implementation. Also, the first 16-km segment of the 222-km Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar has been completed. Over half of the Compact's resources support areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda. In order to combat trafficking in persons, Compact-funded activities, in coordination with USAID and the Department of State, have entered into strategic partnerships to combat trafficking around project sites.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed one evaluation and one assessment. The final performance evaluation of the Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE) documented the activity's effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and gender responsiveness. The internal assessment of the Scaling Innovations in Mobile Money (SIMM) activity documented achievements reached and partnerships established, efforts to create a payment system where financial entities – banks, pawnshops, mobile network operators, microfinance institutions, etc. – make payments between each other in a more efficient and cost-effective manner, as well as lessons learned that will be applied to the scope and work plan of a new electronic payments activity. The assessment noted that SIMM's inter-operability study and National Retail Payment System (NRPS) workshops facilitated collaboration amongst competitors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Among several evaluation results, the AMORE 3 final performance evaluation documented the value of involving women in any community-level intervention, especially in remote areas, because of their committed engagement and capacity to lead. This finding will enhance the implementation of all Mindanao-based activities, with more women in communities supporting increased civic engagement. The evaluation likewise noted that the sustainable delivery of a public good such as energy is more likely when host country national agencies/departments have the organizational structure, national budget, and mandate for directly implementing government policy. This finding influenced the partnerships pursued by the Water Security Resilient Economic Growth and Stability (Be Secure) activity with Philippine national agencies and local governments, as the USAID-managed activity aims to increase communities' access to water, another essential public good.

Under SIMM, USAID and partners identified key policy areas for improvement (e.g. need for interoperability). The Mission will maintain support for NRPS-related policy reform and inter-operability by including related tasks in the work plan of the new e-payments activity (E-PESO). SIMM's successful partnerships with local government units highlighted the need for those government units to drive change, modernization, and innovation through mobile money. This approach will continue to be implemented under the Mission's new E-PESO Activity and will include modernizing payment systems using electronic technology, including mobile money. The program will scale up and expand the application across a wide range of areas involving payments to governments by private citizens and citizen payment for services such as utilities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth: DA resources will support governance, integrity, rule of law, and economic competitiveness programs that will improve trade and investment, increase domestic employment, and hasten economic growth, especially in areas outside of Metro Manila. Assistance will create ties and partnerships with local governments in secondary cities, spur the growth of job-creating small and medium enterprises, and foster development in surrounding cities and rural areas.

To boost human capital development and, thus, improve global competitiveness, assistance will strengthen science, technology, research, and innovation capacities of Philippine higher education institutions. Engagement with local partners will create an entrepreneurship ecosystem at key universities to foster the commercialization of science and technology research, strengthen linkages between industry and academia, and support regulatory reform in the higher education sector.

Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao: Programs supported with U.S. assistance will focus on six conflict-affected areas that pose the highest risk for fomenting transnational terrorism. These areas are among the poorest in the Philippines and lack effective governance. To help improve peace and stability, development resources will strengthen governance, rule of law, access to justice, increase the capacity of local governments to deliver basic social services, and foster civic engagement, with a particular focus on women and youth. Assistance will also continue to support efforts to improve education and health outcomes among vulnerable populations in conflict and crisis-affected areas. Improving access to social services, as well as creating an environment for accelerated employment generation will address extreme poverty and enhance inclusive growth. Security sector assistance will help the PNP assume increased responsibility for providing internal security and reduce areas of ungoverned space. This assistance will help create the conditions for successful implementation of the Philippine Government-Moro Islamic Liberation Front peace agreement, a key contribution to ending conflict in Mindanao. INCLE-funded programs will continue to support efforts to strengthen internal law enforcement and maritime law enforcement capacities, with a focus on the Sulu Sea area and southern maritime border area.

Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society: U.S. assistance will engage the Philippine government and civil society to promote democratic values, effective rule of law, good governance, free and fair elections, and respect for human rights. Through intensive training and technical support, assistance will improve the effectiveness of the Philippine justice sector to efficiently and predictably adjudicate court cases and combat financial crimes such as corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and smuggling. Security and law enforcement programs will help counter the spread of transnational crimes, strengthen the criminal justice system, and promote stronger Philippine inter-agency efforts to prevent, investigate, and prosecute these crimes.

Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation: To promote a healthy and productive population, programs will assist the Philippines in reducing morbidity and mortality of mothers, newborns, and children; meeting family planning needs; controlling TB, especially multi-drug resistant TB; and improving access to clean water and sanitation. To develop a solid base for human capital, assistance will improve basic education outcomes, with a special focus on reading, increase access to quality education for vulnerable populations, and improve governance.

Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction: Inclusive economic growth is increasingly under threat due to mismanagement and over-use of natural resources, as well as climate change-induced impacts and disasters. Extreme weather events negatively affect GDP, accelerate the loss of habitat and species, decrease water security, increase erosion and inundation of coastal areas, and increase vulnerability to vector- and water-borne diseases. For example, the magnitude of devastation and resulting environmental and socio-economic shocks in the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda, which affected nearly a fifth of the Philippines' population, caused more than 6,000 deaths, and led to an estimated \$12.9 billion in damages and losses. Assistance will help counter these negative effects in order to better sustain economic growth and protect the safety and well-being of affected populations.

Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes: The Philippines is a major non-NATO ally, an important U.S. partner in regional and global initiatives, and a pivotal nation in providing a foundation for Asia-Pacific security. U.S. assistance will advance GPH defense modernization efforts centered on territorial defense – maritime security and domain awareness, specifically – as well as improve regional defense relationships and disaster response capacity.

Strengthen the capability and capacity of partner nation to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations: The AFP has transitioned its focus from internal security operations to territorial defense, but remains on the front lines of combating international terrorism and violent extremism. U.S. government assistance will continue to strengthen the AFP's counterterrorism and internal stability operations capability, but will also seek to complement the overall U.S. security sector effort to assist Philippine civil authorities assume responsibility for internal security. Continued development of counterterrorism and internal stability operations will also better prepare the AFP for their ongoing global peacekeeping operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	184,220
Develop partner-nation territorial defense capability to deter aggression and encourage peaceful resolution of territorial disputes	34,500
Foreign Military Financing	32,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	32,500
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Strengthen the capability and capacity of partner nation to enhance national and regional security and rule of law and continue to participate in international peacekeeping operations	9,140
Foreign Military Financing	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,640
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
Improve peace and stability in conflict affected areas, primarily in Mindanao	19,425
Development Assistance	8,345
2.2 Good Governance	1,332
2.4 Civil Society	2,500
3.2 Education	1,433
4.4 Infrastructure	2,050
4.8 Environment	1,030
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,130
3.1 Health	2,130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,950
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,950
Increase levels of inclusive and broad-based economic growth	55,348
Development Assistance	55,348
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,168
3.2 Education	9,130
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	9,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
Promote broad-based participation in the democratic process, increase transparency and accountability in government, and promote respect for the rule of law and human rights in all sectors of society	5,100
Development Assistance	3,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
Support Philippines efforts to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and increase resilience to global climate change through natural resource management and disaster risk reduction	21,970
Development Assistance	21,970
4.8 Environment	21,970
Promote sustainable bilateral development outcomes in biodiversity, education, health, and water and sanitation	38,737
Development Assistance	9,667
3.1 Health	3,500
3.2 Education	6,167
Global Health Programs - USAID	29,070
3.1 Health	29,070

Samoa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Samoa has no standing military and relies on assistance from its partners to provide for defense needs. Samoa's Maritime Police Unit serves a key border control and maritime policing function and provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Targeted U.S. assistance to the Maritime Police Unit increases Samoa's capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30	*	100	70
International Military Education and Training	30	*	100	70

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will improve the Maritime Police Unit's ability to execute boarding operations within Samoa's exclusive economic zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters: U.S. assistance will support Samoa's Maritime Police Unit in becoming self-sustaining and capable of planning, preparing, developing, and delivering boarding officer training to Samoan officers.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	100
Promote international, regional, and national security through training and cooperation on maritime, transportation, and law enforcement matters	100
International Military Education and Training	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program funds training programs to assist Singapore's customs and law enforcement authorities in identifying and interdicting items of proliferation concern (e.g., commodities that could be used as WMD component parts) that could transit Singapore. While Singapore has the potential to graduate from the EXBS program, significant gaps remain in Singapore's technical capabilities in identifying dual-use technology and illicit transfers (via transit and transshipment). Specifically, a lack of monitoring and license exemptions for transit and transshipment cargo suggests that Singapore continues to be an important link in proliferators' supply chain. With the U.S.-Singapore Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement (CMAA) signed on December 1, 2014, counter-proliferation cooperation will expand through study visits, training, and targeting best practices sharing, among other initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	240	*	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	250	10

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-EXBS programs support Singapore's effort to harmonize its strategic trade controls with multilateral nonproliferation norms, including licensing, enforcement, and industry-government outreach. While Singapore has made progress on nonproliferation and export control cooperation, EXBS program outreach will be important for improving Singapore's technical capabilities and national export control framework.

Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to jointly counter terrorism and proliferation

Key Intervention:

- EXBS program activities support Singapore in improving its capabilities to combat terrorism and proliferation.
- EXBS program activities will facilitate the exchange of information between U.S. and Singaporean officials, and create a reliable cadre of technical experts on dual-use items and technology.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to jointly counter terrorism and proliferation: Singapore is an earnest and willing partner in global counter-terrorism operations. As a global trade and transportation hub, Singapore also has tremendous capacity to monitor the straits and counter terrorism. Stopping the proliferation of WMD's to and through Singapore—home to one of the world's busiest container ports and the world's largest transshipment hubs—is a top security objective. Singapore was the first Southeast Asian nation to pass strategic trade legislation in 2003.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		250
Develop Singapore's capacities and capabilities to combat counter terrorism and proliferation		250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		250

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is engaging Thailand primarily as a development partner to leverage its significant resources as an upper middle income country to encourage it to take a greater leadership role in addressing global and regional challenges of mutual concern. Throughout its modern history as a constitutional monarchy, Thailand has experienced years of political uncertainty, including most recently, a military coup in May 2014 following six months of protests, the dissolution of parliament, and failed national elections. Such dramatic shifts in the political system are disruptive for a key U.S. ally and make clear that there is a continued need for U.S. support for good governance and transnational rule of law issues, such as counter-trafficking in persons. Many political, legal, and criminal justice institutions are still developing and will benefit from continued U.S. engagement. Achieving U.S. strategic goals in Thailand and in the region is predicated on the country's stability. U.S. assistance will promote peace and security, foster reforms and modernization of the criminal justice system, and strengthen good governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,499	*	10,420	2,921
Development Assistance	4,000	*	5,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	713	*	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,466	*	1,900	434
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	*	1,320	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will continue to promote increased citizen participation in political processes and increased respect for human rights through support for civil society organizations. As part of that effort, the United States will support Thailand in the area of civil society strengthening by bringing citizens and governments together to address local governance issues identified by the communities. U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development and approval through political processes, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence. Specific issues will vary based on community needs and could include those related to health, education, government transparency, and others. The USAID-supported Center for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management, located in Northeastern Thailand at Khon Kaen University, will serve as a resource for civic activists working in different fields within Thailand, as well as neighboring countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region. Programming will also continue to support civil society in promoting peace-building efforts in southern Thailand, home to an insurgency that has led to over 4,000 deaths since 2004.

The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will educate Thailand's youth and other vulnerable populations about how to protect themselves from being trafficked or from engaging in behavior that could contribute to the trafficking of others. Activities in Thailand will employ a mix of high profile events; community engagement; broadcast programs such as documentaries, drama, public service announcements, and music videos; as well as websites and social media platforms that address trafficking-in-persons.

Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the capacity of civil society organizations, encourage constructive dialogue between citizens and the government, and mitigate social tensions in an effort to build participatory democracy and increase the role of citizens in local governance.
- Technical assistance and training of civil society organizations will improve linkages between government and civil society, strengthen the independence of the media, and promote freedom of speech and respect for civil and political rights, the rule of law, and human rights.
- Programs will continue building a more participatory, inclusive, and accountable system of governance in Thailand by: (1) working with governing institutions after democracy has been restored to advance their understanding of the value of public participation in decision-making and their capacity to engage civil society effectively; (2) strengthening the capacity of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and their networks, to engage government institutions in public decision-making (with particular emphasis on strengthening the capabilities, voice, and influence of women leaders); and (3) enhancing other mechanisms to increase participatory governance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET was suspended following the May 2014 military coup and will not resume until Thailand returns to a democratically elected government. When such conditions allow, courses will promote democratic values within the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF), build capacity in key areas consistent with U.S. regional objectives, increase the professionalization within the officer corps, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will support professional military education in the United States, as well as technical and management training. Technical training includes increasing the RTARF's ability to react and manage humanitarian disasters and assist other countries in the region during humanitarian disasters.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability

Key Interventions:

- English language training will increase cooperation across a range of areas and give the United States greater influence in the Thai defense establishment.
- Technical training will assist the RTARF's transformation to a modern force capable of conducting effective joint and combined operations, including Thai contributions to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping, and counter-piracy missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Thai law enforcement falls well below developed nation standards, presenting challenges both for

Thailand's political and economic development, as well as for cooperation with the United States. Through cooperation with various U.S. federal and state-level law enforcement organizations, INCLE funds will continue to provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies and other support to the Royal Thai Police (RTP), Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, the Anti-Corruption Commission, and other law enforcement entities involved in rule of law matters to increase their capacity to create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system and combat transnational crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. In cooperation with other U.S. embassies in the region, U.S. assistance will continue to promote greater regional law enforcement cooperation to produce more effective responses to transnational threats including drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability

Key Interventions:

- Programs will train Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of combating transnational crime and maintaining a modern and effective police force.
- U.S. assistance will support the design and implementation of modern police training curricula, promote regulatory reforms to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice sector, and foster greater regional integration through close cooperation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
- Programs will train and educate Thai counterparts in topics and issues of priority concern to the United States, including money laundering, terrorism, cybercrime, trafficking in persons; countering wildlife trafficking and environmental crimes, court management, and prosecutorial investigative skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Funds provided through the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will be used to build RTP and other law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats, with a focus on building crisis response, investigative and border security capacity.

At the same time, Thailand's growing economy, strategic location, large port in Laem Chabang, and its leadership among mainland Lower Mekong countries are key considerations to prioritize the establishment of comprehensive strategic trade controls. Although Thailand possesses an array of laws concerning strategic trade controls, it still lacks specific and modern legal authorities to regulate exports of nuclear, chemical, and biological dual-use technology. Funds provided through the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will be used to fill gaps in national export control frameworks, enforcement and prosecution, industry awareness, and intergovernmental agency cooperation.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability

Key Interventions:

- ATA funding will strengthen border controls and restrict movement of terrorists through fraudulent document recognition training; improve and institutionalize the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP and other Thai government officials through an executive forum attended by senior leaders; enhance incident response capabilities through a hostage negotiation course; and bolster explosive ordnance detection capabilities with bomb-sniffing canine instruction and mentorship.

- EXBS funding will create a maritime law enforcement train-the-trainer program, increase customs and border security enforcement and subject matter expertise among relevant agencies, and support development of a National Commodity Identification Training (WMD-technology) program and modern licensing regulations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several key monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID’s “Sapan” activity completed an internal end-of-project monitoring and evaluation survey that compared baseline and mid-project data to determine the impact of USAID’s cornerstone governance project.
- The EXBS program uses a 419 point scoring system (Rating Assessment Test) to evaluate Thailand’s abilities to regulate and control sensitive commodities. Although the general assessment trend is that Thailand has improved compared with 5 years ago, Thailand remains below the 50% mark in Strategic Trade Management capabilities according to this assessment.
- The ATA program monitors training and equipment grants through capability assessments and “check back” inspections conducted by subject matter experts in conjunction with the Regional Security Office.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Thailand informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Although engaging government is an important part of strengthening the relationship between citizens and the state, the findings of the “Sapan” activity survey suggest that programmatic efforts should focus more heavily on engaging civil society until the space opens up for USAID project partners to work directly with an elected government, once it is put in place. The survey confirmed that U.S. support to civil society is both welcomed by our partners and having a positive impact on their ability to address development needs in the communities where they work in Thailand.
- Consistent engagement between U.S. law enforcement agencies and their Thai partners has demonstrated that counterparts who have participated in INCLE-funded training activities are often directly involved in future successful law enforcement actions. Programs will continue to target entities, individuals, and units with which we have well-developed relationships and which can serve as champions of our shared goals.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights: Thailand is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. With the issuance of the Department of State’s 2014 Trafficking in Persons report, Thailand’s rating decreased to Tier 3, highlighting the need to counter this insidious practice. As such, U.S. anti-trafficking efforts in Thailand are designed to prevent human trafficking by bringing the issue to the attention of all levels of Thai society. U.S. assistance will educate and raise awareness about trafficking-in-persons among vulnerable adolescents, migrants, and other at-risk demographics as well as amongst the general public.

Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance: U.S. assistance has built a solid foundation of partnership with the Royal Thai Government to support good governance. However, since the 2006 coup, political divisions have deepened and resulted in another military coup in May 2014. Ongoing military rule has further tarnished Thailand's democratic traditions and undermined civil society's efforts to support a truly responsive democratic system. U.S. assistance programs will promote civil society's role in advocating for a political culture of checks and balances, policy development and approval through political processes, and constructive dialogue rather than street protests and violence. In addition, the conflict in Thailand's southern border provinces poses security and political risks both for Thailand and its neighbors. U.S. assistance will continue to work alongside peacebuilding partners in the southernmost provinces who are at the forefront of an emerging, networked civil society. Building upon successful past efforts, these activities will establish trust and gain support of stakeholders in Thailand's southernmost provinces to promote better governance and peace through direct citizen action.

The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability: Thailand is the United States' oldest ally in Asia and its military plays a critical role in addressing common security challenges throughout the region. As conditions allow, U.S. engagement with the Thai military will promote democratic values and help to ensure that it is able to respond to destabilizing events, such as natural disasters or border conflicts. The United States and Thailand cooperate, where permissible, via multilateral exercises and military assistance on key regional and global challenges including humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, maritime security, peacekeeping operations, and other shared concerns. In addition, U.S. assistance builds a more effective and transparent criminal justice system to strengthen the rule of law, enhance political stability, and increase prosperity. The United States and Thailand have a long-standing law enforcement partnership through which all major federal U.S. law enforcement agencies operate regionally. The United States and Thailand continue law enforcement cooperation to combat illicit narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, organized crime, border security, illicit arms proliferation, and other transnational threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	10,420
The United States and Thailand continue and expand security and law enforcement cooperation to contribute to regional and global stability	5,420
International Military Education and Training	2,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670
The United States strategically partners with Thailand to leverage its significant technical and	1,352

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
financial resources to encourage and enable it to take a greater leadership role to address global and regional challenges of mutual concern, including in the areas of public health, the environment, and human rights		
Development Assistance		1,352
1.5 Transnational Crime		410
2.4 Civil Society		942
Increase Thai support for U.S. core democratic values through a strengthened criminal justice system, military and security forces that respect human rights, rule of law, and democratic oversight, and civil society that engages with the Thai government to ensure participatory governance		3,648
Development Assistance		3,648
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		825
2.2 Good Governance		1,880
2.4 Civil Society		943

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite Timor-Leste's mineral wealth and a degree of domestic stability following successful elections in 2012, the young nation still faces extreme development challenges, including the world's highest rate of malnutrition-related stunting and one of Asia's highest illiteracy rates. The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to assist Timor-Leste's transition to a more resilient nation by strengthening weak institutions and tackling endemic poverty. Building the human and institutional capacity of Timor-Leste will ensure peace and security; foster democratic, accountable, and transparent governance; strengthen health systems; and establish the conditions for inclusive economic growth. Assistance will also support the Government of Timor-Leste's (GOTL) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) accession goals. A more stable, prosperous, integrated Timor-Leste is more likely to continue playing a positive global leadership role that furthers shared democratic, security, and development goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,843	*	16,200	6,357
Development Assistance	6,500	*	12,700	6,200
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	383	*	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	*	800	140

Development Assistance (DA)

For the foreseeable future, achieving broad-based economic growth will remain the most pressing development issue in Timor-Leste. In order to improve and sustain the conditions necessary for such growth, U.S. assistance will support the GOTL in 1) holding fair, free, and peaceful elections in 2017; 2) implementing the reforms required for improving delivery of public services and achieving regional integration goals; and 3) diversifying the economy beyond oil and gas revenues.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the administration of the 2017 national election and increase citizen engagement in elections and political processes, particularly for women and youth.
- In furtherance of the GOTL's decentralization objectives, activities will directly support local councils and sub-national entities in executing their oversight and governance responsibilities and strengthening of local justice sector institutions.
- Assist the GOTL in meeting its ASEAN membership objective by providing technical assistance in revising legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks, as well as working with civil society entities to ensure their engagement in the ASEAN accession process.
- As a vulnerable small island developing state, Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support sustainable and resilient livelihoods by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve soil and water management by farmers.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

In coming years, the Timorese Defense Force (F-FDTL) force structure is expected to grow by more than 25 percent. FMF will fund training for the new naval, air, and special operations elements, in addition to ongoing Professional Military Education (PME) requirements. Increased English language skills will enable the F-FDTL to better interact with ASEAN members' armed forces and participate in international peacekeeping missions.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners

Key Intervention:

- FMF will fund one Defense Language Institute English language instructor to teach the F-FDTL in Timor-Leste for 12 months. Funding will also facilitate the training of Timorese F-FDTL English language instructors in the United States.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Timor-Leste's health system struggles to provide vital maternal and child health services, family planning, immunization coverage, and emergency care in the more remote and mountainous areas where the majority of the population lives. Maternal and child mortality rates are declining but still high. Almost 60 percent of children less than five years of age are stunted and almost half are underweight. U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health (MOH) to increase its management, operational, and technical capacity in order to improve the health status of vulnerable women and children. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goal of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the MOH's ability to deliver quality family planning and sexual and reproductive health services through training, follow up after training (FUAT), and mentoring of health workers.
- Assistance will support the MOH to improve maternal and newborn health outcomes through training, FUAT, and mentoring of health workers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The professional development of junior and mid-level military officers is crucial to the transition of the F-FDTL from an ex-guerrilla force into a modern professional military under civilian control capable of training and operating effectively with international partners. As the younger generation of F-FDTL officers continues to advance in rank and the English language capability of the F-FDTL improves, greater numbers of officers will become eligible for PME courses. Basic officer courses will promote the appropriate role of military officers in a civilian-led democracy in addition to providing essential leadership and technical training. Mid-level officer training, such as staff courses, will enable the F-FDTL to develop more robust institutional systems to help manage and synchronize a growing military structure. IMET funding is also intended to continue the development of the F-FDTL's English language program through instructor training.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will fund professional military education programs that will cultivate the next generation of leaders, provide them with critical skills, and establish links with U.S. counterparts, focusing on junior and mid-level career officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The criminal justice sector continues to suffer from inexperience and a lack of qualified judges, prosecutors, and public defenders, resulting in long backlogs of cases and problems with access to justice. In addition, significant gaps in criminal statutes inhibit effective law enforcement and poorly-drafted laws fail to enumerate the elements of offense or define essential terms. These problems were exacerbated in 2014 when the GOTL dismissed several key judicial sector foreign advisors. U.S. assistance will bolster public trust in democracy, mitigate the potential for conflict, and contribute to Timor-Leste's continued membership in the community of stable democracies.

Timor-Leste has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the development of justice sector institutions in Timor-Leste through provision of advice on the development of appropriate laws and regulations and targeted training and institutional development support for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.
- Programs will also support the development of the GOTL's ability to combat a growing narcotics problem through targeted support to government agencies with counternarcotic responsibilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. mission in Timor-Leste conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID/Timor-Leste conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of its cooperative and agribusiness project in FY 2013. The evaluation showed that households with higher disposable incomes are moving beyond subsistence farming and are able to purchase rice or maize to supplement the homegrown food supply. The evaluation recommended that donors support small scale farmers who do not have investment capital to include organic-based soil management in future programming, and strengthen project monitoring and evaluation systems, including ensuring proper collection of baseline data.
- In September 2014, USAID/Timor-Leste funded an independent evaluation of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Anti-Corruption project. The evaluation showed that the project was particularly effective in building the capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission (CAC) to detect and investigate corruption, but that the CAC will continue to need support in order to fully achieve its mandate. The evaluation also noted civic education as an important element in building a citizenry that holds public officials accountable.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides informal, internal assessments of FMF and IMET programs several times per year to the U.S. Pacific Command. Additionally, the ODC seeks feedback from the F-FDTL regularly to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of training provided through the various programs. During the 2014 Bilateral Defense Dialogue, the GOTL confirmed that ODC assistance is meeting key needs and serving to advance common goals in developing increasingly responsible and professional security forces in Timor-Leste.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Timor-Leste's monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID/Timor-Leste used findings and recommendations from the mid-term performance evaluation of the cooperative and agribusiness project to inform decisions about the new economic growth project. Specifically, the new project will adopt sustainable farm-level production practices, including organic soil management, and incorporate stronger performance monitoring systems.
- The final evaluation for the MCC project will inform future support to accountability institutions, within both government and civil society.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Human and Institutional Capacity for Development Grows to Improve the Lives of Timor-Leste's Citizens: U.S. assistance will support the GOTL transition from post-conflict to long-term economic and political development by accelerating economic growth, increasing the GOTL's ability to deliver responsive services at the national and sub-national levels, and achieving greater regional integration through membership in multilateral bodies, such as ASEAN. U.S. assistance will also ensure sustainability of these investments by supporting a peaceful transition of power following the 2017 elections and address challenges in Timor-Leste's health system in the areas of child and maternal health and family planning and reproductive health.

Security Forces in Timor-Leste are Increasingly Professional and Responsible, Enjoying the Confidence of the Local Population and Capable of Engaging with International Partners: U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of the National Police and F-FDTL as well as the security sector's ongoing development, including its respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of military forces.

Timor-Leste has More Accountable and Representative Democratic Governance with Improved Rule of Law and Access to Justice: U.S. assistance will help improve access to justice for victims of crime, with a significant focus on gender-based violence and strengthening the rule of law. Assistance will engage the government and citizens of Timor-Leste to increase the accountability and representative capacity of government institutions and strengthen anti-corruption bodies and their underlying legal and regulatory frameworks.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	16,200
Security forces in Timor-Leste are increasingly professional and responsible, enjoying the confidence of the local population and capable of engaging with international partners	700
Foreign Military Financing	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
International Military Education and Training	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Timor-Leste has more accountable and representative democratic governance with improved rule of law and access to justice	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		700
Human and institutional capacity for development grows to improve the lives of Timor-Leste's citizens		14,700
Development Assistance		12,700
2.2 Good Governance		2,110
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		5,090
4.8 Environment		3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		2,000
3.1 Health		2,000

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tonga contributed a substantial number of soldiers and police officers to stability operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Solomon Islands and has indicated a desire to continue supporting overseas contingency and peacekeeping deployments in the future. Tonga maintains U.S. security ties through a 2009 bilateral maritime law enforcement (“shiprider”) agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard and a 2014 State Partnership Program (SPP) agreement with the Nevada National Guard. The SPP program provides a training vehicle for development of domestic law enforcement and disaster response capabilities, along with continuing development of core military skills for future deployments. Foreign assistance programs will complement SPP unit training to maintain His Majesty’s Armed Forces (HMAF) viability as a strong and capable military partner and participant in international peacekeeping operations. HMAF also remain an important political institution in Tonga as the country transitions to a democratic governance system.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	250	*	250	-
International Military Education and Training	250	*	250	-

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will increase the professionalism of Tonga’s armed forces and build national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement: Programs will develop the skill sets necessary for successful peacekeeping and maritime security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer and junior officer corps. IMET-funded programs will deepen U.S.-Tonga relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations. Further, programs will familiarize HMAF leaders with the U.S. military’s method of operating within democratic society, thereby reducing risks that threaten Tonga’s ongoing democratic transition.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	250
The U.S. strengthens ties with Pacific Island countries to promote security and stability through diplomatic and security assistance and engagement	250
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a lower middle income country, Vietnam is facing a number of development obstacles on its pathway to becoming a modernized and industrialized country. Significant challenges to achieving long term and sustainable growth include poor governance, limited accountability, insufficient respect for the rule of law and human rights, inadequate inclusiveness of vulnerable groups, susceptibility to climate change and natural disasters, and transnational threats of pandemic disease and HIV/AIDS. However, as Vietnam develops and its regional engagement evolves, the United States has a unique opportunity to support its transformation to a more responsible and inclusive partner. U.S. assistance will support governance reforms that broaden economic participation and make growth more sustainable, including those opportunities presented by the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), facilitate engagement by the private sector and civil society, promote respect for human rights, and expand accountability and transparency. U.S. assistance will address climate change challenges, combat HIV/AIDS, and make significant investments in higher education and health to improve livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (PWDs). U.S. assistance will also advance the Administration's goal of promoting regional stability and security by strengthening bilateral military cooperation on maritime security, maritime law enforcement, border security, and counter-terrorism; addressing unexploded ordnance; and building capacity in the justice sector, law enforcement, counternarcotics, and nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	105,641	*	125,812	20,171
Development Assistance	21,395	*	34,750	13,355
Economic Support Fund	22,000	*	15,000	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	11,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	*	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	*	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	4,450	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	*	5,070	1,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	105,641	*	125,812	20,171
Maritime Security	10,000	*	14,900	4,900
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	10,900	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,000	4,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Development Assistance	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Other	93,141	*	110,912	17,771
Development Assistance	18,895	*	34,750	15,855
Economic Support Fund	22,000	*	15,000	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,000	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	*	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	*	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	*	5,070	1,000

Development Assistance (DA)

Vietnam has consolidated the economic gains achieved over the last decades to reach lower middle income country status. Despite Vietnam's economic success, its level of development remains low. Constraints include a lack of transparency in the public sector, ineffective accountability, limited inclusion of vulnerable populations, and limited public participation in the legislative process. U.S. assistance will advance priority policy reforms in trade and investment, rule of law, government accountability, and promote public-private partnerships to help Vietnam achieve sustainable, inclusive, and broad-based economic growth. An estimated 15 percent of Vietnamese (about 14 million) are identified as having a disability. Vietnam has made significant progress on inclusivity, but encouraging more economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially PWDs, will help bridge Vietnam's growth gap. A recent study published in September 2014 noted that Vietnam is second only to China in terms of population susceptible to the risk of increased flooding as a result of climate change. As Vietnam develops, its greenhouse gas emissions are increasing dramatically as evidenced by a four-fold increase in energy consumption in the last decade. U.S. assistance will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to long-term climate change in Vietnam.

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the Government of Vietnam's (GVN) efforts to participate in and implement the TPP agreement with the United States and 10 other countries.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Vietnam's National Assembly, key governmental and judicial institutions, and other actors to improve their policy-making ability and accountability, oversight, performance management, as well as consultations with civil society.
- U.S. assistance will support work force development through private sector-university partnerships to improve learning outcomes, develop student skills aligned with market needs, create the framework and human resource base for innovation and public governance, and strengthen policies to foster innovation linkages.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- Programs will empower women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups and facilitate

innovative partnerships with the business community.

- Activities will support individuals and social organizations working in specific sectors such as climate change; health; labor; land rights; women's entrepreneurship and empowerment; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues; and disability rights.
- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of service and effectiveness of the service delivery system to enable PWDs to access specialized services that address individual needs and enhance advocacy and organizational development of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations that protect the rights of PWDs.

Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Vietnam to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Activities will increase resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in deltas and urban areas through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance is critical in addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport. This project supports the resolution of war legacy issues to facilitate the continuing development of improved relations with Vietnam's government and people.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support excavation, hauling and stockpiling of soil and sediment, In-pile Thermal Desorption (IPTD) structure expansion, thermal treatment installation and treatment operation, and related utility costs.
- U.S. assistance will provide overall construction management and oversight of the remediation activities at the Danang Airport, including sampling; and capacity building for the Vietnamese government to assess and evaluate approaches for dioxin remediation, and to gain skills and knowledge related to large-scale environmental remediation project planning and implementation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will build maritime security capacity and promote the professionalization of the Vietnamese armed forces. Programs will deepen U.S.-Vietnam cooperation to advance regional security and enable Vietnamese security forces to monitor the maritime domain, defend the freedom of navigation, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase maritime domain awareness and maritime security against traditional

and non-traditional security threats by providing fast patrol boat vessels and maintenance and training packages to the Vietnamese Coast Guard.

- Programs will improve English language training in the military.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Vietnam will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses familiarize defense establishment personnel with U.S. military training, and doctrine that promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide broad-based professional military education to strengthen the next generation of Vietnamese military leaders' respect for the rule of law and human rights.
- U.S. assistance will provide English language training to Vietnamese military officers to enable them to attend U.S. professional military education courses and participate in trainings and events to enhance cooperation with the U.S. military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will build the capacity of the Vietnam Coast Guard and other maritime agencies to more effectively carry out law enforcement operations in Vietnam's maritime territory through improved maritime domain awareness and presence on the water. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of GVN law enforcement, facilitate cooperation between U.S. and GVN law enforcement agencies, strengthen relationships with the judicial sector, and advance legal and criminal procedures based on the rule of law.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve governance and facilitate on-going efforts to strengthen the rule of law, fight corruption, and curb abuses within the security services. U.S. assistance will provide subject-matter experts to help build legislative capacity on critical legal reforms that the GVN has committed to undertake and support institutions such as the Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Procuracy, the National Assembly, and others as they implement these reforms.
- Activities will continue critical reforms that improve coordination between justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations and enhance accountability within law enforcement.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and technical assistance to Vietnam's law enforcement organizations, including the Vietnamese Coast Guard to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) assistance will contribute to Vietnam's public health and environment, while fostering economic development in areas affected by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and building military-to-military ties. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will help Vietnam establish the authority and ability to review the small, but significant, fraction of overall trade that contributes to WMD and related weapons proliferation.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership

Key Intervention:

- CWD will support nongovernmental partners to conduct technical ERW survey and clearance activities, train Vietnam's explosive ordnance disposal teams, and provide emergency medical care to ERW victims when accidents occur.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces

Key Intervention:

- EXBS will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms, support the development of an interagency body to aid in proper screening of licensing requests, and improve enforcement officials' ability to identify and interdict illicit transfers of WMD-related goods and technologies across national borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- A mid-term performance evaluation of the Higher Engineering Education Alliance Program (HEEAP), which was completed in June 2013, revealed that transferring knowledge and skills for

application of active learning techniques in engineering higher education have improved the soft skills of graduates, thereby enabling them to become work-ready, qualified engineers for Vietnam's rapidly changing economy. Further, the program leveraged significant resource contributions from the private sector to address human resource constraints.

- USAID conducted two disability project assessments in June 2013 and August 2014, which confirmed vast needs of PWDs in all sectors: health, education, social, and employment. An important finding is that despite considerable improvement in laws and policies to support PWDs, equitable access to services and economic opportunities remains a challenge. Greater support to strengthen capacity of disabled people organizations is needed to ensure effective enforcement of laws and policies at the local level.
- An umbrella Monitoring and Evaluation Services contract has been awarded to develop and execute the Performance and Monitoring Plan for the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) over the next five years and to ensure rigorous and independent evaluations of USAID programs. Three evaluations are planned in FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The HEEAP evaluation was instrumental in informing the programmatic choices for the remaining 12 months of the program and its follow-on program. As a result, more in-country training activities were conducted that resulted in cost savings and increases in the number of participants. The evaluation also recommended that higher education programs make better use of in-country training resources in future work plans. A more dynamic mentoring program has been developed to enhance the application of the acquired knowledge and skills. The new program will encourage education leaders to develop a strategy to address systemic policy issues that currently impede application of active learning in Vietnam and seek to promote the interaction between target institutions and the private sector to leverage impacts.
- Findings of the disability assessments were used to inform programmatic choices for the final year of the program, including the implementation of case-management within the host-government framework, which is backed-up by the GVN's National Framework for social work development. The program has engaged a local counterpart to bring in other important stakeholders to accelerate direct assistance activities, and more special needs teachers for primary and secondary schools to provide disability assistance. The evaluation provided important recommendations in the design of new disability programs, which are underway, including prioritized services for more severe disability groups in disadvantaged provinces and upgrading existing physical, occupational, and speech therapies for PWDs; improving health, independence, and inclusion of PWDs in economic and social life; as well as advancing disability advocacy, and policy coordination.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Governance Enhanced to Facilitate Broader-based, Sustainable Growth: Focusing on the governance constraints to growth, U.S. assistance will build Vietnam's capacity to improve policy making processes and accountability mechanisms through targeted information for decision making, greater citizen participation, and increased transparency. It will also strengthen private sector innovation to secure long term economic growth for Vietnam while providing greater opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its higher education system to strengthen the skilled labor force in areas related to other U.S. interventions. Partnerships with the private sector, educational establishments, and NGOs will improve the environment for trade and investment, economic inclusion, and innovation.

Expanded Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations: Vulnerable groups throughout Vietnam, particularly PWDs, continue to struggle to be included in mainstream society and gain access to adequate social services. Efforts at both national and provincial levels will focus on improving access to quality services and strengthening awareness and advocacy for PWDs. U.S. assistance will promote greater participation of vulnerable populations with limited access to economic opportunities and those affected by stigma and discrimination, such as LGBT.

Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation: Strengthening Vietnam's capacity to provide for human health and well-being is an integral part of U.S. efforts to support Vietnam's future as a responsible, more inclusive partner. U.S. assistance will accelerate Vietnam's transition to climate resilient, lower emission sustainable development in collaboration with other regional GCCIs.

Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership:

Public perceptions about war legacies limit U.S. credibility in Vietnam to advocate and conduct programs that advance development. U.S. assistance is critical to addressing war legacies in Vietnam, including dioxin contamination. Working in coordination with the Vietnamese government, U.S. assistance will continue the dioxin cleanup at the Danang Airport. ERW contaminate an estimated twenty percent of Vietnam's territory, endanger the safety of a large portion of the population, and hinder economic growth. The United States and Vietnam signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2013 to better coordinate U.S. humanitarian demining resources to better align with the objectives of Vietnam's 2010-2025 National Mine Action Plan. U.S. assistance will remove and destroy dangerous ERW, support education activities that raise mine risk awareness, and provide medical assistance directly to ERW victims. These activities will reduce the risk of accidents and assist victims when accidents do occur.

Increase Vietnam's Capacity to Contribute to Regional and Global Security by Promoting Deeper Cooperation in Maritime Security, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, Peacekeeping Operations, Non-proliferation and Border Security, and Professional Development of Defense and Security Forces: Vietnam's long coastline and strategic location make maritime security and law enforcement capacity a high priority. U.S. assistance will support regional interoperability and information sharing on maritime security and support Vietnamese initiatives to build its maritime security capabilities and address regional security issues of mutual concern. U.S.-Vietnam cooperation in criminal justice and law enforcement continues to develop and shows great growth potential particularly in assisting Vietnam's efforts to increase maritime law enforcement capacity. Vietnam is a potential transit/transshipment route for WMD and related items with busy, relatively unregulated ports, which are weak links in the international export control chain. U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam's export control and enforcement mechanisms.

Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response: Although Vietnam's economy recently achieved lower-middle-income status, income inequality is an issue and the health care system remains significantly underdeveloped. The GVN does not allocate sufficient resources to fully fund the national HIV/AIDS response. The United States is Vietnam's leading partner in HIV/AIDS collaboration. Through PEPFAR, the United States has committed technical assistance resources to develop responsible health financing mechanisms to assist the GVN to increase domestic resources for HIV. U.S. assistance supports a significant portion of the national response and continues to be a cornerstone of the U.S. Mission's effort to strengthen diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Vietnam Proactively Seeks U.S. Cooperation and Support to Achieve its Internal and External Security Objectives in a Manner Consistent with International Norms and Standards; Seeks to Cooperate with The United States in Regional Fora to Assist in The Peaceful Resolution of Security Threats; and Seeks to Increase its Cooperation with United States Law Enforcement Entities at the Operational Level:

Vietnam is committed to modernizing and professionalizing its military, security, and law enforcement forces. U.S. assistance will focus on law enforcement capabilities and justice sector reforms to support the rule of law and human rights. The GVN plans to reform a number of institutional and functional laws including the Law on the Organization of the Supreme People's Court as well as the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, strengthen the National Assembly's law drafting capabilities, and comply with international human rights and anti-corruption standards. Senior Vietnamese officials continue to advocate for rule of law-based institutions but lack the human and financial resources to tackle necessary reforms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	125,812
Governance enhanced to facilitate broader-based, sustainable growth	20,000
Development Assistance	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,500
3.2 Education	1,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000
Vietnam proactively seeks U.S. cooperation and support to achieve its internal and external security objectives in a manner consistent with international norms and standards; seeks to cooperate with the United States in regional fora to assist in the peaceful resolution of security threats; and seeks to increase its cooperation with United States law enforcement entities at the operational level	165
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	165
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165
Increase Vietnam's capacity to contribute to regional and global security by promoting deeper cooperation in maritime security, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations, non-proliferation and border security, and professional development of defense and security forces	18,255
Foreign Military Financing	11,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,900
International Military Education and Training	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,285
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570
Legacies Addressed to Advance the U.S.-Vietnam Partnership	19,500
Economic Support Fund	15,000
4.8 Environment	15,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		4,500
Strengthened Host Country Ownership of a Sustainable HIV/AIDS Response		53,142
Global Health Programs - State		53,142
3.1 Health		53,142
Increased Adoption of Approaches to Achieve Climate-Smart Development and Disaster Mitigation		10,000
Development Assistance		10,000
4.8 Environment		10,000
Expand Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations		4,750
Development Assistance		4,750
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		4,750

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) regional programs support the Asia-Pacific's role as a major engine of global economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States and promoting adherence to international rules and norms in the region. These programs fulfill the President's commitment to deepen the United States' relationship with the region by strengthening the region's political, economic, and security architecture and funding high-priority regional initiatives that address key development challenges. U.S. assistance will continue to support regional programs that shape the emerging security and economic architecture, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), and the Pacific Islands regional fora.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	47,863	*	34,597	-13,266
Economic Support Fund	25,148	*	24,387	-761
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,990	*	4,790	-4,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	*	4,420	-9,305

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	47,863	*	34,597	-13,266
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	440	*	775	335
Economic Support Fund	440	*	775	335
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	6,346	*	6,804	458
Economic Support Fund	6,346	*	6,804	458
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	7,840	*	8,667	827
Economic Support Fund	7,840	*	8,667	827
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	9,421	*	6,696	-2,725
Economic Support Fund	9,421	*	6,696	-2,725
Maritime Security	-	*	1,645	1,645
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,145	1,145
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	3,000	*	-	-3,000

water, and energy security nexus; sustaining economic growth and protecting natural capital; women's economic empowerment; shared management of water resources; impacts of regional infrastructure development; and workforce development.

- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives such as the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership and the U.S.-ASEAN Expanded Economic Engagement Initiative.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

A Pacific Island Regional FMF fund will facilitate engagement, as needed and on a competitive basis, to promote English language capabilities and military professionalization, particularly among emerging non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps, and support these countries' participation in peacekeeping missions, as appropriate.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will promote Pacific Island Countries' English language capabilities and military professionalization and support participation in peacekeeping missions, as appropriate.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Throughout the EAP region, porous borders, long cultural traditions of smuggling, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, and under-funded criminal justice sector institutions create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminals flourish. INCLE funds will continue to support activities to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to better address national and transnational crimes. Program activities strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, maritime law enforcement, counternarcotics, information sharing, transnational crime, and rule of law.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

Key Interventions:

- Programs will focus on bolstering police skills and strengthening cooperation between law enforcement authorities in the region to address cross-border crimes and strengthen regional security and stability.
- Programs will enhance the national and transnational efforts of law enforcement officials in the region to combat narcotics production and trafficking. Activities support host country efforts to implement drug control policies, legislation, and demand reduction efforts.
- Programs will support efforts to improve regional cooperation, interoperability, and operational skills for detecting and interdicting illicit maritime activities to enhance maritime law enforcement.
- Programs will enhance the capacity of criminal justice sector actors and institutions to deliver equitable justice system services and to effectively prosecute national and transnational crime.
- U.S. assistance will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance addresses a range of important regional security issues in the EAP region, including threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks, strategic trade control weaknesses, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) dating back to World War II.

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally

Key Interventions:

- ATA will continue to focus on the Tri-Border countries (Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as on other countries that are members of ASEAN, to build U.S. partners' counterterrorism capacities.
- EXBS will improve licensing systems, build capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers, implement targeting and risk management systems, and educate industry groups on strategic trade control compliance requirements.
- U.S. assistance will build partner capacity to develop and maintain strategic trade control systems for sensitive goods and technologies, specifically in the context of the strategic trade control activities in partnership with ASEAN, ARF, the World Customs Organization's Asia Pacific Group, and APEC.
- Conventional Weapons Destruction will fund survey and clearance operations and improve indigenous UXO clearance and program management capacities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. agencies managing foreign assistance programs in the EAP region monitor progress through regular reporting and site visits. The Department of Defense monitors all IMET recipients upon completion of training in U.S. schools by tracking their progress through the military ranks. USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) implements the majority of the Department of State's regional programs, including most ASEAN and APEC activities. USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (ACTI) project in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, USAID completed an evaluation of the ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration program and completed a separate mid-term evaluation of the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility. The Department of State and USAID used findings from these evaluations to update and modify their development strategy for ASEAN and APEC, including by incorporating those findings into the design of the follow-on projects and continuing a demand-driven approach to programming and increasing communication with Washington and the U.S. government interagency.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. allies and partners adopt key civilian, military, and law enforcement tools and capabilities, and demonstrate political will to manage regional stability and address shared security challenges in Asia and globally: The United States seeks a region in which countries have strong military and law enforcement capabilities that are aligned with U.S. interests and are able to defend from external threats, tackle territorial disputes peacefully, and deter provocation from a diverse array of state and non-state actors. Strengthened military capabilities support broader U.S. efforts to deepen military-to-military ties with key partner countries. Wider threats of terrorism, transnational crime, and nuclear, chemical, and biological

proliferation are all issues that transcend borders and the power of individual nations, and thus require an effective local, national, and multinational response. To address these transnational challenges, U.S. assistance will support a vision in which countries in the Asia-Pacific adopt internationally-recognized legal and policy frameworks aligned with the United States and have the capacity to deter and mitigate these pressing threats.

ASEAN and other regional multilateral fora have strong, self-sustaining secretariats and national leadership with the expertise and capacity to pursue common goals of security, prosperity and sustainable development: Multilateral institutions have a natural role in dealing with challenges that cut across borders. The United States will actively engage regional political and economic institutions and fora to help shape these bodies into effective organizations. Member countries increasingly use multilateral institutions to advance tangible initiatives and programs which develop solutions to shared concerns, enhance interoperability, and build regional confidence. As a centralized body, multilateral institutions such as ASEAN and LMI can promote a sense of regional unity while encouraging standardization in order to reduce both formal and informal barriers to trade and free movement of both goods and human capital across borders. This both increases economic opportunity in the region and improves the attractiveness of investment to U.S. businesses. Regional integration also heightens member states' ability to resist negative foreign influence, and choose partners based on their merits in a free-market environment. These engagements advance U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific and lend credibility to the strategic rebalance to the region.

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The USAID Asia Regional Program implements foreign assistance programs and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South and Central Asia (SCA). In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the Asia rebalance, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing U.S. government policy and program objectives across the region. Asia Regional programs will address U.S. government priorities, including trans-boundary challenges, regional trade and investment, economic integration, education, global climate change, and wildlife trafficking. U.S. assistance programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity to assist with specific program and technical expertise, as needed, in the field and deliver support to countries in transition to democracy, such as Burma. Asia Regional will also implement the President's Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,930	*	11,319	-611
Development Assistance	7,180	*	8,069	889
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	*	3,250	-1,500

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support inclusive economic growth, improved food security and natural resource management, and sustainable health and education outcomes in Asia. Programs will also promote the development of more resilient democracies that are increasingly inclusive and representative, ensuring adequate space for civil society. Activities will leverage partnerships with other donors, the private sector, and other stakeholders wherever possible in order to amplify Asia Regional's development impact.

Significantly increased levels of inclusive economic growth are evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific region, with the benefits of growth, including improved food security, shared more equitably

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic policy in Asian countries to improve USAID programming in the region.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will conduct analyses and provide technical support to agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- USAID will partner with international agriculture research centers and universities on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Other	20,816	*	10,010	-10,806
Economic Support Fund	1,101	*	1,445	344
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,990	*	3,645	-2,345
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	*	4,420	-9,305

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance and engagement with host governments through multilateral institutions and fora enables the United States to shape the region's security and economic architecture, prevent conflict by providing mechanisms to address regional issues, increase trade and investment, and promote adherence to international rules and norms. U.S. assistance advances democratic practices and strengthens the rule of law by providing training on international human rights standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations.

Regional multilateral institutions have comprehensive agendas relevant to U.S. national interests and take concrete actions to bolster regional integration and connectivity and address transnational challenges

Key Interventions:

- Within ASEAN, programs will strengthen the executive functioning of the ASEAN Secretariat in areas of public outreach and project management, and will work with nascent judicial and legislative networks to foster increased cooperation and contributions to ASEAN integration.
- ASEAN and APEC programs will support the development and implementation of anticorruption and transparency measures as well as sound regulatory reforms to create a regulatory framework conducive to increased trade and investment.
- Cooperative programs under LMI will support infrastructure, information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong platform to fast-track projects that advance ASEAN connectivity goals and support integration through the ASEAN Economic Community.
- U.S. assistance will support ARF in a series of cross-border projects that will tangibly advance U.S. security interests in the region, particularly in preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, and disaster preparedness.
- U.S. assistance will support a regular meeting for civil maritime law enforcement agencies to coordinate and exchange best practices in conjunction with the ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security. This will open a new line of communication for agencies that operate in close proximity, including in areas of overlapping maritime claims.
- Programs will implement stronger security and management practices within ARF to minimize cybersecurity risks.
- Funding will support the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region through exposure to international transparency standards via training and capacity building.
- LMI capacity building programs, including Connecting the Mekong Through Education and Training, Public-Private Infrastructure Best Practices Exchange series, and Third Country Training Programs co-coordinated with Singapore, will provide expertise in health, trade facilitation and investment, urban planning, and other fields.
- U.S. assistance will support LMI Members efforts to address cross-sectoral issues, such as the food,

management, and foster food security in Asia.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have enhanced good governance and respect for human rights by improving mechanisms for participation, especially by women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia undergoing democratic transitions, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide technical leadership and expertise on the role of youth, women, and the changing relationships between government and the governed.
- U.S. assistance will provide analytic support to link democracy and good governance principles to social sector development to improve development outcomes.

South and Central Asian governments are increasingly inclusive, representative and accountable, manage transparently, ensure the space for civil society and the discussion and emergence of solutions to national and regional challenges.

Key Intervention:

- Asia Regional will continue to engage and provide technical support in key areas, including: countering violent extremism; non-permissive environments; democracy, rights, and governance integration; and other cross-sectoral support.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy on-line analytical tools to implement effective programs in basic education. One tool that will be used to inform education policy and programs is the new Early Grade Reading Barometer.
- Program support will improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development through enhanced partnerships with the private sector.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy analytical tools to implement effective programs in basic education.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will work with governments in South and Central Asia to implement agricultural development programs that support core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.

Increased resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide information and tools on the changing hydrology in high mountain regions in Asia due to glacial retreat to support improved decision-making.
- In alignment with the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, programs will build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat illegal tiger and snow leopard trafficking, strengthening their ability to work with wildlife officials in 13 Asian countries.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia. While economies in the region are growing, the effects of this growth are not reaching the poorest of the poor, who can slip back into the grips of extreme poverty when faced with out-of-pocket expenditures for health services. Governments are grappling with how to deliver on their pledges to provide Universal Health Coverage and to regulate the burgeoning private health sector. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of country strategies and programs that advance gender equality, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning across EAP and SCA.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will support integrated approaches that address health policies and implementation approaches that affect maternal and newborn mortality.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality family planning services and information including voluntary family planning counseling that serves clients from diverse groups, such as the rural and urban poor.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, Asia Regional conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region:

- An assessment was completed of Asia Regional's support for research activities on the science and implications of glacier retreat in Asia's high mountain regions.
- The Asia and Middle East economic growth activity supported assessments that informed project designs in Sri Lanka and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Asia Regional conducts and reviews evaluations that guide program decisions, including decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The findings from completed gender analyses informed strategies, activities and indicators that measure the extent to which Asia Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Asia.
- The glacier retreat assessment helped Asia Regional assist USAID Missions in planning and

programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountain regions of Asia.

Based on the lessons learned through assessment and evaluation throughout the region, Asia Regional will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs in Asia. Asia Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Significantly increased levels of inclusive economic growth are evident throughout the East Asia and Pacific region, with the benefits of growth, including improved food security, shared more equitably: In recent decades, major reductions in poverty levels have been achieved in every region in the world. Nevertheless, significant parts of Asia continue to experience inequality and high levels of unemployment and underemployment. Asia also faces a growing crisis in agriculture and food security. The challenge lies in improving agricultural productivity of key food staples, alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities, and providing access to diverse and quality foods. U.S. assistance will incorporate technology and innovative partnerships to focus on inclusive economic growth and private sector development.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region have enhanced good governance and respect for human rights by improving mechanisms for participation, especially by women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations: A complex range of democracy and governance issues present themselves in the varied political systems in the region, which includes established democracies as well as semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the EAP region are backsliding or in crisis. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region. Support for democracy and good governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming.

South and Central Asian governments are increasingly inclusive, representative and accountable, manage transparently, ensure the space for civil society and the discussion and emergence of solutions to national and regional challenges: In the South and Central Asia region, U.S. assistance supports countries in democratic transition, consolidating democracies and civil society development. U.S. assistance will strengthen civil society, including by encouraging the use of information and communication technologies, to provide a crucial space to encourage open discussion of ideas and build momentum for burgeoning civil actors.

Countries in the East Asia and Pacific region achieve more sustainable health and education outcomes through strengthened country-based systems that can deliver quality treatment and care: Millions of children in the East Asia and Pacific region lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of society. U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale-up of early grade reading and higher education programs. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

Countries in the South and Central Asia Region achieve more broad based and sustainable outcomes in health, education, food security, management of the environment, and economic opportunity: U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale-up of early grade reading and higher

education programs. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

Increased resilience to global climate change through integrated natural resource management and reinforced disaster risk reduction: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources and environmental systems in Asia. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further affected by climate change. Glacier retreat in Asia will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Massive hydropower development on the Mekong River threatens the wellbeing and livelihoods of millions of people. U.S. assistance will advance several strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in the Asia regional program is to support regional economic growth and integration, foster the use of science and technology in development solutions, and promote resiliency among targeted vulnerable populations. USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) focuses on transnational development priorities that cannot be addressed solely through separate bilateral programs and which demand regional solutions and cooperation with regional entities such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), the Mekong River Commission, and other regional bodies. U.S. assistance will address key regional and global challenges including promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth; mitigating wildlife trafficking; combating human trafficking; and supporting the goals of the President's Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), and Feed the Future (FTF) Initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	53,952	*	52,623	-1,329
Development Assistance	39,039	*	32,710	-6,329
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	*	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	53,952	*	52,623	-1,329
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	1,600	*	2,600	1,000
Development Assistance	1,600	*	2,600	1,000
Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI)	4,917	*	5,000	83
Development Assistance	4,917	*	-	-4,917
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	6,250	*	2,000	-4,250
Development Assistance	6,250	*	2,000	-4,250
Other	41,185	*	43,023	1,838
Development Assistance	26,272	*	28,110	1,838
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	*	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA assistance will continue to promote stable and sustainable growth within the Asia-Pacific region by supporting governments and regional institutions to effectively deal with widening income disparities, manage resources, and pursue inclusive growth policies through sound governance and regional integration efforts. DA assistance will also support an ASEAN-driven work plan to address the region's most pressing food security issues. Given that Asian countries are among the top overall emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG) globally, DA will promote the U.S. government's GCC initiative to improve the management of natural capital in order to advance green growth in the region. In addition, DA will be used to help vulnerable populations better address the effects of climate change, which threaten to disrupt lives and economies and could tip people into extreme poverty.

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the connection and integration of the ten national customs windows of the ASEAN member states into a single window system to enable the electronic exchange of data for cargo clearance and to lower the cost of doing business across the region. These interventions will help level the playing field for businesses and boost consumer confidence in the quality of goods they receive by creating common definitions and standards for inputs and final products.
- In support of Feed the Future (FTF), the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, USAID/RDMA will support bilateral Missions' FTF programs and regional integration in South and Southeast Asia by facilitating the research, development, and sharing of policy and technology among selected countries in the region. U.S. assistance will focus on agricultural input policies, such as seed and fertilizer, and on the dissemination of innovative agricultural technologies and knowledge, primarily in the horticulture sector. These areas align well with the FTF programs in other Asian countries, and are also priorities for regional and national institutions.
- Assistance will increase mobilization of public and private financing and investment for low emission technologies, policies and practices. Assistance will also build government and civil society capacity for the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that complement the U.S. Government's global initiative for the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS). This will be accomplished through activities such as developing economic and energy modeling and planning systems, supporting regional training and knowledge platforms, strengthening GHG management systems, promoting responsible trade in timber and other products that drive land conversion and increase emissions, helping conserve and protect priority trans-boundary landscapes, and enhancing regional learning and knowledge-sharing.
- Programs will support science in decision-making processes for development projects in the Lower Mekong countries by providing technical support to governments and civil society organizations (CSOs). Experts will also conduct institutional strengthening activities with CSOs to increase constructive public participation.
- Programs will reduce the threats to the critical fisheries in the region, which are an important source of jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth and food security, by reducing illegal fishing and destruction of coral reef ecosystems.
- Assistance will address the main drivers of the illegal wildlife trade in Asia by bolstering law enforcement capacity, reducing consumer demand and strengthening and sustaining regional platforms.
- Programs will improve the local capacity of civil society organizations and networks in Southeast Asia by continuing to support the Center for Civil Society Non-Profit Management at Khon Kaen University in Thailand. This assistance will capitalize on RDMA's existing and emerging regional and trans-boundary civil society networks, including those addressing environmental sustainability, access to health services, human rights on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues,

trafficking in persons, youth advocacy, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations. USAID also will seek to work with the Regional Civil Society Innovation Centers and other U.S. Government driven initiatives to support and connect civil society across the region as part of the Stand with Civil Society agenda.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide technical assistance to governments and institutions in the region in order to increase their access to finance for climate change adaptation activities.
- Programs will support adaptation planning and decision-making through increased access to key information, data and participatory process.
- Programs will foster the exchange of practices and innovations among countries through regional learning networks.
- Programs will support advancing the human rights of LGBT people by expanding efforts to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations across the region to advocate for interests of LGBT people and promote inclusive socio-economic policies.
- Programs will increase awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior on TIP through public events, documentary films, media campaigns, digital platforms, regional and national digital dissemination, media trainings and workshops, and community training.
- Assistance will support civil society organizations and regional institutions to develop rights-based policy frameworks and seek effective engagement of persons with disabilities to promote sustainable, inclusive economic growth.
- Programs will foster work with ASEAN and regional civil society organizations to raise public awareness and advocate for improved rights and services for people with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), an important U.S.-sponsored forum launched in 2009 aimed at helping the countries of the Mekong sub-region – Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam – work together to tackle development challenges that benefit from a multilateral and transnational approach. LMI is helping to build key relationships that are necessary to promote regional stability and build confidence in tackling challenging trans-boundary issues such as sustainable development and management of the Mekong River.

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide the governments of the Lower Mekong countries with rapidly deployable technical assistance from the U.S. Government's premier scientists and engineers to mitigate potential negative social and environmental consequences from large infrastructure projects.
- Programs will strengthen civil society networks in the Lower Mekong countries to improve their constructive engagement in multi-stakeholder dialogues around development decisions, in order to ensure that the application of social and environmental safeguards is consistent.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Asian countries have reached unprecedented levels of prosperity, but millions of people are still affected by poverty and poor health. The effects of rapid economic growth—which include ports, dams, mining, and planned economic corridors—pose new challenges for public health in Asia. Changing demographics, urbanization rates, and lifestyle also require a different approach to continue the progress in preventing infectious diseases. Overall, Asia has made great progress in combating Tuberculosis (TB),

HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other infectious diseases. However, multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of malaria and TB remain major threats to public health, with the possibility of spreading outside of Asia. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. assistance will promote the U.S. Global Health Program by providing technical expertise for activities being implemented throughout the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), an area that includes the three non-presence countries (China, Thailand, and Laos) as well as the Burma, Cambodia and Vietnam missions. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will help vulnerable populations throughout the GMS, particularly with respect to cross-border and migrant health.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), RDMA will receive \$10.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for scaling up the comprehensive prevention model for multiple-drug resistant Tuberculosis and program management in three focus countries (Laos, Thailand, and southern provinces of China), as well as documentation, evaluation, and the ultimate hand-over of activities to government counterparts.
- U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$3.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2016 request level for RDMA does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2016 operating year budget is set. Activities under PMI will support transition efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions to a more aggressive stance of eliminating drug resistant strains in the Mekong region before they spread globally.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID conducted ongoing monitoring of existing civil society, LGBT rights, and counter-trafficking in persons projects, the findings of which are being incorporated into future project designs. For example, findings from USAID's work on civil society and regional efforts to expand the work of the Center for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management indicated that there is a need and interest from civil society in neighboring countries, such as Cambodia and Laos, for skill-building and professional development. Additionally, the "Being LGBT in Asia" initiative completed eight country studies and established baseline information to be used through a second phase of this initiative, including development assistance activities that improved capacity to engage with country-level institutions to advocate for supportive policy development and increased capacity of LGBT organizations in community empowerment activities.
- USAID conducted three major health-related evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 and FY 2013: Mid-term performance evaluations of the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis (CAP-TB) in the Mekong Region; Control and Prevention of Malaria (CAP-Malaria); and the Behavior Change Communication for Infectious Disease Prevention (CAP-3D). These evaluations were conducted to

assess the projects' performance and progress towards their intended results. Key findings from the evaluations highlighted implications for infectious disease programming that varied by country. One of the most effective approaches highlighted by each of the evaluations was close engagement and collaboration with national governments. The findings from the CAP-TB project indicated successful interventions that yielded positive results in organizational capacity building in each of the three focus countries. Partnerships with national governments were effectively promoting the sustainability of CAP-TB programmatic approaches and interventions, according to the evaluation. Findings from the CAP-Malaria project echoed the same: a direct partnership with Thailand's Bureau of Vector Borne Disease under the Ministry of Public Health has been an important step towards sustainable improvements in the national Malaria program. Apart from these evaluations, in FY 2014, USAID conducted an array monitoring activities, including site visits and partner meetings to assess progress in achieving programmatic objectives for health sector activities.

- The USAID FTF team conducted 11 site visits to determine if project activities were meeting anticipated milestones and to identify and address barriers to project implementation.
- USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment project in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by RDMA informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Findings from the Asian-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility and the Low Emissions Asian Development mid-term performance evaluations will help inform mid-course adjustments for the activities and identify best practices for the planning and design of RDMA's new projects. Specifically, these analyses clarified where there are opportunities to reduce and increase programmatic focus in specific areas to address changing development contexts and maximize the impact of interventions.
- USAID conducted in-depth analysis during the project design of the new vulnerable populations and good governance programs, which provided directions for future programming. This analysis clarified that the inability to exercise rights is rooted in the evolving structures of many Asian societies; low capacity of vulnerable individuals and groups; and social prejudice, all of which undermine full participation in society. While other issues such as deficiencies in formal institutional and legal structures, and lack of capacity of vulnerable groups and individuals to attain rights and equity, remain major issues, it is more realistic for USAID to focus on the inability of selected groups within Asian societies to exercise their rights. These targeted population groups include migrants/displaced people, those vulnerable to human trafficking, those who are unable to enjoy full rights as a result of their sex, gender or sexual orientation/gender identity and expression, and persons with disabilities.
- A mid-term performance evaluation of the FTF activity is scheduled for the second quarter of FY 2015. The evaluation results will influence program choices in the final year of the activity. Ongoing monitoring activities, including site visit findings and quarterly reports, will inform program adjustments through FY 2016 using program resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased: Under this objective, RDMA supports efforts in three key areas: regional economic growth, improved management of natural capital, and civil society engagement. First, programs will continue support to ASEAN to develop policies, practices, partnerships, skills, and technologies that enable inclusive ASEAN economic integration and sustainable growth practices. Second, programs will work to help curb destructive environmental aspects of market forces from large economies such as China, strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders such as ASEAN, and focus on offering modern innovations as alternatives to traditional

infrastructure development to address sustainability challenges. Third, USAID *Civil Society* will work with governing institutions at the regional, national, and sub-national levels to advance their understanding of the value of public participation in decision-making and to build their capacity to engage civil society.

Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks that Transcend Borders: Under this objective, RDMA supports efforts in three key areas: increased ability to adapt to climate change, enhanced rights of specific vulnerable people, and improved public-private linkages. First, programs will help institutions to plan and implement adaptation projects, particularly with vulnerable populations in second-tier urban centers (the urban poor), and rural and coastal areas (subsistence and small-scale farmers, coastal fishers, and people who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods). Second, programs will support the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities; populations vulnerable to trafficking in persons (TIP); and people with disabilities. Third, programs will provide technical assistance and training, enhance regional collaboration efforts, and promote linkages with public and private sectors.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		52,623
Regional Institutions' Ability to Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Increased		28,510
Development Assistance		23,510
2.4 Civil Society		4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment		2,600
4.5 Agriculture		2,700
4.8 Environment		14,210
Economic Support Fund		5,000
4.8 Environment		5,000
Vulnerable Populations More Able to Address Risks That Transcend Borders		24,113
Development Assistance		9,200
1.5 Transnational Crime		1,200
4.8 Environment		8,000
Global Health Programs - State		5,913
3.1 Health		5,913
Global Health Programs - USAID		9,000
3.1 Health		9,000

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 3



FISCAL YEAR 2016

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Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports the fundamental U.S. vision of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Russia's ongoing violations of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its destabilizing actions in other countries in the region, underscore the serious threats to U.S. national interests in Europe and highlight the work that remains. The majority of assistance funding requested for the region will be targeted to support Ukraine's reform agenda and economic resilience; help Eurasian and Western Balkan countries integrate into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions; and reduce these countries' vulnerabilities to external pressure. Security assistance resources for Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia will address increased, long-term security threats. Assistance throughout the region will continue to promote military modernization and interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces to counter threats in Europe and lessen the burden on U.S. troops.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	526,916	*	953,250	426,334
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	350,000	350,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	275,000	275,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	75,000	75,000
Enduring/Core Programs	526,916	*	603,250	76,334
Economic Support Fund	324,567	*	435,205	110,638
Foreign Military Financing	88,502	*	51,100	-37,402
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	*	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	7,100	-1,900
International Military Education and Training	29,819	*	31,300	1,481
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,798	*	34,900	-8,898
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,215	*	18,130	-1,085

Detailed Overview

Russia's destabilizing acts against Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia directly threaten their historic opportunities for European integration, a key element of the U.S. goal of securing a Europe whole, free, and at peace. U.S. assistance to these countries will be targeted to support democratic, economic, justice-sector, and other reforms that strengthen institutions while advancing implementation of these countries' European Union (EU) Association Agreements. It also will enhance energy security, diversify trade, reduce corruption, build defense capabilities, strengthen border security, and support other measures needed to reduce their vulnerabilities to external pressure. Assistance to other countries in Eurasia will emphasize support for fundamental freedoms, democratization, sustainable economic growth, and security-sector reforms.

In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the reforms needed to advance accession to the EU, implementation of the normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, and the new EU reform initiative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which is intended to revive the EU accession process in BiH and lead to progress on socioeconomic and government-functionality reforms. The U.S. government has been a leading donor in the Balkans in helping to put in place key institutions, laws, and regulations, and in establishing sound fiscal and financial systems. U.S. assistance will continue to support critical rule of law reforms, counter corruption, and support a business-enabling environment, all of which are central to stabilization and integration efforts. All of these efforts will enable partner countries to better resist external pressures in the region.

The United States highly values the commitment of its European Allies and partners to mutual security priorities in the region and around the world. U.S. security assistance in the region will contribute to defense reform, military modernization, understanding of U.S. doctrine and tactics, and interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces – allowing them to conduct overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, and thus reducing the burden on U.S. forces. The United States will continue to make strategic investments in defense reform with its Allies and partners, notably Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and the Baltic states. The United States will continue to partner with Allied governments throughout the region in joint security efforts.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the past twenty years, following the collapse of the post-war communist regime, Albania has developed democratic institutions and the means to support its population's basic needs. However, its progress has been impeded by severe challenges, including weak democratic institutions, particularly the judiciary; pervasive corruption; and poor infrastructure. The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Albania is to continue fostering its growth as a democratic and stable partner that is fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. FY 2016 assistance will focus on promoting the rule of law by strengthening the justice sector, supporting good governance and democratic institutions, and building the capacity of Albania's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Albania will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,562	*	14,120	-2,442
Economic Support Fund	6,079	*	6,000	-79
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	*	2,400	-200
International Military Education and Training	1,063	*	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	*	2,650	-1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,370	*	2,070	-300

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on improving democratic institutions and processes, particularly in the core areas of the judiciary and health sectors, and supporting the devolution of authorities and responsibilities to local government. Programming aims to reduce corruption by developing Albania's civil society, strengthening the rule of law, and addressing ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- USAID will focus on strengthening rule of law and supporting effective, accountable democratic institutions. USAID will support central and local government efforts to provide key government services in a transparent, equitable, and accountable manner as well as continue to work with the Ministry of Justice and courts on transparent and equitable service delivery.
- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section will use its Democracy Commission Small Grants Program to improve government transparency by increasing the capacity of NGOs in government and encourage participation in government decision-making at the local level.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will support the professionalization and modernization of the Albanian Armed Forces, helping to transform it into a deployable, interoperable force so that it can continue to participate in coalition operations and meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments. FMF funding will strengthen defense reforms; assist in implementation of Albania's Strategic Defense Review (including NATO Capability Targets); and equip, prepare, and train Albania's battalion designated for NATO out of area operations, thereby contributing to regional stability and border security.

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will be used for the preparation, training, and commissioning of Albania's junior officers at the New Jersey National Guard Officer Candidate School; to provide mobile training teams for defense reform follow-on efforts and battalion-level interoperability training; and for the purchasing of new unit and individual equipment to support Albania's meeting its NATO obligations.

Albania Continues to Advance Out-of-Area Operations While Supporting Regional Stability and Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 FMF funding will continue to focus on developing Albania as a fully integrated NATO partner and helping the country achieve its declared NATO capability targets. FMF funding will provide assistance to the development of Albania's priority units – the Motorized Infantry Battle Group (battalion plus) and the Special Operations Land Task Group. These two units are to be fully interoperable with U.S./NATO forces and used in out-of-area operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Albanian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professional military education from the junior- and non-commissioned officer (NCO) levels to the mid- and senior officer levels. Albanian officers and NCOs will return from the U.S. to the Albanian Armed Forces where they can implement needed reforms, be the force of generational change, and perpetuate these changes from the operational unit level to the Defense Ministry's higher-level positions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Albanian organized crime and corruption are a threat to stability in the region and have direct links to criminal organizations in the United States. U.S. assistance will support key reforms by empowering police, prosecutors, judges, and other members of the criminal justice sector to more effectively perform their duties.

Albania's Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will help strengthen Albanian law enforcement's capacity to combat transnational crime, focusing on police operational capacities, investigative capacities, domestic violence, and police accountability. Programs will also provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office and Joint Investigative Units to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases involving complex crimes, organized crime, human trafficking, corruption, and terrorism.

Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funding will also be used to provide legislative drafting assistance to the parliament and Ministry of Justice, especially on reforms to improve its criminal justice system; increase the capacity to deal with complex crimes, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism; improve the rights of crime victims; and meet European and international standards. Funds will also help civil society stimulate public demand for the rule of law, raise public awareness against corruption, and prepare law enforcement to anticipate and meet those demands.

Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to provide assistance and training to senior Ministry of Internal Affairs and Albanian State Police executive managers in the formulation of strategic policy, the organizational structure, and performance assessments. It also will be used to build the capacity of mid-level police managers to implement policy and assess operational results based on objective, transparent data. Focus will be on human resource and training management as well as sustaining critical infrastructure.
- Funds also will be used to improve the School of Magistrates' ability to educate and train judges and prosecutors on their ethical duties and prosecutorial and adjudication skills, and to support a transparent legal system that discourages corruption.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Its Adriatic coastline and porous land borders make Albania a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will help Albania complete the remediation of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at its former military impact ranges and depot explosion sites (together called "hot spots"), and destroy its conventional munitions. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help establish an effective strategic trade control system and functioning licensing process and strengthen the ability of Albania's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and promote cross-border cooperation.

Albania Advances Internal Stability and Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.6 million in EXBS funding will continue to support Albania's development of an effective strategic trade control system that meets international requirements and enhance its radiation detection/response capacity as well as the capacity to control its own land, air, and water borders.

- A total of \$1.5 million in CWD funding will be used to clear the last remaining UXO “hot spots” on Albanian territory, destroy a modest amount of additional munitions that will expire annually from the Ministry of Defense’s stocks, and support modest survivor assistance projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID is planning an evaluation of local solution awards to identify lessons learned that can be applied in future project designs.
- The EXBS team in Albania is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and will conduct an upcoming assessment of Albania’s strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency’s funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The Mission’s rule of law assessment identified priority areas and best practices that have and will continue to inform future programming. For instance, the assessment confirmed the effectiveness of the pilot court intervention, which reduced case processing time by eight to ten times. The court intervention is being expanded nationwide.
- USAID Mission has also adjusted its programming to address key priorities of Albania’s new government in the areas of territorial planning and governance issues. The budget reflects the realignment with the new government’s priorities in good governance.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- The EXBS Program’s end-use monitoring has determined the need for more and better training on donated equipment. In order to respond to this identified need, EXBS will deliver increased equipment training at key ports of entry in Albania.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Despite notable improvements in the past twenty years, Albania has not sustained the momentum required to introduce strong and sustainable democratic institutions. Albania received European Union (EU) candidate status in June 2014, but stalled government reforms could compromise its prospects of EU accession. U.S. assistance will support institutional reforms that meet EU requirements.

Albania’s Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved: Albania’s location on the Adriatic coast makes it a prime transit point for international crime, such as trafficking, smuggling, and the related crimes of witness intimidation, document fraud, money laundering, and corruption of public officials. Organized crime and corruption remain the greatest obstacles to the development of Albanian civil society and economy. Government agencies have made some progress to improve their ability to investigate and fight crime, but require continued U.S. government and international support to ensure sustained success.

Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation: Shortcomings in legislation hinder successful investigation, prosecution, trial, and conviction in the criminal justice system, directly facilitating criminal activity by lawmakers, members of the judiciary, and other high government officials. U.S. assistance will bolster Albania's Euro-Atlantic aspirations by supporting key reforms, including laws and regulations that meet European standards.

Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed: Rule of law and judicial effectiveness are keys to Albania's economic, social, and political development, which is constantly threatened by endemic corruption. To stem corruption, U.S. assistance will support Albania in improving its law enforcement institutions, legal education, and police training.

Albania Advances Internal Stability and Security: U.S. assistance will help Albania secure its own borders by helping to remediate UXO and destroy aging munitions, and will enhance regional security by improving strategic trade controls to stem the flow of WMD-related materials and other illicit items.

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort: Albania is a strategic Ally and became a NATO member in April 2009 with significant U.S. support. U.S. assistance with defense reform will help Albania meet NATO standards and play a greater role in regional security, which will make it a more effective partner.

Albania Continues to Advance Out-of-Area Operations While Supporting Regional Stability and Providing for Its Own Security: In light of Albania's small defense budget, U.S. support for Albania's defense reform and continued military modernization will help it to increase security within its own borders, while also contributing to regional stability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	14,120
Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance	6,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,724
2.2 Good Governance	3,721
2.4 Civil Society	555
Albania's Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved	1,346
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,346
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	710
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636
Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation	180
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	180
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	180
Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed	1,124
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	740

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		384
Albania advances internal stability and security		2,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		2,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,500
Continued Euro-Atlantic integration through defense reform while supporting a larger NATO transformation effort		2,750
Foreign Military Financing		1,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,750
International Military Education and Training		1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,000
Albania continues to advance out-of-area operations while supporting regional stability and providing for its own security		650
Foreign Military Financing		650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		650

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia will continue to support efforts to normalize relations with its neighbors, integrate into the regional economy, develop democratic institutions, and create an environment for sustainable economic development and social protection where benefits are shared throughout society. U.S. assistance complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve peacefully Armenia's long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and to normalize Armenia's relations with Azerbaijan and Turkey.

U.S. assistance to Armenia in FY 2016 will encourage the development of a democratic and prosperous Armenia integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. U.S. assistance will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at stemming authoritarian backsliding, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while other U.S. programs will promote the development of a robust civil society and independent media. U.S. economic assistance will contribute to regional integration, encourage entrepreneurship, improve the investment climate, battle corruption, promote U.S. exports, and encourage the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. Assistance will enhance regional security by supporting safety enhancements and capacity building at Armenia's aging nuclear power plant and supporting confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	27,550	*	23,100	-4,450
Economic Support Fund	20,700	*	18,360	-2,340
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	586	*	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,824	*	1,700	-1,124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	*	740	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funding will support programs to strengthen Armenia's democratic institutions and encourage increasingly diverse and deepening economic relations with the West. Governance and rule of law programs will focus on stemming democratic backsliding, increasing transparency, promoting judicial reform, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and fostering the development of a robust civil society and independent media. U.S. assistance targeting the economic sector will work to improve the business-enabling environment through regulatory reform and will support private-sector competitiveness through the development of small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) markets. In addition, assistance will promote U.S. exports, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise, while also addressing safety concerns with respect to the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant.

Armenia Takes Meaningful Steps toward Reconciliation with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support research and grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for conflict-mitigation projects, people-to-people programs, and international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries.

U.S. Assistance Helps Armenia Achieve Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will work to increase broad-based economic growth that generates productive employment and promotes equality of opportunity that can be sustained over the long term through support for a diversified mix of competitive industries, with a special emphasis on rural areas.
- Targeted workforce development partnerships will help produce a workforce that is better equipped to meet the demands of the labor market and help advance Armenia's competitiveness, both regionally and internationally.
- Programs will facilitate innovation, enhance workforce skills, accelerate new enterprise formation, and create a better environment for economic growth.
- Funds will continue to strengthen Armenia's agricultural trade capacity, specifically in the areas of animal health and food safety. Training programs will work to enhance the development and implementation of policies and practices that are science-based and in accordance with international standards.
- U.S. assistance will promote regional energy systems integration, support increased production from renewable sources, and improve efficiency and transparency within the energy sector.
- Programs will work with the private sector to encourage investments for employing efficient water management systems, and will support environmentally friendly fish-farming practices.
- Armenia's science, technology, innovation, and partnerships strategy is multifaceted, with a focus on acute groundwater issues in the Ararat Valley (a major agricultural area) and regional energy integration. It will subsequently expand to create lasting changes to water and energy policy and practice, thus enhancing energy security and pursuing conservation technologies and renewables.

Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Fair and Level Playing Field for All Armenian and International Businesses

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards in order to promote economic growth and investment.
- Approximately \$0.5 million will improve access to finance for SMEs, especially in underserved rural areas, and will strengthen the financial sector's capacity to meet the needs of a growing economy. U.S. assistance also will focus on supporting policy and regulatory reforms and stimulating innovation, research, and development in the financial sector.
- Approximately \$1.4 million will promote rural prosperity through the support of sound local and regional economic governance, job creation, improved community infrastructure, and enhanced community capacity to address emergencies.
- Programs will seek to improve the business-enabling environment by removing policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to doing business with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas.

Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Businesses and Trade and Investment Increase

Key Intervention:

- The United States will utilize public-private partnerships to help build sustainable capacity within targeted sectors to produce a workforce that meets the demands of Armenian labor market.

With the Help of U.S. Assistance, the Armenian Government Embraces More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will be used to support decentralization and local governance reforms, including by strengthening municipal capacity to mobilize public and private resources for local development.
- Transparency and anti-corruption programs will strengthen the capacity of public-sector entities to serve as independent, transparent, and democratic institutions.
- U.S. assistance will support a consortia of local NGOs to mobilize citizens to advocate for and monitor targeted reforms, including decentralization and local governance, transparency and accountability, and social policies.
- Programs will help increase access to independent and reliable sources of information by strengthening the media's capacity to meet professional standards and by fostering media independence.

The Government Implements Reforms to Make Progress toward a Just, Inclusive, and Pluralistic Society that Respects and Protects Individual and Minority Rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support the government's national child-welfare reforms to stop the flow of children into institutions and reduce the number of children in institutional care. De-institutionalization will parallel the creation of alternative community-based services, an enhanced network of community social workers, and the incorporation of child protection into the integrated social services package.
- The United States will continue to support pension reform implementation and integrated social services development. Programs will work with selected government agencies and the private sector to develop adequate and affordable social protection models and social safety nets.

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.5 million will provide operational support and maintenance to the aging Armenian Nuclear Power Plant to enhance energy security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

As Armenia advances its defense reforms and aims to increase its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security, FMF will support these efforts along with the modernization and professionalization of the country's military. Through FMF, the United States will support the development of capabilities

that allow Armenia's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

The Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Capabilities to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support continued defense reform and strengthened peacekeeping capabilities by supporting Armenia's Peacekeeping Brigade and continuing coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose Armenian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote western values, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

The Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Capabilities to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will provide professional military education courses that enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, promote respect for Western values and human rights, and strengthen civil-military relationships as well as military-to-military relationships.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Armenia has a highly centralized and dominant executive branch, which can result in laws and reforms that are well developed but poorly implemented. Delays in instituting reforms in the law enforcement and criminal-justice sectors limit the systematic and transparent application of the rule of law. Requested INCLE funding will support the government's efforts to modernize its security sector, curb corruption, and improve respect for human rights and the rule of law. INCLE-funded assistance will support security sector restructuring and reform designed to assist the police, other law enforcement bodies, and corrections and probation officers to continue adopting more modern, reliable, and professional practices. Requested INCLE funds will also support programs to combat transnational crime—including Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and ongoing technical assistance to promote the rule of law, including training and material support to strengthen the justice system in the areas of criminal procedure, respect for the rule of law among youth, and expanding access to justice. INCLE-funded justice-sector programs will expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Independent, Accountable, and Effective Law Enforcement and Judicial Bodies Respect Civil and Human Rights, Promote the Rule of Law, and Target Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen, reform, and promote transparency in Armenia's law enforcement sector through training and equipment to law enforcement agencies, specialized units, and institutions that deal with transnational crime, corruption, and narcotics trafficking. Training will include technical assistance for law enforcement agencies on how to modernize police procedures, address domestic violence, and encourage harmonious relationships between police officers, juveniles, and the

community.

- Technical training and equipment will help improve the management of prisons and help develop a probation service.
- Training for judges, prosecutors, police, border guards, and others will help increase awareness of TIP, better identify and assist TIP victims, and detect and prosecute traffickers in order to strengthen the government's response to TIP.
- Funds will provide training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code; improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the government's international obligations; promote anti-corruption reforms; and expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Given its shared borders with Georgia and Iran, Armenia poses a substantial risk as a potential transit country for trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related items and conventional arms. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Armenia counter the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. EXBS activities will enhance nonproliferation and export control capabilities through the continued provision of training and equipment, legal reform implementation, and strengthened institutional capabilities.

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime

Key Intervention:

- The United States will use approximately \$0.7 million to: 1) work with government officials to begin the process of amending its Strategic Trade Control laws; 2) increase transparency of government export licensing procedures through increased automation and sustained outreach to industry; 3) provide in-field enforcement training to border officials; and 4) expose leadership to international best practices. As part of the international donor group supporting renovation of Armenia's northern border points with Georgia, the United States will provide funding for WMD-related equipment as needed.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID completed a mid-term performance evaluation of its Entrepreneurship and Civic Activism for Young People program, implemented by the Junior Achievement of Armenia. The evaluation's findings confirmed that the project had sufficiently ambitious goals and broad coverage, and was well positioned to become financially sustainable beyond USAID assistance.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Armenia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement that obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The EXBS Program introduced three-year strategic plans for each of its partner countries. These plans provide a visible link between EXBS planned activities and core objectives to build a robust strategic trade control system and include a series of program indicators to help measure progress made with foreign partners. EXBS conducts yearly end-use monitoring checks of donated equipment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following programmatic and budget decisions:

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Armenia Takes Meaningful Steps toward Reconciliation with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan:

Armenia's strained diplomatic relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan continue to compromise regional security and limit Armenia's economic potential due to closed borders. U.S. assistance programs support confidence-building measures in order to build and strengthen business and civil-society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan, and eventually lead to normalized diplomatic relations.

U.S. Assistance Helps Armenia Achieve Broad-Based Economic Growth: Armenia's economy continues to recover slowly from the devastating effects of the global financial crisis. Closed borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan hamper the pace of growth, which may be further negatively affected by Armenia's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union. U.S. assistance will support Armenia's efforts to sustain and accelerate long-term economic growth as well as develop a more open and transparent business environment by removing policy, regulatory and administrative barriers to doing business in Armenia with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas. Targeted assistance in the tax reform sector will also help develop effective tax revenue formulation and tax administration policies and procedures that will appeal to Western markets; enhance the quality and efficiency of taxpayer services; and improve public-private discourse on tax policy. With Armenia's strong energy reliance on Russia, U.S. assistance efforts will continue to focus on promoting regional energy systems integration; help develop regional energy markets; support increased production from renewable sources; and improve efficiency and transparency within the sector. Together, these efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Fair and Level Playing Field for All Armenian and International Businesses:

Support to improve the business-enabling environment will address policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to business and trade. Specific areas of concern include new competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, competitiveness, and business consultations. U.S. assistance programs will help the Armenian government develop policies and reforms that meet international best practices and address these issues.

Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Businesses and Trade and Investment Increase: In addition to working with traditional partners, U.S. assistance programs will reach out to non-traditional resource partners such as local and international businesses and the Armenian Diaspora through public-private partnerships to increase investments in sustainable development. This helps in leveraging development funds, bringing in new expertise and fresh perspectives, and introducing third-party ownership of activities.

With the Help of U.S. Assistance, the Armenian Government Embraces More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance: U.S. assistance will improve governance through institutional training on best practices in democratic processes and by building the capacity of NGOs to conduct oversight and advocacy regarding the conduct of governmental affairs. Programs will strengthen key institutions, such as the parliament and local government bodies; help promote decentralization of power; and counterbalance the power of the executive branch. Where possible, programs will work with the Armenian government to improve transparency, accountability, and civic engagement.

The Government Implements Reforms to Make Progress toward a Just, Inclusive, and Pluralistic Society that Respects and Protects Individual and Minority Rights: U.S. assistance will work to encourage policy reforms that strengthen the rule of law and improve the operating environment for civil society, while also building civil society's capacity to engage more productively in policymaking and reform implementation, and to monitor the government's effectiveness and transparency.

The Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Capabilities to Contribute to Regional and Global Security: Security assistance will support defense reforms in support of Armenia's NATO Partnership Action Plan, U.S. European Command's defense reform initiatives, Euro-Atlantic integration, and Armenia's ability to participate in international peacekeeping. Training will focus on mid-level to senior officer development. This focus will increase mutual understanding at higher levels within the Armenian military and further improve interoperability with NATO partner forces.

Independent, Accountable, and Effective Law-Enforcement and Judicial Bodies Respect Civil and Human Rights, Promote the Rule of Law, and Target Transnational Crime: Assistance priorities and Armenians' own reform strategies will promote judicial independence and increased judicial capacity through training on judicial ethics and opinion writing for members of the judiciary, reform of the Criminal Procedure Code in line with international standards (including Armenia's treaty obligations) and best practices, prosecutorial and investigative capacity building, combating corruption consistent with international standards (including Armenia's treaty obligations) and best practices, and the modernization of legal education in Armenia.

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime: Armenia's reliance on a Soviet-era nuclear power plant as its principal source of energy means that it could be a source country for dual-use items and nuclear materials. Moreover, chemical companies, precision tool manufacturers, information technology firms, and freight forwarders/transportation entities in Armenia present a concern for illicit and irresponsible transfers of dual-use items. U.S. assistance will seek to address each of these areas.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	23,100
Armenia takes meaningful steps toward reconciliation with Turkey and a lasting peace with Azerbaijan.	128
Economic Support Fund	128
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	128
The Armenian government advances defense reform, strengthens Armenia's Western orientation and increases its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security.	2,300
Foreign Military Financing	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Armenia enhances capability in cooperative biological engagement, border security, non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism efforts by increasing capacity to deter, detect, disrupt, and dismantle the smuggling of humans, weapons, drugs, WMD, and other contraband and improving capabilities to combat cross-border transnational crime.	3,840
Economic Support Fund	3,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740
U.S. assistance helps Armenia achieve broad based economic growth.	5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000
Armenia's business environment provides a fair and level playing field for all Armenian and international businesses.	1,950
Economic Support Fund	1,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,950
Commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses and trade and investment increase.	450
Economic Support Fund	450
4.2 Trade and Investment	400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	50
With the help of USG assistance, the Armenian government embraces more participatory, effective, and accountable governance.	5,950
Economic Support Fund	5,950
2.2 Good Governance	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,450
The government implements reforms to make progress towards a just, inclusive, and pluralistic society that respects and protects individual and minority rights.	1,782
Economic Support Fund	1,782
2.4 Civil Society	650

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		1,132
Independent, accountable, and effective law enforcement and judicial bodies respect civil and human rights, promote the rule of law, and target transnational crime.		1,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		654
1.5 Transnational Crime		76
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		970

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will continue to support security cooperation, energy security, democratic development, and Azerbaijan's cooperation with the Euro-Atlantic community. FY 2016 programming will encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of democratic institutions and processes, trade with the West, and broader-based economic prosperity. Programs will aim to advance democracy by increasing civic participation in public policymaking and oversight, promoting good governance, and fostering democratization. U.S. security assistance also will aim to increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It also will bolster Azerbaijan's border security, capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, and ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends. Economic assistance will address critical policy and institutional constraints and promote stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,273	*	11,508	-2,765
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	7,978	-1,022
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	592	*	600	8
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,226	*	800	-426
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	755	*	430	-325

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The widely noted 2014 crackdown on civil society and the media is a troubling development that highlights the country's need for progress on democracy and human rights. Given the restrictive operating environment for human rights and democracy activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding the role of civil society in governance, increasing access to objective information, and developing independent media. U.S. assistance also will continue to promote government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. In addition, U.S. assistance will aim to develop a business-enabling environment that will strengthen investor confidence and lead to greater prosperity and widespread growth, particularly in the non-energy sectors of the economy. The agriculture sector will remain a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private sector competitiveness and trade. U.S. assistance also will support reforms that encourage competitive practices in Azerbaijan while fostering more robust trade with the West.

Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the effectiveness of NGOs as a way for citizens to advance their interests

- and increase public awareness of the rights of women and persons with disabilities.
- U.S. funding will strengthen the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption, advance rule of law, and promote increased government responsiveness to public demands for transparency, accountability, and integrity.
- U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen civic skills, especially among youth and women; help NGOs engage effectively with their constituents; and foster informed citizen engagement.
- U.S. programs will support women's inclusion and empowerment, through activities such as increasing women's participation in civic organizations and political processes, fostering women's leadership, countering trafficking in persons, and combating domestic violence.

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will support assistance to improve the economic policy and regulatory environment and will help increase prosperity and the benefits of independent economic growth. U.S.-funded programs also will support the development of more transparent regulatory regimes by removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit progress in Azerbaijan's integration into the global economy as well as regional trade and transportation networks.
- U.S. funding will support technical assistance to both medium- and large-sized farms and agro-processors, and strengthen business development and farm advisory services in the private sector to increase the competitiveness and market orientation of the agriculture sector while promoting gender sensitivity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

To support Azerbaijan's aspirations to achieve Euro-Atlantic standards and draw closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions, FMF assistance will support defense reform as outlined in Azerbaijan's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP), including military professionalization and interoperability with NATO and coalition partners in multinational operations. It also will support increased maritime domain awareness for border and critical energy infrastructure protection.

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop Azerbaijan's capacity for maritime counterterrorism operations through training, equipment upgrades, and fostering internal maintenance and sustainability.
- Funds will assist Azerbaijan's maritime forces to accomplish multiple missions in support of U.S. and Azerbaijani strategic objectives.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support efforts to sustain and sharpen Azerbaijan's NATO interoperable military forces to increase their capability to prepare, deploy, and sustain a rotational peacekeeping element in support of coalition operations and to strengthen Azerbaijan's expeditionary capabilities.
- Requested funding will support Azerbaijan's defense reform initiatives through enhanced educational opportunities for service members, including English language training, and by implementing critical pilot maintenance and sustainment programs.

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments

Key Interventions:

- Funds will provide training and equipment to build the capacity of Azerbaijan's Navy and Coast Guard Special Operations Forces to counter threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure, with a particular focus on counterterrorism.
- Activities will improve the capacity of Azerbaijan's Navy and Coast Guard to maintain maritime domain awareness and detect, deter, and interdict threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities include increasing the professionalization of forces and building lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support military education, retention, and training of naval forces, with mid-term emphasis on developing Azerbaijan's Navy Special Operations Forces and Navy staff personnel.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support program- and senior-level professional military education courses that strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support military education to include maintaining maritime domain awareness and countering threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Requested INCLE funding will support activities that improve access to justice and strengthen the justice sector by building judicial independence and training justice sector officials. INCLE-funded activities also will raise awareness among the local population and migrants on the risks of irregular migration and the dangers of trafficking and will provide direct assistance to migrants and victims and potential victims of trafficking who need legal, medical, voluntary return and reintegration assistance, and other forms of support. U.S. assistance will help the Azerbaijani government and local communities address sex- and labor-related trafficking in persons, an issue that continues to challenge Azerbaijani law enforcement and social service providers. The program also will continue to promote the development of a vibrant continuing judicial education program for new and experienced judges.

Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan Increased

Key Interventions:

- Programs will focus on reforming the criminal justice system and supporting the development of key democratic institutions of government and civil society to promote public participation, combat corruption, and strengthen the rule of law by training the Azerbaijani judiciary and prosecutors' offices.
- Funds will assist Azerbaijan in appropriately applying its Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, enforcing its administrative procedures, and helping to build the capacity of the defense bar.
- Activities will build Azerbaijan's capacity to prevent trafficking in persons and protect trafficking victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Bordering Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, Azerbaijan is at a significant risk for transit and transshipment of WMD and related materials and munitions headed to Iran and Central Asia through the Caspian Sea region. U.S. assistance through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program helps Azerbaijan counter transnational WMD proliferation. The EXBS Program will strengthen the government's capacity to achieve international standards of strategic trade controls, improve cargo targeting techniques, support industry outreach efforts, and build enforcement capabilities along the country's borders and the Caspian Sea.

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in requested EXBS funding will improve cargo targeting and risk management techniques, expose high-level officials to best practices in strategic trade control systems and industry outreach, and provide specialized equipment to the State Border Service for use at points of entry and along the borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- To assess progress in achieving objectives, USAID conducts regular monitoring site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and various assessments and evaluations.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the Annual Budget Review (ABR) period in the fall and during negotiations with Post and/or implementers on future activities and performance indicators every spring/summer prior to the obligation of funds. Monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; reviews; and assessments.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held ABRs in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

- During FY 2014, the EXBS program advisor in Azerbaijan conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology; the last assessment of Azerbaijan's system was conducted in FY 2014. EXBS will use the assessment's results to address areas in Azerbaijan's strategic trade control system that could be raised to international standards, including updating its control lists of strategic goods.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan:

U.S. assistance will focus on supporting civil society actors, independent journalists and media outlets, and select government institutions in order to advance citizen participation and establish transparency and accountability among public institutions. The United States will expand civic engagement by advancing dialogue that promotes liberalization and democratization, particularly among marginalized and disenfranchised populations such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. U.S. programs will provide best practices for improving the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and will strengthen the capacity of citizens to engage with government to improve their quality of life.

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan's economy is chiefly powered by its substantial natural oil resources; however, its long-term prosperity requires diversification. The non-oil sector comprises a growing portion of the country's economy. U.S. programs aimed at improving the investment climate will enable economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector. Assistance will also focus on improving the policy enabling environment (e.g., civil society advocacy in areas affecting business development), access to finance, and the competitiveness of private-sector businesses.

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises: U.S. assistance will enhance Azerbaijan's capacity to combat terrorism and other transnational threats by building maritime counterterrorism capabilities, which will contribute to the overall security of the critical infrastructure in the Caspian Sea.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces: U.S. assistance will allow Azerbaijan to continue its progress in support of its NATO IPAP goals and also facilitate Azerbaijan's broader goals of defense sector reform.

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments: U.S. assistance will support the implementation of Azerbaijan's National Maritime Strategy, including expanding the capabilities of individual agencies to carry out their assigned roles in the protection of critical energy infrastructure.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	11,508
Azerbaijan's security forces have the capacity to secure the country's borders, detect and counteract terrorist operations, counter WMD proliferation, and respond to crises	796
Foreign Military Financing	166
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	166
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430
Azerbaijan is a willing and capable partner, supporting coalition operations, and its security forces continue to become interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces	734
Foreign Military Financing	534
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	534
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan increased	5,770
Economic Support Fund	4,970
1.5 Transnational Crime	195
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	532
2.2 Good Governance	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	830
2.4 Civil Society	3,113
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800
1.5 Transnational Crime	136
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	664
Improved investment climate in Azerbaijan	3,008
Economic Support Fund	3,008
4.2 Trade and Investment	936
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,072
Azerbaijan increases its capability to protect its critical energy infrastructure through better coordination among stakeholders and strategic investments	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Belarus will continue to support the Belarusian people's efforts to encourage a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms in FY 2016. In the context of Belarus's restrictive environment, U.S. assistance will continue to create space for free expression of political views, respect of human rights, development of a stronger, more active civil society, and freedom of the media. By helping to expand the private sector, U.S. assistance will reduce the number of Belarusian citizens who are dependent on the state for employment (currently up to 80 percent of the workforce), thereby increasing their self-reliance and independence. U.S. assistance also will help integrate vulnerable populations into society, such as people with disabilities, vulnerable children, and victims of trafficking, while building the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to them.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,000	*	9,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	11,000	*	9,000	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 U.S. assistance will expand awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse with the aim of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. U.S. assistance will support NGOs that seek to address civic challenges and will empower Belarusians to push for systemic reforms and respect for human rights. U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will increase access to objective and diverse forms of information and promote public policy debate. U.S.-funded professional exchange programs will strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, promote the understanding of democratic principles, and seek to bring international best practices and standards to Belarus. The United States will continue to collaborate closely with other European countries, especially emerging regional donors, interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to open societies. With the aim of increasing private-sector competitiveness and expanding the role of the private sector in Belarusian society, U.S. assistance will further improve the enabling environment for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), provide start-up support to entrepreneurs and small businesses, strengthen the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increase access to finance, especially for small, rural businesses. U.S. assistance to vulnerable groups and people with disabilities will promote greater economic independence, teach life skills, and foster integration into social and economic life. U.S.-funded activities to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will address poverty and unemployment, especially in border areas and economically depressed regions, and will provide direct assistance to TIP victims.

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to Information for the People of Belarus

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support a broad array of civic organizations, ranging from advocacy and human rights groups to private business associations. These efforts will increase civic engagement,

enhance the capacity of civil society to advocate for greater government transparency and on behalf of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and empower civic groups to play a more active role in addressing issues of public concern.

- U.S. assistance will facilitate policy forums, conferences, and workshops to create dialogue among political, civic, and local government leaders.
- Programs will support independent print and electronic media outlets working to increase public access to objective and diverse sources of information.
- U.S. programs will strengthen people-to-people relations and promote the understanding of democratic principles.

Increased Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent business associations to support regulatory reforms that improve the operating environment for SMEs through legislative drafting, business associations' advocacy efforts, and implementation of adopted reforms.
- The United States will increase access to business information through support of existing and emerging web portals, consultancies, non-profit entities, and commercial local entities constituting national and regional business support infrastructure.
- Programs will provide training, technical assistance, and grants related to business management best practices to help increase managerial and business competencies of Belarusian micro-, small-, and medium-sized private enterprises and thus improve their competitiveness in the internal and external markets.
- The United States will support entrepreneurship development to ensure growth and competitiveness in the regions.
- Programs will increase financial literacy and access to finance for rural populations, as well as expand access to finance for entrepreneurs by creating opportunities to link potential investors with start-up initiatives.
- U.S. programs will bring U.S. specialists in SME development to work with their Belarusian counterparts, and will engage key opinion leaders and authorities in the economic reform field for professional exchange with U.S. counterparts to promote sound economic policies and reforms.

Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will train and provide technical assistance to solidify local NGOs' and government experts' knowledge of international best practices in the area of prevention of social orphanhood, responsible parenthood, and principles and practices of inclusive education. To ensure skills transfer and local capacity building, the United States will promote partnership agreements with the national training institutes for educators and social workers.
- U.S. programs supporting people with disabilities will promote non-discriminatory attitudes, overcoming stigma and discrimination, and a barrier-free environment with the goal to eliminate existing physical, social, and economic barriers to full inclusion of people with disabilities in social life.
- The United States will support TIP preventive measures through skills training and internships to increase the employment potential of vulnerable populations. U.S. programs will build skills of NGOs in providing reintegration support to victims of trafficking in persons, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID analyzed private sector competitiveness in Belarus, focusing on SMEs, and conducted a detailed evaluation of USAID's and other donors' efforts to date in this area. Based on findings from these analyses, USAID will focus on achieving three key results: 1) improved enabling environment; 2) improved management and operational capacity of SMEs; and 3) increased access to finance, especially in rural areas.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF resources for programs in Belarus. These reviews look at results achieved in the previous year and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- In the field, USAID conducts an annual portfolio review for Belarus. This review takes a detailed look at strategic and activity-level progress over the past year, determines whether or not USAID's development hypothesis still holds, and identifies any adjustments that are needed moving forward in order to maximize development results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID's analysis of private sector competitiveness in Belarus and detailed programmatic evaluation were used to refine the strategic focus of USAID's interventions. As a result, USAID will focus on continuing to improve the business enabling environment, improving the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increasing access to finance for SMEs.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Findings from USAID's annual portfolio reviews were used to inform programmatic choices and budget requests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to

Information for the People of Belarus: U.S. resources will strengthen the capacity of civil society and independent media to engage a growing share of the population, with the goal of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. Assistance programs will increase the capacity of formal and informal civic groups, as well as individuals, to address issues of public concern at the local and national levels and to strengthen the culture of civic participation.

U.S. programs will continue to help many Belarusian NGOs use information technology tools to carry out their work; as a result of efforts to date, Belarusian civil society has significantly increased its presence in social media and its public following. U.S. assistance also will improve democratic political parties' analytical capacity, linkages with think tanks and research experts, and internal training capacity.

Increased Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus: U.S. assistance will encourage Belarus's transition to a market economy by improving the business and investment climate for the country's private sector and by developing a more competitive private sector with greater integration into international markets. The United States will support intensive training of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in management, finance, marketing, and related areas. Resources will facilitate the open exchange of ideas and best practices with U.S. and international counterparts, as well as promote access to higher education in business management through exchange

and visiting speaker program. The United States will build on its previous investment in strengthening the advocacy capacity of business associations and unions, to enable them to continue developing a National Business Platform to encourage policy reforms.

Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities: U.S. assistance will support people vulnerable to human trafficking or victims of trafficking, vulnerable groups, and people with disabilities. Programs will cultivate new strategic partnerships, encourage cost-share mechanisms, promote volunteerism, and stress sustainability of grassroots organizations providing services. U.S. programs will raise public awareness of vulnerable groups, their fundamental rights, and internationally accepted norms and best practices. U.S. assistance will engage key opinion leaders and authorities to change attitudes and promote rights and opportunities for vulnerable populations, and will help those populations integrate into social and economic life.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		9,000
Promotion of a stronger, more active civil society, democratic values and enhanced access to information for the people of Belarus		5,900
Economic Support Fund		5,900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		1,300
2.4 Civil Society		4,600
Increased share and competitiveness of the private sector in the economy of Belarus		2,200
Economic Support Fund		2,200
2.4 Civil Society		700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		1,500
Vulnerable groups are better served and better integrated into productive social and economic activities		900
Economic Support Fund		900
1.5 Transnational Crime		400
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		500

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) advancement toward Euro-Atlantic integration – and the democratic, economic, and security commitments such integration entails – is essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans and the shared objective of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. However, BiH remains ethnically fractured and politically unstable, with a limited capacity to administer itself efficiently. BiH continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on implementing the economic and political reforms needed to integrate into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU).

U.S. assistance will help BiH regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. It will also reinforce reforms that remain vulnerable to backsliding or have stalled, which contributed to civil unrest in 2014 and popular demands for increased government accountability. U.S. programs seek to bolster and irreversibly entrench a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth, and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance will also support government institutions and civil society that enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems that uphold the rule of law; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that fosters private-sector development and provides opportunity for all citizens. Continued U.S. assistance and active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to achieve its integration goals and to ensure stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,991	*	37,220	-4,771
Economic Support Fund	25,554	*	24,300	-1,254
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	4,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	982	*	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,735	*	3,800	-2,935
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	*	4,120	-100

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge persistent ethnic and religious divides, helping to reduce the risk of future conflict. ESF funds will also advance economic and constitutional reforms, support democracy, public diplomacy, justice sector, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation.

The United States will support the new EU reform initiative for BiH, which is intended to revive the EU accession process in BiH and lead to progress on socio-economic and functionality reforms. The initial socio-economic reform agenda is based on the EU's "Compact for Growth," which received strong political support from the United States and EU member states.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH

Key Intervention:

- ESF funding will continue to support the Office of the High Representative as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords.

BiH Achieves Macroeconomic and Fiscal Stability

Key Intervention:

- ESF small grants will support youth employment; science, technology, engineering, and mathematics projects; and social entrepreneurship projects designed to enable young people to contribute to BiH's economy. In addition, the U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section will also develop a strategic messaging campaign focusing on the Republika Srpska to further explain the benefits of economic reform and why they are critical to BiH's success.

BiH Creates Conditions for Resilient Economic Development and Growth throughout the Country

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to train judges on international commercial dispute topics, including intellectual property, international sales contracts, enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and foreign court decisions, international sales partnerships, financial transactions, and insolvency/bankruptcy. Funds will also be used to improve international commercial law and arbitration curricula in BiH's universities and to help improve the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) in BiH by working with the judiciary and other IPR enforcement agencies. Training will also be provided in the areas of investment/export promotion, international trade law, World Trade Organization agreements and trade regimes, international business transactions, promoting relationships with and engaging potential foreign investors, and free-trade and joint-venture agreements.

A Competitive, Market-Oriented Economy Providing Better Economic Opportunities for All Its Citizens

Key Interventions:

- USAID will help public-sector institutions, including regulatory authorities, to introduce and implement policies and regulations that facilitate trade, investment, access to finance, and private-sector growth. With approximately \$1.9 million, programs will focus on the financial and energy sectors, leveraging diaspora resources, supporting public financial management, and anti-corruption efforts.
- USAID will help select public-sector institutions to adopt EU-compliant policies and regulations, including requisite EU-destined export accreditations, which will help foster a single economic space in BiH, facilitate trade, and enable growth of private enterprises.
- With approximately \$2.0 million, USAID will help build the capacity of local communities in strategic planning, local economic development, attracting investment, supporting entrepreneurship, and promoting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This will lead to new investment and the creation and sustainment of new jobs – a critical priority for BiH.
- In support of USAID Forward, approximately \$1.3 million in requested funding will implement government-to-government partnerships with institutions at the national/entity and local levels to advance economic-growth priorities. USAID will support innovative partnerships by facilitating the sharing of best practices, the introduction of new technologies, and public-private partnerships that foster private-sector growth.
- USAID will use approximately \$1.0 million to provide assistance to SMEs in key industries, such as wood processing, metal processing, tourism, and agriculture/food processing, to improve competitiveness, increase sales, and generate jobs.

- USAID will help BiH advance the implementation of the EU Stabilization and Association Agreement, which has not yet entered into force, by helping SMEs in key industries and value chains utilize innovative technologies to improve productivity and product quality in order to meet international standards. USAID will also provide youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities to address the very high unemployment rates among the youth and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce. USAID will support fiscal coordination and direct taxation efforts to strengthen tax compliance and expenditure management. With \$1.0 million, USAID will help mitigate tax evasion, rationalize the use of para-fiscal taxes, and support improvements in online fiscal registration to enhance the business-enabling environment.
- USAID will use \$0.5 million for renewed and intensified discussions on constitutional reform at both the State- and Federation-entity levels. This intervention will support a BiH-led initiative to reform the Federation Entity constitution. Reform of the Federation is important to sustaining the Mission's overall objective of BiH's integration into the Euro-Atlantic institutions. Activities tailored to encourage a Bosnian-led process will be closely linked to civic, advocacy, and economic growth activities.

Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law programs will support efforts to advance reforms required for EU accession after the October 2014 elections, in particular through increased public outreach and technical assistance.
- ESF small grants will encourage civic activism to increase accountability of judicial, legislative and executive powers in BiH. ESF-funded small grants and speaker programs will highlight anti-corruption activities, provide training for State institutions combating corruption, introduce BiH civil society to best practices, and promote civic responsibility and engagement among youth.

Promote a Multi-Ethnic and Tolerant Society

Key Interventions:

- Funds will also support interethnic reconciliation programs that will work to address the root causes of conflict and increase communication and mutual trust among citizens of all ethnic groups. Activities will contribute to constructive dialogue between different ethnic groups on the most pressing socio-economic issues that BiH citizens struggle with on a daily basis.
- ESF funds will support small grants, exchanges, and other programs designed to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of civil society, with a particular focus on women's empowerment, youth, advocacy, education, democratic values and norms, and the promotion of human rights.

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use approximately \$2.0 million to focus on the delivery of justice by improving the status and performance of prosecutors, improving enforcement of judicial decisions, and strengthening justice sector institutions to uphold public integrity and combat corruption. Activities will lead to a more accountable and professional justice system in BiH, an increase in prosecution of high-level corruption cases, and a decrease in the case backlog in courts throughout BiH.
- Approximately \$1.3 million will support ongoing activities under USAID's Strengthening Governing Institutions, Systems, and Processes activity, which is building the capacity of the State and Federation governments to adopt and implement more effective policies, laws, and budgets that address critical issues related to EU accession.
- USAID will use approximately \$1.5 million to continue a new anti-corruption program launched in

2015 that will focus on both prevention and enforcement with the judiciary, parliaments, local governments, government institutions, political parties, and citizens, resulting in a strengthened institutional capacity to fight corruption across all sectors. Another \$0.5 million will be used to continue bringing together civil society organizations (CSOs) and media outlets involved in and devoted to anti-corruption work around five thematic areas: health care, education, economy, judiciary, and government.

- Approximately \$2.0 million will fund activities under USAID's Civil Society Sustainability Project, which will focus on building the sustainability and financial viability of CSOs, supporting citizen engagement in government oversight and advocacy for needed reforms, and developing better cooperation between civil society and media.
- USAID will use approximately \$1.8 million to continue its efforts to build interethnic trust on ongoing initiatives aimed at facing the past, increasing interethnic dialogue and trust-building, and implementing structural reforms that promote reconciliation through civil society groups and society at large.
- USAID will use approximately \$0.4 million to support cross-party, multi-ethnic groups in Parliament, strengthen caucuses for women parliamentarians, and reinforce the governing skills of newly elected parties. Activities will seize a critical opening after the 2014 elections in BiH with activities to reinvigorate the legislative branch to become a more accountable, diverse, and effective government, and will also build on the successes accomplished in previous years with cross-party and women's caucuses.
- USAID will use nearly \$0.4 million to support six areas identified in the EU's "Compact for Growth" reform agenda. Activities will focus on cutting employment taxes from their current levels, removing specific barriers to hiring new workers, slashing the administrative barriers to investments, undertaking enterprise reforms, adopting a plan to improve the corporate culture, tackling corruption, and targeting social welfare to help those most in need of help.

Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return

Key Interventions:

- ESF will also promote peace and reconciliation by providing evidentiary support and technical assistance to the BiH government in resolving its missing persons issues.
- ESF small grants will encourage civic initiatives to promote equal rights of all citizens, political and economic empowerment of women, elimination of gender-based violence, and protection of human rights of disabled, minorities, and other disadvantaged groups.

Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One Ranking in Its Struggle against Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Key Intervention:

- ESF small grants will support cooperation between nongovernmental organizations working on TIP issues and the Office of the TIP State Coordinator, BiH Ministry of Security, and BiH Ministry of Justice.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to promote defense reform, improve BiH's interoperability with the United States and NATO, increase professionalism of its military, and enhance stability in BiH and throughout the region. FMF assistance will advance BiH's NATO Partnership Goals by providing equipment and training to support the development of its military police, rotary-wing Air Force, and military intelligence and infantry companies, and enhance its explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities.

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance BiH's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces by providing necessary equipment and sustainment plans to enable EOD, military police, and infantry companies to participate effectively in coalition operations.
- U.S. security assistance will focus on strengthening the Ministry of Defense's ability to fulfill its civil-military response to natural disasters and demonstrate the utility of Armed Forces of BiH to the people of BiH by bolstering and developing those military capabilities that also serve civil society. FMF programming will help BiH maintain a functioning rotary-wing Air Force capable of carrying out BiH's internal security and disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- IMET also provides critically needed specialized officer courses in areas such as signal corps (communications), logistics, and personnel.
- IMET will be expanded to allow for shorter courses, to include IT system management, cyber defense, and Ranger School.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

BiH is a strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and terrorism. INCLE-funded programs will continue efforts to strengthen BiH's state- and entity-level institutions in order to enable them to successfully deal with complex cases in organized crime, terrorism, corruption, and war crimes.

Bosnia Submits a Credible Application for European Union Membership

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will continue to support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's law enforcement agencies to address transnational crime and corruption, with an emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, police academies, and merit-based promotions. The U.S. government will support law enforcement reform in BiH through mentoring and technical assistance.
- Other critical areas of support include assisting law enforcement institutions at every level to improve police coordination for emergency response and incident management; transnational terrorism and "foreign fighters" coordination and development among BiH law enforcement agencies at the national and international levels; assisting with the prevention, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons; and continued and expanded anti-corruption efforts with law enforcement and prosecutors.

Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases

Key Intervention:

- War-crimes assistance will continue in the form of technical assistance and mentoring to increase the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judges to bring investigations and prosecutions to a close. It also will include assistance in the discovery and recovery of evidence needed for successful prosecutions. Rule of law assistance more broadly will support efforts to increase the capacity of BiH's legal professionals to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and defend complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, foreign fighter, and terrorism cases. The program will also support victim-witness coordination, sentencing harmonization, and the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, help the country secure its borders; help dispose of conventional weapons stockpiles; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control weapons of mass destruction-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue assisting BiH in consolidating its arms and munitions depots, and clearing areas contaminated with of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and will help institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband.

Bosnian Institutions Effectively Deal with Remnants of the War

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2016, CWD-funded assistance for ERW clearance and stockpile reduction will be split evenly between clearance and stockpile reduction. The CWD Program will use \$3.5 million to help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots and facilitate clearance of landmines and other ERWs.
- Stockpile reduction assistance will help the Armed Forces of BiH consolidate the number of depots at which it stores conventional munitions, freeing up military personnel for other duties and cutting security/upkeep costs.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will use \$0.6 million to continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and

overseeing program implementation and performance. INL reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with the U.S. Embassy and/or implementing partners on future activities and performance indicators in the spring/summer prior to commencing obligations. INL monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting, site visits, reviews, and assessments.

- The EXBS team is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry in BiH and will conduct an upcoming assessment of BiH's strategic trade control system.
- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) monitors its rigorous grants program through extensive site visits and spot reporting. A review of existing themes for grants programs was reviewed and revised to better align with Mission priorities and those outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.
- PAS will conduct an upcoming evaluation of its civic participation program to help gauge the program's impact and determine whether any modifications should be made.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's new mission-wide monitoring and evaluation contract and more rigorous impact evaluations are expected to greatly enhance its ability to understand the impact of its interventions and to make ongoing programming decisions in a way that further improves program effectiveness.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bosnia Submits a Credible Application for European Union Membership: Becoming a full member of both the EU and NATO will ensure a democratic and prosperous future.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH: As Bosnian institutions become more functional and accountable they will be able to fully meet the citizens' needs.

BiH Achieves Macroeconomic and Fiscal Stability: This will lead to manageable sovereign debt levels that are serviced on time, improved credit ratings, and eventual accession to the EU.

BiH Creates Conditions for Resilient Economic Development and Growth Throughout the Country: This will lead to sustainable, broad-based economic growth, including job growth, lower unemployment, improved foreign investment, and eventual EU membership.

A Competitive, Market-Oriented Economy Providing Better Economic Opportunities for All Its Citizens: A competitive economy based on market forces will result in new and better enterprises and ideas that lead to more jobs and opportunities. Economic growth provides the material basis for progress in all other dimensions of development and long-term stability.

Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities: This will lead to improved transparency and accountability, allow BiH to move forward with EU and NATO integration, and create a better economic environment.

Promote a Multi-Ethnic and Tolerant Society: This will lead to a society that respects and honors all of its citizens and their rights and promotes reconciliation of the different ethnic groups.

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs: Effective government at all levels, coupled with an engaged citizenry and operating in an environment that respects the rule of law, will result in functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs in a transparent manner while seeking to end corrupt practices.

Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return: Deep-seated ethnic divisions and pervasive corruption continue to foster widespread discrimination in most aspects of daily life, undermine the rule of law, and obstruct the return of persons who were displaced during the 1992-95 conflict. This will help foster peace and reconciliation.

Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One Ranking in Its Struggle Against Trafficking in Persons (TIP): This will lead to improvements in its prosecution and protection efforts, and the eventual elimination of trafficking in persons.

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership: NATO membership is the best way to provide security, stability, and prosperity for all BiH citizens and ensure that BiH does not again become a source of instability in the region.

Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases: The National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases will deliver justice to perpetrators and victims and allow for reconciliation in the country.

Bosnian Institutions Effectively Deal with Remnants of the War: This will improve the safety and security of BiH citizens by reducing the number of people killed in mine accidents and the deteriorating condition of the ammunition stocks and increasing the return of displaced persons to their homes.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	37,220
Bosnia submits a credible application for European Union membership.	2,106
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,106
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,106
Bosnian institutions at all levels function to create a stable and fully self-governing BiH.	2,420
Economic Support Fund	1,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	620
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	620
Defense reform progresses as Bosnia actively participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in preparation for NATO membership.	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Bosnian institutions effectively deal with remnants of the war.	3,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500
Bosnia achieves macroeconomic and fiscal stability.	200
Economic Support Fund	200
2.4 Civil Society	200
BiH creates conditions for resilient economic development and growth throughout the country.	600
Economic Support Fund	600
4.2 Trade and Investment	600
A competitive, market-oriented economy providing better economic opportunities for all its citizens.	8,300
Economic Support Fund	8,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,300
Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities.	2,637
Economic Support Fund	2,637
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,337
2.4 Civil Society	300
Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases.	1,694
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,694
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,694
Promote a multi-ethnic and tolerant society.	2,213
Economic Support Fund	2,213
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,213
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
More functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs.	7,340
Economic Support Fund	7,340
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	3,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400
2.4 Civil Society	3,140
Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return.	1,160
Economic Support Fund	1,160
2.4 Civil Society	1,160
Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One ranking in its struggle against trafficking in persons (TIP).	50
Economic Support Fund	50
2.4 Civil Society	50

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria actively participates in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union operations, and is a reliable U.S. ally in a region of strategic importance to the United States. Despite political instability and a shrinking defense budget, Bulgaria's Ministry of Defense remains committed to the transformation of its military from a large, static force focused on territorial defense to a more expeditionary military capable of deploying with its NATO partners to face the security challenges of the 21st century. Further U.S. investment in training and modernizing Bulgaria's military will continue to pay dividends by creating a more efficient, expeditionary, NATO-interoperable force within Bulgaria, with units capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,313	*	7,000	-2,313
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,063	*	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	-	-250

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will be used to enhance the Bulgarian Armed Forces' ability to support coalition operations and to develop Bulgaria's NATO capability targets.

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training, supporting modernization and integration of systems including for maritime forces, and enhancing Bulgaria's logistics capability.
- FMF funds will help Bulgaria develop the expeditionary capabilities of its forces, including on deployments to Afghanistan and Kosovo, and on other international coalition operations.
- FMF funds will assist the Bulgarian Air Force to develop tactical airlift capabilities – a niche capability valued by NATO.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Bulgaria's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will support the professional education of key Bulgarian government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia conducts periodic reviews of its military assistance programs to gauge progress and performance. ODC hosts routine program review meetings with Bulgarian government officials to verify projects are being executed in accordance with program objectives. In addition, ODC's End-Use Monitoring (EUM) program was inspected in July 2014 by the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) Inspector General (IG).
- During FY 2014, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) conducted Program Management Reviews on all active FMF cases. The reviews examined current cases and future spending plans, affirming that all cases remain on-track and are being executed within DSCA guidelines and applicable legal requirements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The EUCOM IG's inspection of the EUM program did not result in any negative findings. The program was judged to be in full compliance with all regulations and guidelines.
- The Bulgarian Ministry of Defense continued to demonstrate an excellent track record of implementing projects as intended.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts: U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces, in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces and help Bulgaria fulfill its NATO requirements.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	7,000
Bulgaria continues its military transformation and modernization efforts.	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia has made great strides on Euro-Atlantic integration, having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2009 and the European Union in July 2013. U.S. assistance has played an important role in helping Croatia become a leading partner in Southeast Europe and a model for its neighbors, including by joining forces with the United States to address regional and global challenges. Croatia's mentoring of neighboring countries under NATO's Partnership for Peace and the Adriatic Charter has helped those NATO aspirants advance on their paths to membership by initiating defense reforms and contributing to Alliance operations. Continued U.S. assistance will help the Croatian military meet its NATO commitments on modernization, interoperability, and expeditionary capability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,535	*	3,600	-935
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,135	*	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	*	-	-900

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help the Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) continue to develop into an interoperable force for NATO and the United Nations (UN), and will promote defense reform and modernization and enhance Croatia's ability to be a role model for its neighbors. FMF will provide equipment consistent with the CAF's Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO.

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its Neighbors to Do the Same

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment that is essential to the CAF's ability to operate effectively within NATO or other multinational operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Croatian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its Neighbors to Do the Same

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education and English language courses for senior noncommissioned officers, and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation conducts formal and informal assessments of the FMF and IMET programs, including frequent consultations with CAF and Ministry of Defense officials regarding the value of these programs to Croatia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- In cooperation with the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM), the U.S. Embassy's Political Section oversaw the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, which will be funded through FY 2015 through the bilateral Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) budget for Croatia. Evaluations conducted by the PM Bureau, the Croatian government, and independent organizations have shown that Croatia has made excellent progress in demining and battlefield clearance efforts, which led to a decision to focus CWD assistance exclusively on conventional weapons stockpile management efforts starting in FY 2012. While challenges remain in this area, the U.S. Embassy's assessment that the CAF are fundamentally more capable of addressing their own stockpile management requirements than other countries in the region led to the decision not to request any NADR/CWD funding for Croatia in FY 2016.
- Through its monitoring and evaluation activities, the U.S. Embassy found that FMF is a valuable tool for the U.S.-Croatia bilateral security sector relationship, given its flexibility in providing the CAF with the equipment that it needs to train and sustain personnel for deployment in support of multinational missions such as in Afghanistan and with Kosovo Force. The U.S. Embassy's evaluation also confirmed that IMET remains a highly effective means of providing training and other professional military education courses to CAF personnel, its value is demonstrated by the number of current senior Croatian military leaders that are former IMET participants, including the Chief of Defense and the Army and Air Force Commanders.
- Ongoing U.S. monitoring has revealed that the Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations. IMET will continue to help address this gap, thereby improving Croatia's ability to fulfill its NATO obligations without having a negative impact on its participation in other peacekeeping missions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its

Neighbors to Do the Same: Croatia is a willing partner in NATO and UN missions, and U.S. assistance will allow Croatia to continue to participate in international operations while helping to expand its capability to play a leading role in promoting regional security, increasing NATO's influence in the region, and mentoring aspirant NATO member states. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the CAF into an active, integrated, and increasingly professional partner. Courses focused on regional and international security will help prepare Croatian military personnel to serve as regional leaders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,600
Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting its Neighbors to Do the Same	3,600
Foreign Military Financing	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Czech Republic continues to show leadership in international affairs, not only through its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, but independently and in other multilateral fora. The Czech Republic has proven to be an important and reliable ally in promoting U.S. interests and values, such as democracy, market reforms, antiterrorism, and nonproliferation. Despite the significant costs of supporting and participating in NATO and coalition military operations, the Czech Republic remains a steadfast Ally in NATO. Continued U.S. assistance will improve military coordination and interoperability and support further participation of the Czech Armed Forces (CAF) in coalition operations alongside the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,800	*	2,800	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	1,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	*	1,800	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance to the CAF enhances interoperability with coalition and NATO forces. U.S. assistance will continue to advance Czech efforts to develop niche capabilities including in rotary-wing aviation and Special Operations Force (SOF) capacity. FMF funds will help train and equip deployable military forces and bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems.

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide specialized equipment, including for compatible communication and command and control, to allow for seamless interoperability with NATO forces and to improve the effectiveness of the Czech Republic's SOF and support units deployed alongside coalition forces.
- U.S. assistance will further assist the Czech Military Police in building capacity in accordance with NATO Capability Targets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training expose Czech defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Czech Republic's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers

and mid- and senior-level officers, including courses on management and procurement training, as well as acquisition training and other specialty training not available in the Czech Republic.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of FMF and IMET programs through a weekly political-military working group.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs. Program assessments are based on the observations and evaluations by the Country Team and other elements of the U.S. government interacting with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of demonstrated Czech capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.
- Performance indicators for FMF and IMET programs are regularly assessed in the context of U.S. government policies and programmatic goals. The Country Team identifies performance gaps, as well as new opportunities related to the evolving nature of operations in theaters such as Afghanistan. After a thorough review, the Country Team proposes measures to help reduce these performance gaps, which, if approved, are incorporated into future budget plans.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- In October 2014, the Czech government approved deployment of up to 310 soldiers in Afghanistan to train the local military and police, and to protect Allied forces. Twenty troops will protect the Czech mission in Kabul and another 20 will help the Afghans in the fight against the production and distribution of drugs. Given these decisions, the following FMF programmatic choices for FY 2016 support these deployment goals: train and equip Czech deployable military forces with a focus on improving and maintaining the level of interoperability gained after a decade deployed together in Afghanistan; enhance Czech SOF capacity; further develop Czech rotary-wing piloting and maintenance capabilities; and support viable defense reform with a special focus on reducing corruption, specifically with regard to defense procurement.
- As a result of its successful implementation, the U.S. government closed its FMF contract for the state-of-the-art NATO Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Center of Excellence, which is now fully operational.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises:

U.S. military assistance will help ensure that the Czech Republic remains capable of contributing effectively to NATO operations. U.S. assistance will continue to advance Czech efforts to develop niche capabilities such as rotary-wing aviation, and will bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems. In addition to building the capacity of Czech soldiers and Ministry of Defense officials in areas such as joint operations planning, medical, resource management, and acquisition strategy and reform, U.S.-funded training emphasizes the importance of interagency cooperation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,800
The Czech Republic supports U.S. efforts to advance global security and resolve international crises.	2,800
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of coalition operations despite the considerable financial and political costs. Estonia readily seeks to partner with the U.S. in multiple spheres, and it views strong transatlantic relations as essential to its security along the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) northeastern frontier. Estonia is one of the few allies to meet the NATO goal of committing two percent of GDP for defense. U.S. assistance to Estonia sustains and expands the partnership between the United States and Estonia, improves Estonia's interoperability with NATO, and supports Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Mali, and the NATO Response Force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,611	*	3,200	-411
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	2,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,211	*	1,200	-11

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will help meet emerging Estonian territorial defense and border security needs in addition to cyber defense. FMF will help Estonian Defense Forces (EDF) develop a rapidly deployable, expeditionary-focused defense structure, with the goal of completing Estonia's integration into NATO and furthering its participation in international operations.

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO Allies

Key Interventions:

- FMF will help meet emerging needs, particularly in territorial defense and border security, while continuing to assist in cyber defense.
- The United States will provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces (SOF) in support of a Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Estonia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. IMET funds allow for the continued support of professional development of the EDF at senior levels, through support to the Baltic Defense College and continued training of senior leadership at the Service War Colleges and National Defense University.

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO Allies

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for select senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers. Additionally, training is given to certain lower-to-mid-level officers and noncommissioned officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the EDF's technical specialization, thereby helping it to achieve niche capacities in line with Estonia's stated goals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) completes comprehensive end-of-training reports for all IMET-trained students.
- The ODC conducts an alumni program, which provides an effective way of evaluating the impact of training and whether IMET is helping Estonia meet its long-term goals and improve its NATO interoperability.
- Before selecting and procuring complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense (MOD), in coordination with the ODC, conducts research to determine if a particular platform or system will meet the needs and force development goals established by the Government of Estonia.
- The ODC conducts a quarterly meeting with the EDF and MOD to ensure that the FMF program meets Estonia's needs and U.S. goals for the program.
- Every five weeks, the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn convenes a meeting of its interagency Cyber Security and Military Working Group, which meets with the Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission to assess progress in meeting U.S. priorities and support to Estonia's continued defense development and reform efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the results of security assistance has confirmed that no changes are currently needed in the FY 2016 security assistance portfolio. Two indicators used by the U.S. government to monitor effectiveness have shown strong results recently. For example, as a result of IMET resources, two Estonian SOF units were deployed to Afghanistan. Their success means that the expanded Estonian SOF teams continue to garner high levels of respect and serve as a model to smaller countries involved in other large-scale international operations. Similarly, FMF funds were used to provide an instructor at the Baltic Defense College and provide a rotating course director, thereby helping to train and equip officers from throughout the Eastern Partnership countries.
- Monitoring data regarding the number of Estonian IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a train-the-trainer program; an increasing number of EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are now able to train their peers and subordinates in-country. Estonia's leaders state publicly that they value this training and continue to demonstrate this fact by promoting alumni of IMET programs into key positions within the MOD and EDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO

Allies: U.S. assistance will help meet emerging Estonian territorial defense and border security needs in addition to cyber defense. It will help develop a rapidly-deployable, expeditionary-focused defense structure, furthering Estonia's integration into NATO and its participation in international operations. Security assistance will also expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and will help ensure a high degree of interoperability between American and Estonian units.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,200
Continued cooperation with Government of Estonia to enhance security for Estonia and NATO Allies	3,200
Foreign Military Financing	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. strategic goals in Georgia include the consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; resilience against Russian pressure; progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and inclusive, sustainable economic development. The recent crisis in Ukraine illustrates Georgia's continued vulnerability to Russian pressure, necessitating increased targeted U.S. assistance to strengthen the stamina of communities located along the administrative boundary lines (ABLs) with breakaway regions through support of small-scale infrastructure development and improvements in basic livelihoods for vulnerable households. Assistance programs in FY 2016 will promote Georgia's engagement with occupied territories, and increase the inclusion of target populations, including ethnic and religious minorities, women, vulnerable children, and other disadvantaged groups. U.S. assistance will also continue to lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories that is based on Georgia's territorial integrity. Additionally, the United States will continue to support assistance projects that bolster democratic and participatory governance; develop policies and institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law; promote integration with the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and increase regional cooperation. Expanded programs also will seek to increase competitiveness and opportunities for trade, including as part of Georgia's new Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the EU, and help Georgia achieve broad-based, sustainable, low-carbon-emissions economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,388	*	77,152	18,764
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	20,000	20,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	20,000	20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	58,388	*	57,152	-1,236
Economic Support Fund	39,400	*	50,552	11,152
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	*	-	-12,000
International Military Education and Training	1,791	*	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,947	*	3,500	-447
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	900	-350

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Increased U.S. assistance focuses on helping Georgia consolidate and advance democratic and economic reforms, while mitigating external threats, with the goal of anchoring Georgia firmly in the Euro-Atlantic community. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. ESF assistance will help to strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law, advance human rights and justice system reforms, reduce corruption by improving transparent and accountable governance at the national and local levels, develop a more vibrant civil society, promote political pluralism, and bolster independent media and access to information. Assistance will improve economic governance and leadership, strengthen private-sector competitiveness

and policy efforts leading toward EU integration, increase the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), revitalize agricultural production, improve animal health and the veterinary network, create a market-oriented workforce, and accelerate rural economic development. Increased assistance also will help Georgia mitigate the impacts of Russian “borderization” of the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. U.S. assistance will support small-scale infrastructure improvements and assistance for income generation for vulnerable households along the ABL to improve basic livelihoods. It will increase the inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia through activities that integrate youth of diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds as well as through support to the Tolerance Center and the planned Anti-Discrimination Unit within the Office of the Public Defender. It will expand access to independent, reliable and balanced information to populations in the Occupied Territories in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. U.S. foreign assistance also will aim to support low-carbon-emissions development and improve management of solid waste and natural resources including watersheds and forests.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support more transparent and accountable governance by strengthening the executive and legislative branches, while also promoting public outreach, the availability of objective information about governance processes through independent media outlets, and civic activism. Activities will increase civic engagement, including outside of Tbilisi; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced information; advance good governance; strengthen oversight of government institutions; strengthen policy development and law-making processes; and improve administrative and financial management of public institutions at all levels.
- Programs will help political parties better represent their constituents’ interests, move towards platform-based campaigns, and promote the role of women in political parties and elected office. Activities also will improve electoral systems, including administration and oversight of electoral processes, prior to and during the 2016-2018 election cycles.
- Programs will advance the rule of law, due process guarantees, and the protection of human rights through improved governance and capacity of justice system institutions; a more effective legal framework for due process guarantees through technical assistance and civil society engagement; increased capacity of legal professionals, including through strengthened legal professional associations and improved legal education; and increased access to justice for marginalized populations.
- Programs also will advance science, technology, innovation, and partnerships.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$3.0 million to work with the Government of Georgia to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. FTF assistance will accelerate inclusive growth and reduce persistent poverty by enhancing agricultural productivity; increasing access to input supplies, modern technologies, and mechanized services; expanding markets; improving animal health; and increasing economic resilience in the country’s rural areas. This will be complemented by assistance to help the government improve the agricultural enabling environment, policy analysis, policy formulation, and extension services.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII) funding will help Georgia develop and implement national

action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for public- and private- sector investment and clean growth. GCCI assistance of \$2.5 million will be used to build an enabling environment for low emissions growth, including clean energy development, improvement of transmission planning and operating systems, promotion of green building standards, and supporting energy-efficiency upgrades to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- Approximately \$3.8 million will be used to improve economic governance and leadership to ensure a predictable and consistent business environment in which legal and regulatory frameworks are fair and transparent. Activities will support dialogue between the government and private enterprises to formulate and reform policies necessary to drive economic development; strengthen the analytical, communication, advocacy, and organizational capacities of private sector advocates; and assist the government in developing or implementing legal and regulatory reforms, particularly in the areas of the business-enabling environment, water resource management, and energy-trading policy.
- U.S. assistance will advance Georgia's democratic development and economic transition, complementing the objectives of the EU Association Agreement. This will include the harmonization of legislation, policies, and regulations with EU structures and institutional strengthening initiatives that align with EU goals.
- Programs will improve rural income and remove constraints in critical small-scale rural and community infrastructure that hinder economic development. Assistance also will improve access to financial services, workforce development, and skills to start and/or expand a business. This will include approximately \$5.0 million to strengthen at least 40 vulnerable rural communities across Georgia, including those located along the ABL with breakaway regions. It will improve agricultural productivity; increase access to finance, markets, and agricultural and non-agricultural services; increase income sources and employment opportunities; strengthen micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises; and rehabilitate community-level infrastructure.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and expand SMEs and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. Emphasis will be placed on the adoption and implementation of internationally recognized standards to support improvement in the delivery of quality products on a reliable and consistent basis. Activities will promote women's access to credit, employment, and/or income generation initiatives. Public-private partnerships, including Global Development Alliances, may be created to leverage private-sector resources in order to improve trade and investment opportunities for SMEs.
- U.S. assistance will improve the management of Georgia's natural resources and promote conservation of ecological systems critical to sustained economic growth. This will include support for policy reforms and institutional strengthening initiatives related to the sustainable use of resources; assistance to targeted municipalities on sustainably managed waste facilities and services; and the development of Georgia's recycling sector.

Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support confidence-building activities between people living on both sides of the ABLs within the internationally recognized borders of Georgia. Assistance will promote engagement across the ABLs as a critical element in achieving and maintaining stability. The United States will help establish grassroots, people-to-people, and Track II (i.e., non-official) mechanisms through which communities and key actors across the ABLs can interact.
- Requested resources will work to integrate further Georgia's marginalized groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, vulnerable children and vulnerable youth, in political, government, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations work.
- Assistance will promote gender equality, strengthening women's roles in decision-making processes,

the employment sphere, and politics, and will work to increase the role of women in conflict mitigation.

Strengthened People-to-People Ties between Georgia and the United States through Health Sector Partnerships, Public Diplomacy, and Volunteerism

Key Interventions:

- Media assistance will work to improve the public's access to independent, reliable, and balanced information and also target vulnerable communities in the relevant language.
- Activities will strengthen the capacity of professional media to serve as an unbiased conduit of information between citizens and their governing structures, as well as a means to encourage diverse views and debate on issues of public importance.
- Programming will support journalists' efforts to create media content that challenges pervasive stereotypes about gender and human rights issues.
- Assistance will continue providing technical assistance and small grants to schools and organizations to carry out grassroots activities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security, including in coalition operations, and is notably the second largest troop contributor to the NATO Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan. U.S. support will strengthen Georgia's defense institutions and solidify an increasingly interoperable professional military service capable of operating effectively with U.S. and NATO Allies' armed forces. U.S. assistance will continue to support Georgian defense reforms, with a focus on developing, modernizing, and reforming the Georgian Armed Forces. FMF-OCO will significantly enhance training capacity to conduct territorial defense against regional pressure from Russia and support Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops to coalition operations. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. Programs will improve further the professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will help Georgia enhance its ability to provide for its own defense.
- The United States will strengthen interoperability of Georgian forces with the U.S. and NATO counterparts and promote defense reforms focused on professional military educational institutions.
- U.S. assistance will fund U.S. defense reform advisors to provide direct support to Georgia's Ministry of Defense.
- FMF will fund and promulgate direct U.S. support and assistance to the NATO Substantial Package to Georgia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to support U.S. interests, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and craft lasting military-to-military relationships. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are

attending courses.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Intervention:

- Requested IMET funding will provide professional military education courses that increase interoperability with the U.S., strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance will strengthen Georgia's peace and security, law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, and the rule of law through practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and probation and corrections officers. INCLE-funded efforts also will focus on improving local capacity to respond to critical incidents to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking and narcotics trafficking. INCLE programs also will advance implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system that meets with international standards.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- Funding will provide training on senior management, critical incident management, strategic planning, tactical operations, forensics, domestic violence, anti-money laundering, counter-narcotics, and modern and humane practices in both the probationary and corrections systems. Activities will mentor, professionalize, and build the basic, specialized, and advanced skill set of all levels of law enforcement personnel. Through an annual regional "Women in Policing Conference" complimented by domestic violence courses, the United States will continue to support gender diversity in law enforcement.
- Programs will combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and domestic violence by training border personnel, investigators, police officers, and prosecutors. Assistance will encourage the use of task force and team approaches to combating TIP and domestic violence, particularly in high-risk regions.
- The United States will provide training and guidance to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as Georgia continues to expand the use of jury trials, reforms the plea bargaining system, and implements legislative amendments to the Criminal Code and Administrative Code. Programs will continue to work on further revisions to the new Criminal Procedure Code, including new voluntary witness interview rules and enhanced due process protections.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Georgia borders Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, and the Black Sea, and poses a significant transit and transshipment risk for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials and munitions. While the government has made some progress improving security along the Georgian borders and at official ports of entry, NADR-funded activities will continue to help Georgia strengthen strategic trade controls and improve enforcement capabilities. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Georgia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will enable the United States to sustain assistance in implementing Georgia's new strategic trade control law, developed with U.S. assistance, including reforms of secondary legislation and training for its licensing officers.
- Funding also will complete major maritime infrastructure and training projects, in particular operationalizing the new Joint Maritime Operations Center; fund green border renovations in line with Georgia's new border security strategy; and support a second Container Control Program unit in Tbilisi.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Georgia finalized agreement on its second MCC Compact, worth \$140.0 million, in July 2013. The Compact will increase Georgians' earning potential by strengthening the quality of education in science, technology, engineering, and math and will attract investment in fast-growing sectors such as energy and transportation. The Compact will support teacher training and school rehabilitation activities, improve technical skills education, and modernize bachelor's degree engineering programs. MCC assistance will strengthen the capacity of Georgians to meet the needs of Georgia's economy, create jobs, and better position Georgia to be a strong U.S. and EU trade partner. MCC investments focused on education will benefit from continued policy strengthening and capacity building that USAID activities provide in the education sector and will complement the State Department's academic exchange programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The approach to monitoring and evaluating U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation effort, agency-specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. All foreign assistance is monitored and coordinated through the U.S. Embassy's interagency Assistance Coordination Committee, co-chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission and the USAID Mission Director, and supported by six working groups.

The Performance Plan and Report is Post's principal mechanism for annual monitoring and reporting. USAID manages a thorough Performance Monitoring Plan and convenes semi-annual portfolio reviews to monitor program performance, facilitate management decisions, and inform program planning and out-year budget requests and allocations.

In addition, the following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID conducted several performance evaluations, including a mid-term evaluation of activities promoting minority integration; a mid-term evaluation on good governance activities; a final evaluation of a family planning and maternal and child health services project; and a final performance evaluation of USAID-funded rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure and durable housing for internally displaced persons.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Georgia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual

Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

- The EXBS Program Advisor conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously-donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Recommendations from the ethnic minority integration evaluations have been instrumental in the design of a new Increased Inclusion of Target Populations activity, which will place an emphasis on facilitating increased interaction and sustainable linkages among local partner non-governmental organizations.
- USAID has utilized the results of the good governance project evaluation, both in adjusting the existing activities and in developing a new good governance project.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- In FY 2014, USAID also updated the "2011 Georgia Conflict Assessment" which outlines the needs and challenges within the "Occupied Territories." This document is used to inform how to design the most effective program engagement projects.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced: The United States will strengthen governance, institutions, and processes, including the legislature, national and local governments, political parties, civil society, and media organizations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support improved economic governance and leadership, increased trade opportunities, productivity, and employment generation in targeted sectors, including agriculture. Assistance will build capacity within the workforce to participate more fully in the market economy. In addition, assistance will promote the responsible management of Georgia's natural resources and the creation and implementation of low-emissions development strategies. Assistance will strengthen the veterinary sector and reduce incidences of the most harmful animal diseases. Georgia has a strong track record of legal and regulatory reforms and the Georgian government has committed to further improvements through the government's "Georgia 2020" strategy. U.S. assistance will provide pivotal support to help improve the trade and investment environment, including institutional strengthening and policy initiatives that advance Georgia's efforts toward EU integration, in line with the requirements of the Association Agreement.

Strengthened People-to-People Ties between Georgia and the United States through Health Sector Partnerships, Public Diplomacy, and Volunteerism: Public diplomacy is a critical element of the Mission's overall approach, and outreach and programs buttress the entire range of U.S. foreign policy goals. Continued innovative public engagement is necessary to inform Georgian citizens – particularly youth and Georgians from outside the capital – about U.S. foreign policy objectives and aspects of American culture and society. Given that the first goal of U.S. assistance is focused on democratic processes, much of the public diplomacy efforts in Georgia will focus on the role of media and civil

society in presenting the diversity of views found in a modern democracy.

Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society: Georgia's success in the areas of economic growth and democratic reform will depend, in part, on efforts to build a more cohesive and integrated country that is taking meaningful steps to move beyond a legacy of violent conflict and marginalization of ethnic minorities, women and girls, and other disadvantaged groups. Assistance will support an increasingly stable and integrated society through efforts to promote engagement with the occupied territories and inclusion of target populations.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable: Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus is increasingly professionalized and capable. U.S. assistance will improve further the professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces; assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability; and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises. Security assistance will continue to augment Georgia's current system and fill in gaps in training, focusing on civilian members of the Georgian Ministry of Defense as well as all service branches. Given Georgia's strategic position between the Middle East, Central Asia, and Europe, programs will strengthen Georgia's capacity in border security, non-proliferation, and cooperative threat reduction.

Fundamental issues such as limited or ineffective strategic planning, interagency cooperation, human resource management, senior and middle-managers, and execution of long-term investigations continue to plague law enforcement's broader development. U.S. assistance will provide continued training for senior leadership on critical incident management, as well as strategic planning and other trainings as necessary, to ensure the Ministry of Internal Affairs can effectively meet Euro-Atlantic law enforcement standards.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	77,152
Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced	16,686
Economic Support Fund	16,686
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,348
2.2 Good Governance	4,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,350
2.4 Civil Society	4,538
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	28,828
Economic Support Fund	28,828
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,676
4.2 Trade and Investment	418
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,334

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
4.8 Environment		1,900
Strengthened people to people ties between Georgia and the U.S. through health sector partnerships, public diplomacy, and volunteerism		2,620
Economic Support Fund		2,620
2.4 Civil Society		2,620
Increasingly stable, integrated, and healthy society		2,418
Economic Support Fund		2,418
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		1,324
2.4 Civil Society		894
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		200
Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus increasingly professionalized and capable		26,600
Foreign Military Financing - OCO		20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		20,000
International Military Education and Training		2,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,335
1.5 Transnational Crime		115
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		900

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given its strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southeastern flank, Greece is an important strategic partner, with whom the United States shares deep and broad relations. Despite the economic challenges it faces, the Greek government has remained steadfastly committed to upholding shared security interests, particularly in its support for U.S. and Allied military operations, including NATO operations in Libya and Afghanistan, its contributions to NATO operations in Kosovo, and maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. Greece's continued support of the U.S. Naval Support facility in Souda Bay, on the island of Crete, is of strategic importance to the United States as one of the largest deepwater ports in the Mediterranean. The strength of the U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship, access to senior leadership, and Greek willingness to offer support to bilateral and NATO operations is directly supported by U.S. security assistance. U.S. assistance also reinforces the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helping focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and assisting in countering anti-American attitudes still present in Greek society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	97	*	200	103
International Military Education and Training	97	*	200	103

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events directly enhance Greek military professionalism and interoperability, and orient officers and future military leaders toward the United States. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Greece's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, which pays dividends in increased access to Greek military decision-makers.

Because of Greece's protracted economic crisis, the military has seen substantial cuts to its budget and a significant reduction in the number of military personnel it sends abroad for professional military education. As the Greek military considers IMET to be a critical factor in the development of its officer corps, it has prioritized limited funds available in its own budget to cover all per diem, transportation, and housing costs related to IMET in order to maximize the overall number of U.S.-trained officers.

Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security Becomes More Active

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education and training for select Greek military officers, enhancing their professionalism and interoperability, and orienting future leaders toward the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- IMET activities are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are enhancing Greek interoperability and participation in multinational operations, as well as contributing to a strong U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship. One important indicator used to monitor the effectiveness of IMET funding is the degree to which the Hellenic Armed Forces are involved in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping and Balkan stabilization efforts, and cooperative programs with other NATO Allies and partners. Greece leads the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center at Souda Bay, and provides training to Allies and partners, which directly affects maritime security in the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Routine monitoring of the participation of Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, peacekeeping, Balkan stabilization efforts, and other cooperative programs with NATO Allies and partners has demonstrated the IMET program's effectiveness. Greece's IMET graduates continue to advance to senior positions and contribute to governmental policy decisions on support to U.S. and global operations, participation in multilateral operations, and defense procurement. Based on these findings, increased IMET funding is being requested for Greece.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security Becomes More Active: Educating officers in the United States is a proven way to tie U.S. and Greek militaries together; Greek officers trained with U.S. assistance often serve in the highest and most influential positions. Security assistance is critical to continuing to cultivate the bilateral relationship and strengthening Greece's commitment to NATO, which pays substantial dividends in increased cooperation and access.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		200
Participation in strengthening regional and global security becomes more active.		200
International Military Education and Training		200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		200

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a strong ally in coalition operations, as demonstrated by its contribution of troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions. U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary for coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. FY 2016 funds will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,602	*	1,000	-602
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,152	*	1,000	-152

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Hungary's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

The Bilateral Security Relationship Remains Strong and Results in Continued Significant Hungarian Engagement in NATO, EU, and UN Missions

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy in Budapest oversees IMET programs through a monthly Political-Military Working Group chaired by the Ambassador.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of IMET programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation confirmed that no significant changes to the FY 2016 IMET assistance request or the design of IMET activities are warranted. IMET will continue to be used to

develop mid-level leadership and critical skill sets, and support Hungary's participation in Operation Resolute Support in Afghanistan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Bilateral Security Relationship Remains Strong and Results in Continued Significant Hungarian Engagement in NATO, EU, and UN Missions: U.S. assistance will support the continuing education of future Hungarian Defense Force (HDF) leaders by providing training across the entire spectrum of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps, giving the HDF access to operations and medical training not available in Hungary. This training is vital to improve the HDF capability to participate in deployments in a fully integrated way with NATO Allies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		1,000
The bilateral security relationship remains strong and results in continued significant Hungarian engagement in NATO, EU, and UN missions		1,000
International Military Education and Training		1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,000

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Kosovo, a young country that declared its independence in 2008, considers the United States its most reliable strategic partner. This is a critical period in Kosovo's evolution, as the international community draws down assistance and Kosovo's institutions attempt to stand on their own. U.S. assistance will focus on building transparent, efficient, and accountable government institutions; fostering an environment conducive to economic growth; promoting the rule of law; encouraging the growth of civil society; protecting and promoting minority rights; and working to move Kosovo toward integration in regional and Euro-Atlantic institutions. The United States works closely with the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to coordinate donor activities and policy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	54,035	*	50,720	-3,315
Economic Support Fund	37,891	*	35,470	-2,421
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	4,000	-
International Military Education and Training	750	*	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,674	*	9,500	-1,174
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	*	1,000	280

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support rule of law programs, justice sector reform, and the growth of civil society, aiming to stem endemic corruption in government institutions and increase transparency and accountability to citizens. Economic assistance will also focus on building sustained economic growth through improved fiscal and banking policies as well as encouraging the creation of a business- and investment-friendly environment. Programs will particularly address the integration of minority groups into the economy, justice system, and greater society. Finally, ESF funds will encourage Kosovo's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and cooperation with regional partners.

The Government of Kosovo (GoK) Provides a More Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment for Businesses That Encourages Increased Investment and Promotes Strong Fiscal Policies

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with local businesses, consulting companies, and other organizations to provide technical assistance to both the public and private sectors. Specific programming will include supporting municipalities in line with Kosovo's overall decentralization process by enhancing public financial management capabilities.
- Approximately \$0.9 million will be used to continue to support Kosovo's Ministry of Finance in debt management and budget planning and execution, as well as the Central Bank in insurance reforms.

The GoK and International Partners Facilitate Increased Private Sector Competitiveness and New Job Opportunities for Kosovo's Unemployed, in Particular Its Young Adults

Key Interventions:

- Activities will strengthen private sector competitiveness through technical assistance in targeted sectors that generate employment and growth. In particular, support aims to increase the resilience and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by improving access to credit, providing more responsive and creative financial instruments, and offering workforce development.
- Particular focus will be placed on economic activities in North Kosovo, the agricultural sector, and increased opportunities for women and youth.

The GoK Improves Its Long-Term Planning Ability for Adequately Identifying and Allocating Natural Resources

Key Intervention:

- USAID will support the improvement of the environment for private investment in Kosovo's energy sector. In particular, funding will support legal and regulatory reforms to encourage greater diversification of energy supply and renewable energy deployment.

The GoK Promotes Quality Education and Partnerships Between Educational Institutions and Private Sector Actors to Advance Kosovo's Employment and Development Goals

Key Intervention:

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will enhance university curricula and professionalism, facilitate educational exchanges, and provide graduate-level scholarships and professional certificates at U.S. universities and training institutions.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will enhance the implementation of second-generation legal reforms through an improved property rights regime, fostering increased independence and effectiveness of the judiciary, and increasing public demand for justice in Kosovo courts.
- Key activities will support the functioning and integration of judicial structures in Kosovo-Serb-majority areas and the promotion of women into positions of leadership in the judicial system, where they are currently underrepresented.
- USAID will work at the national and municipal levels to implement reforms in public financial management, enhance the business enabling environment, and reduce barriers to private investment and growth. In particular, USAID will work with municipalities to generate own-source revenues to be invested for improved services and infrastructure for their citizens and to better manage public finances.

GoK Institutions Increase Their Ability to Effectively Function and Communicate with Stakeholders

Key Intervention:

- USAID will work with political parties to strengthen their internal capacities and reach out to constituencies to further develop Kosovo's democratic processes. The new elections program will elevate the capacity of election management bodies to administer free and fair elections in this young democracy.

Civil Society and Media Develop Their Advocacy Roles to Effect Change, Hold Governments Accountable, and Better Represent Citizens' Concerns

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.9 million will support democracy and public diplomacy programs aimed at fostering the development of civil society and independent media and promoting government transparency and accountability. Programs will help civil society organizations address reforms and government transparency, with targeted themes such as gender, youth, minority, and marginalized groups' rights, as well as the enhanced position of women leaders in society.

The GoK Fully Respects the Constitutional and Legal Framework Protecting Ethnic Minority Rights and Works to Promote the Inclusion of Ethnic Minority Groups in Institutions

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.8 million will be used to continue support to non-majority municipalities. Programming primarily focuses on the Kosovo-Serb populations in the North and South to improve their engagement in Kosovo's institutions and society. Goals include supporting the GoK with its implementation of policies on the protection of minority language and cultural rights and improving capacity in municipalities where parallel Government of Serbia institutions persist.

The GoK Increases Economic Opportunities for All of Kosovo's Peoples through Increased and Equal Access to Financial Services, Creation of Business Linkages, and Development of a Conducive Environment for Business Development Throughout Kosovo, but Especially in Minority Areas

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the Customs Service of Kosovo on intellectual property rights and anti-corruption strategies. Funding will also support a judicial capacity building program training judges on a variety of topics related to commercial law.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF training and equipment will assist the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) in achieving proficiency in its four core capabilities of explosive ordnance disposal and demining, search and rescue, firefighting, and HAZMAT response. Programming will expand if constitutional and legislative changes are made to expand the KSF mandate and transform the institution into the Kosovo Armed Forces (KAF). FMF funding will focus on the longer-term goals of working toward a force capable of partaking in global peacekeeping operations and interoperability with the United States and NATO. Funding will also support training programs to bring Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to Kosovo to further develop the KSF's non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps and professionalize any successor force.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- FMF will provide additional MTTs, courses in U.S. institutions, workshops, and assessment/mentorship teams to transition the KAF (or any follow-on to the KSF) into a more modern, Western-oriented, and interoperable force.
- FMF will continue to train and equip the KSF and expand programming for any successor force, as appropriate, following any constitutional and legislative changes to the KSF mandate.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is critical for the development and professionalization of the KSF and to meet U.S. – and in particular, U.S. European Command – security cooperation and assistance objectives. Funding is utilized for the professional development of NCOs, professional military education for officers, defense institution

building, and English-language training. Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programs also extend courses to civilians working on military matters. KSF NCOs and officers who have attended IMET courses have done extremely well, with some earning top honors. The students have developed a positive reputation for the KSF in U.S. institutions and have returned with an understanding of the U.S. military and leadership principles. IMET is also utilized to fund various programs to instill western values and organizational culture into the KSF. Such training will be vital if the KSF transitions into the KAF, and in ensuring Kosovo security forces are interoperable with the U.S. and NATO.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- IMET will provide professional military educational opportunities to key officer and enlisted members of the KSF in various U.S. military schools. In addition, funds will focus on training both military and civilian staff in the Ministry of the KSF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. foreign assistance helps Kosovo implement effective, professional, accountable, transparent, and accessible legal and law-enforcement services grounded in the rule of law. Access to effective justice institutions is essential for improving public confidence in government and laying a foundation for economic growth and a democratic society. The FY 2016 request builds on long-term U.S. engagement in helping justice sector practitioners enhance their skills and fully implement Kosovo's legal framework. The integration of the Kosovo-Serb judiciary in the North into the GoK's judicial system has proven especially complex and politically sensitive. Assistance will continue to focus on the consolidation of judicial reform throughout the country. Funding is also requested for a possible extension of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) past 2016 or alternative mechanisms focused on integration of the North.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice

Key Intervention:

- Activities will support the implementation of legal reforms, build the capacity of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for crime victims.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Funds will also be used to provide support to EULEX, and its successor, through seconded U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. Through the U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR funding will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Kosovo's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.0 million in EXBS funding will help improve Kosovo's radiation detection and response capacity and promote regional cooperation in border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The EXBS team conducts annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around Kosovo and will conduct an upcoming assessment of its strategic trade-control system.
- USAID/Kosovo conducted evaluations of its rule of law and agriculture activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's rule of law evaluation identified key interventions in which other donors are not engaged, thus highlighting the importance of USAID's sustained justice-sector capacity-building efforts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The GoK Provides a More Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment For Businesses That Encourages Increased Investment and Promotes Strong Fiscal Policies: U.S. programs will work with the GoK to develop areas of competitive advantage and enhance prospects for foreign direct investment, as well as help improve the financial sector by pursuing reforms in the debt, housing, and insurance markets.

The GoK and International Partners Facilitate Increased Private Sector Competitiveness and New Job Opportunities for Kosovo's Unemployed, in Particular Its Young Adults: Kosovo has a high economic growth rate that heavily relies on remittances and foreign aid. In order to achieve long-lasting and sustainable growth, U.S. assistance will help Kosovo develop its private sector and work to address chronic unemployment, which in some areas exceeds 70 percent.

The GoK Improves Its Long-Term Planning Ability for Adequately Identifying and Allocating Natural Resources: Properly developed natural resources can provide Kosovo with long-term economic growth, employment, and fiscal stability. U.S. assistance will work to strengthen the various ministries and regulatory authorities involved in order to ensure Kosovo develops both its natural resources and its infrastructure in a strategic and transparent manner.

The GoK Promotes Quality Education and Partnerships Between Educational Institutions and Private Sector Actors to Advance Kosovo's Employment and Development Goals: An unemployed, disengaged, and disconnected youth population presents a growing risk to Kosovo's stability – an issue that is directly linked to Kosovo's inadequate education system. U.S. funding will provide graduate-level education in the United States to promising students, who will use their experience to improve both Kosovo's educational system and prospects for sustained economic growth.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice: The prevalence of organized crime, human trafficking, public corruption, money laundering, terrorism, and the lack of a functioning justice system, particularly in North Kosovo, are obstacles to the country's EU accession and visa liberalization aspirations. U.S. programming will help improve the justice sector by promoting integrity and strengthening professional capabilities.

GoK Institutions Increase Their Ability to Effectively Function and Communicate with Stakeholders: Assistance will strengthen the ability of various institutions to respond to the demands of a democratic society, focusing specifically on building capacity in political parties and election management bodies.

Civil Society and Media Develop Their Advocacy Roles to Effect Change, Hold Governments Accountable, and Better Represent Citizens' Concerns: Kosovars neither hold their government accountable nor organize effectively to be agents of change. To fight corruption and create robust democratic institutions, civil society and the media must be strengthened. Assistance will promote a stronger civil society through small grants, helping nascent or struggling organizations grow and flourish.

The GoK Fully Respects the Constitutional and Legal Framework Protecting Ethnic Minority Rights and Works to Promote the Inclusion of Ethnic Minority Groups in Institutions: Promoting full implementation of community rights at the national level will lead to greater integration of – and, in time, greater acceptance of Kosovo institutions by – Kosovo Serbs.

The GoK Increases Economic Opportunities for All of Kosovo's Peoples Through Increased and Equal Access to Financial Services, Creation of Business Linkages, and Development of a Conducive Environment for Business Development Throughout Kosovo, but Especially in Minority Areas: Increasing economic opportunities for all Kosovars will lead to broader peace and security, not only in Kosovo, but also in the region. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the economic climate through improved customs procedures and commercial law practices.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies: Kosovo still relies on international security partners, such as EULEX and NATO (via Kosovo Force). U.S. assistance seeks to help Kosovo decrease its dependence on international forces and provide for its own security, which will increase its ability to contribute to regional stability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	50,720
The GoK provides a more conducive legal and regulatory environment for business that encourages increased investment, and promotes strong fiscal policies.	2,400
Economic Support Fund	2,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	900
The GoK and international partners facilitate increased private sector competitiveness and new job opportunities for Kosovo's unemployed, in particular its young adults.	10,800
Economic Support Fund	10,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,800
The GoK improves its long-term planning ability for adequately identifying and allocating natural resources.	2,634

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	2,634
4.4 Infrastructure	2,634
The GoK promotes quality education and partnerships between educational institutions and private sector actors to advance Kosovo's employment and development goals.	1,100
Economic Support Fund	1,100
3.2 Education	1,100
Police, prosecutors and judges increase capacity and access to justice.	16,058
Economic Support Fund	10,678
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,178
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,380
GoK institutions increase their ability to effectively function and communicate with stakeholders.	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000
Civil society and media develops its advocacy role such that it can effect change, hold governments accountable, and better represent citizens' concerns.	2,940
Economic Support Fund	2,940
2.4 Civil Society	2,940
The GoK fully respects the constitutional and legal framework protecting ethnic minority rights and works to promote inclusion of ethnic minority groups in institutions.	3,800
Economic Support Fund	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
The GoK increases economic opportunities for all of Kosovo's diverse peoples through increased and equal access to financial services, creation of business linkages, and development of a conducive environment for business development throughout Kosovo but especially in minority areas.	118
Economic Support Fund	118
4.2 Trade and Investment	118
The GoK develops a professional, modern security sector able to respond to threats and to civil emergencies.	9,870
Foreign Military Financing	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond, and plays a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial diplomatic and military support. Latvia is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU). Latvia's 2015 EU presidency will give the country a unique opportunity and leverage for international engagement. U.S. assistance has been essential for the professional development, interoperability, and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF), so that they can deploy and operate effectively in U.S. and NATO operations. In addition to helping meet Latvia's own defense needs, U.S. assistance to Latvia sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing NATO operations, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,517	*	3,200	-317
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	*	2,000	-250
International Military Education and Training	1,267	*	1,200	-67

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will focus on deepening Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF, while helping address emerging needs such as territorial defense and border security. FMF will provide equipment to assist Latvian forces in providing for their own defense and support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations.

Latvia's Military Forces are Interoperable and Develop Valuable Niche Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- FMF-funded equipment will support the development of Latvia's niche capabilities, which will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO Allies and better support regional and territorial defense requirements.
- FMF funds will be used to procure equipment to outfit and enhance the interoperability of Latvia's expanding Special Operations and air support capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Latvia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for quality improvements in the Latvian officer corps and valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Latvia Provides Effective Contributions to Regional and International Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET programs will continue to train leaders in the Latvian Special Operations Forces to increase capabilities and interoperability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducts performance evaluations using year-to-year indicator targets and feedback from personnel who have received U.S.-funded training.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2016 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment:

- The LNAF have made significant progress on force modernization; their use of FMF funding has enhanced their deployability and interoperability with the United States and other coalition partners. Furthermore, the LNAF have been able to export training through the Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Program to other NATO partners, such as Poland.
- The LNAF has devised a long-term, capability development strategy that addresses their ability to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. To complement this strategy, ODC is developing a more focused and coordinated three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC is working with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of security assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Latvia Provides Effective Contributions to Regional and International Security: Continued training opportunities for Latvian military personnel will ensure that Latvian forces exhibit compatible organization as well as common doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures, with those of U.S. and NATO forces. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the Latvian officer corps, which can be attributed to the IMET program and training provided by other NATO and coalition partners.

Latvia's Military Forces are Interoperable and Develop Valuable Niche Capabilities: U.S. security assistance will augment Latvia's ability to deploy highly-trained, capable, and interoperable military forces in support of NATO and coalition operations, and will enhance regional and homeland security with a credible territorial defense capability. Through their partnership with the Michigan National Guard, and with the use of U.S. security assistance, Latvia has developed a cadre of certified JTACs that serves as a model for the region. JTACs are a niche capability that is highly valued within NATO.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,200
Latvia provides effective contributions to regional and international security.	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,200

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,200
Latvia's military forces are interoperable and develop valuable niche capabilities.		2,000
Foreign Military Financing		2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,000

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance augments Lithuania's efforts to develop forces more capable of meeting its national security objectives and international military commitments. U.S. security assistance provides tangible benefits to Lithuania, an effective and reliable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ally, helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan and as a member of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant coalition. U.S. assistance to Lithuania enhances regional stability and improves its interoperability and military cooperation with NATO partners. U.S. security assistance to Lithuania not only addresses Lithuania's own defense needs but also helps build and sustain the LAF's capacity in out-of-area deployments in support of NATO- and U.S.-led operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,774	*	3,200	-574
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	*	2,000	-549
International Military Education and Training	1,225	*	1,200	-25

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will further augment the LAF's already substantial participation in NATO and coalition peacekeeping and stabilization operations. FMF will help improve the LAF's interoperability with U.S. and NATO partners, strengthen its capability to deploy and sustain its forces, and help meet territorial defense and border security needs.

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF will help meet Lithuania's emerging needs, particularly in territorial defense and border security, and continue to assist with cyber defense.
- FMF will sustain combat enablers to ensure readiness to deploy during upcoming operations.
- FMF will continue to support Lithuania's defense reform efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Lithuania's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will be used to provide professional military education courses for select senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- FMF and IMET programs are closely monitored by the U.S. Embassy's Country Team to ensure maximum value and support for NATO objectives. The professional development of IMET graduates is tracked to ensure that their skills and knowledge are being put to use.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the positive results of U.S. assistance, the FY 2016 funding request maintains a robust security assistance program within the constraints of the current budget environment:

- Monitoring and evaluation conducted by the U.S. Embassy's Country Team has identified the strengths of U.S. cooperation with the LAF, which include continued support to its Special Forces contingent in Afghanistan and full compliance with its commitment to provide soldiers for the NATO Response Force.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security: Lithuania must continue to modernize its armed forces to better provide for its own security and assist in the execution of the overall NATO Smart Defense and contingency planning under Article V obligations. Required capabilities include overall trained, equipped, and sustainable forces that are interoperable with U.S. forces and are at a sufficient state of readiness in preparing for and executing contingency operations. Security assistance will support the LAF's efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces that have a greater ability to meet the country's national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans. NATO readiness and interoperability requirements, especially in post-2014 Afghanistan, will also create space and opportunity for Lithuania to focus on sustaining and refining the skills its forces have developed while in Afghanistan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,200
Lithuania modernizes its armed forces and consolidates and institutionalizes gains made in expeditionary capability for better interoperability and to better provide for its own national security.	3,200
Foreign Military Financing	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance aims to support democratic and security reforms and other requirements necessary for Macedonia's full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Macedonia's progress is often hindered by political crises, stalled reforms, interethnic tension, restricted freedom of the press, and weak rule of law. As demonstrated by the 2014 Freedom House *Nations in Transit* ratings, democratic backsliding continues to be a problem in Macedonia, particularly in the areas of media freedom and corruption. U.S. assistance will remain focused on the democracy and governance sectors, particularly the judiciary, as well as on strengthening civil society and independent media. Programs will also encourage integration of ethnic minorities and strengthen Macedonia's law enforcement and military forces. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Macedonia will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,153	*	11,800	-353
Economic Support Fund	5,207	*	5,000	-207
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	*	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,070	*	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,786	*	1,600	-186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will promote media freedom and a stronger and more dynamic civil society. In addition, programs aim to decrease widespread government corruption and encourage minority rights.

An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) will use grants, speakers, and outreach events to promote rule of law, media freedom, and democratic dialogue.
- USAID assistance of \$0.6 million will focus on the promotion of judicial independence and accountability, improving access to and quality of justice, helping civil society organizations play an active role in justice sector reform, and increasing citizens' understanding of and demand for respect of the rule of law.
- USAID will provide \$1.6 million to support civil society and media, with a focus on civic activism, government oversight, advocacy, interethnic integration, promotion of professional journalism, and the creation of an enabling environment for media development.
- USAID will support the promotion of transparent and accountable governance by enhancing the

functions of the Parliament, political parties, and other institutions.

Increased Private Sector Growth and Job Creation in Macedonia Through the Improvement of the Business Environment, Support for Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Development of the Workforce, Making Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the U.S. and European Union (EU)

Key Intervention:

- PAS will provide outreach and grants to support programs that empower young entrepreneurs and build leadership skills in youth.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Intervention:

- PAS will use grants and speakers to promote transparency and accountability, and to disseminate best practices in fighting corruption.

Macedonia is Characterized by a More Stable and Positive Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Religious Society

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$1.0 million to support inter-ethnic integration, both on the national and local levels, by engaging government and local officials, teachers, administrators, parents, students, journalists, and other stakeholders to increase interaction among students of different ethnicities and bridge the ethnic divide within schools and among wider communities.
- PAS will use community outreach, grants, and speaker programs to promote diversity, tolerance, and inter-ethnic and inter-religious cooperation, particularly among youth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's ability to contribute to regional and global security. FMF will enhance Macedonia's ability to meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) requirements, develop interoperability with its allies, improve the country's capabilities and ability to support international operations, and help to modernize the military.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the Armed Forces' interoperability with NATO and prepare Macedonia's declared units for NATO or coalition operations.
- FMF funds will develop a logistics system to support the effective allocation of resources and improved operational logistics capacity across the force.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Macedonia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with local American communities while students are attending courses.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programs will focus on developing the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat domestic and transnational crime through reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. INCLE-funded programs will also strengthen the rule of law through advisory support and training to advance the ability of criminal justice actors to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and consistent manner; support reforms in criminal procedure and substantive law; and promote the effective application of international fair-trial and human-rights standards.

An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law assistance will provide training for justice actors in the new criminal procedure code (CPC) and help draft and implement new legislation and guidelines; develop practical adversarial skills related to investigation, pretrial, and trial proceedings; and adjudicate cases.
- INCLE funds will support professional development for judges, prosecutors, attorneys, and police, and help strengthen civil society's role in the criminal justice sector reform process.
- INCLE funds will support law schools with curriculum reform and provide opportunities for students to develop practical litigation skills.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives

Key Interventions:

- Joint regional training programs will promote coordination between Balkan regional law enforcement agencies, with a long-term goal of establishing a formalized regional task force approach to combatting transnational organized crime and related criminal activities.
- INCLE programs will support implementation of the new Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters by training judges, prosecutors, and legal officials within the Ministry of Justice, as well as organizing regional conferences on specific issues of regional interest, such as cross-border confiscation, obtaining evidence, information sharing, trafficking in persons, implementation of new legislation, and legal assistance.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will continue training, mentoring, and equipping police agencies to combat organized crime and corruption through intelligence-led policing and various investigative techniques. The funds will also assist Macedonia in implementing the new CPC, strengthening forensics procedures, and helping the Ministry of Interior develop an effective, merit-based personnel system for police, including developing the managerial capacity of police services.

- Programs will support key reforms, including implementation of the sentencing law, which will reduce sentencing disparity and opportunities for judicial corruption.
- Funding will support training on best practices for investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses, and implementation of Group of States against Corruption (“GRECO”) recommendations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Macedonia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR assistance will help Macedonia improve its capacity to control and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern; enhance its strategic trade control system; strengthen the capacity of the Customs and Border Police; improve radiation detection; and promote regional cross-border cooperation.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives

Key Intervention:

- EXBS will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police and Customs to collaborate with counterparts from Albania, Kosovo, and Serbia in controlling common borders through regional training initiatives, sharing of information, and joint operations.

Macedonia’s Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will help Macedonian agencies refine the strategic trade control system, particularly as it relates to licensing and enforcement. EXBS will also support Macedonia in implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and with the application process for membership in the Wassenaar Arrangement, which will improve the security of Macedonia and other states.

Macedonia’s Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment for surveillance, inspection, and detection to enhance Macedonia’s border control and interdiction capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID organized a performance monitoring workshop for USAID implementing partners and conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment to help guide and focus future USAID programming in Macedonia.
- The EXBS team in Macedonia is conducting annual end use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and is carrying out an assessment of Macedonia’s strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency’s funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- USAID modified its approach to the Civil Society and Interethnic Integration in Education projects, based on evaluation findings. In particular, the education program prepared an Action Plan to address sustainability issues and to increase interaction with parents and municipal authorities.
- USAID will use the results of the recent DRG Assessment to shape decisions related to future programming of funding under the Governing Justly and Democratically Program Objective.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration: Enhancing respect for rule of law from all stakeholders is crucial for EU and NATO membership as well as for economic growth and stability. U.S. assistance will support Macedonia's efforts to meet EU accession requirements and will be closely coordinated with key international organizations.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives: U.S. assistance will help Macedonia address challenges with rule of law and domestic and regional crime by promoting engagement with neighboring countries.

Increased Private Sector Growth and Job Creation in Macedonia Through the Improvement of the Business Environment, Support for Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Development of the Workforce, Making Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the U.S. and EU: Macedonia's lack of economic growth and still-limited capacity to compete in European markets are key obstacles to its full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Besides lagging growth, the country also suffers from high poverty levels, an inadequately trained workforce, and a weak private sector. U.S. assistance will help improve the workforce by empowering young entrepreneurs and building leadership skills in youth.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security: Macedonia is a transit country for smuggling and offers a permissive environment for other illegal operations. U.S. assistance will help Macedonia improve its public security and law enforcement capabilities – vital to advance Euro-Atlantic integration and increase security in the region.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security: Macedonia is a strategic partner that has consistently met NATO reform goals and contributed to multi-national operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Macedonia's NATO accession would enhance regional stability, and the government has consistently demonstrated its commitment to membership. U.S. assistance will help increase Macedonia's capacity to train with and fight alongside – or in lieu of – U.S. forces in NATO or coalition operations.

Macedonia is Characterized by a More Stable and Positive Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Religious Society: Macedonia is home to many ethnic and religious groups and communities, but is frequently divided along ethnic lines, endangering the country's stability. Relations between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians led to armed conflict in 2001. U.S. inter-ethnic programming will help reduce tensions – critical to ensuring the stability of Macedonia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	11,800
An improved democratic and civil society environment with greater media freedom and increased respect and capacity for rule of law thus allowing Macedonia to move forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration.	4,355
Economic Support Fund	3,560
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	713
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	195
2.4 Civil Society	2,652
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	795
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	445
Improved bilateral relations between Macedonia and neighboring countries through constructive diplomacy, cross border projects, and other initiatives.	455
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	255
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	170
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	85
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Increased private sector growth and job creation in Macedonia through the improvement of the business environment, support for small business and entrepreneurship, and development of the workforce, making Macedonia a more valuable economic partner for the U.S. and EU.	145
Economic Support Fund	145
2.4 Civil Society	145
Macedonia's strengthened ability to fight corruption, to implement and enforce laws, and to improve security.	795
Economic Support Fund	145
2.4 Civil Society	145
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100
Macedonia's continued contribution to NATO and global operations while providing for its own security.	4,900
Foreign Military Financing	3,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600
International Military Education and Training	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		200
Macedonia is characterized by a more stable and positive multi-ethnic and multi-religious society.		1,150
Economic Support Fund		1,150
2.4 Civil Society		1,150

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta's location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes and its status as a European Union member-state makes it an important U.S. partner in addressing regional security concerns. U.S. assistance will enhance Malta's maritime safety and security capabilities and strengthen U.S.-Maltese bilateral military cooperation. Malta has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace since March 2008. The election of a new Labor Party government in 2013 has not changed the largely bipartisan political consensus for maintaining Malta's constitutionally-mandated neutrality. Ongoing U.S. assistance will serve to highlight the value of the continuing partnership between the United States and Malta.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	147	*	100	-47
International Military Education and Training	147	*	100	-47

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is the primary means of U.S.-Maltese military cooperation. IMET-funded courses and training events expose Maltese defense leadership and members of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities build capacity in key areas including combating transnational threats and enhancing maritime interdiction capabilities, increasing the professionalism of local forces, promoting democratic values, and forging lasting relationships between Malta's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for junior- and mid-level officers and senior noncommissioned officers to continue the professionalization of the AFM, focusing on support for deployed operations, maritime domain awareness, search and rescue proficiency, and equipment sustainment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy reviews IMET programs to determine the extent to which they are meeting their objectives, including the key indicator of whether returning IMET graduates occupy key leadership positions in the AFM.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of IMET assistance have indicated that no significant adjustments are warranted in the IMET program portfolio for Malta for FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security: In order to enhance Malta's contribution to maritime security in the central Mediterranean, U.S. assistance will support Maltese efforts to build the Maritime Safety and Security Training Center and continue teaching U.S. standard competencies in search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, and operational maritime law.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		100
Malta assumes a greater role in Mediterranean regional security		100
International Military Education and Training		100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		100

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is focused on helping Moldova advance towards becoming a fully democratic, economically prosperous state, firmly anchored in Europe, secure within its internationally recognized borders, and with an effective, transparent, and accountable government. Moldova has taken significant steps toward European integration, including the signing of an Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU) in June 2014. Despite this progress, Moldova faces many challenges – most prominently Russian pressure and endemic corruption – as it works to meet the requirements of these agreements and to continue implementing its reform agenda. The United States will prioritize addressing these challenges, using all elements of U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs in FY 2016 will strengthen democratic institutions, especially the justice sector, and promote a decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment, with a more dynamic civil society and media, and with citizens empowered to shape parties and the political process. Programs also will aim to raise living standards by improving the business-regulatory environment, enhancing private-sector competitiveness, developing export-oriented, high-value agriculture, and helping Moldova take advantage of the trade benefits of its DCFTA with the EU. These efforts will respond to Russian economic pressure, which is aimed at derailing Moldova's European integration, by opening new markets for Moldovan exports. All programs will incorporate strong anti-corruption elements, seeking to inhibit corruption across sectors and increase transparency. Progress in these areas, coupled with support for reconciliation with Transnistria, will result in an increasingly stable, economically sound, and secure Moldova that is anchored in the West.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,689	*	49,120	28,431
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	12,750	12,750
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	12,750	12,750
Enduring/Core Programs	20,689	*	36,370	15,681
Economic Support Fund	15,050	*	31,820	16,770
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	*	-	-1,250
International Military Education and Training	779	*	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,230	*	2,800	-430
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	*	600	220

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support governance and rule-of-law programs aimed at reducing corruption, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while complementary programs will promote the development of a strong civil society and independent media. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically aimed at countering Russian pressure. Economic assistance will work to improve the

investment climate, develop a robust and competitive private sector, and promote the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise.

More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- Democracy, human rights, and public diplomacy programs will foster the development of civil society organizations (CSOs), promote government transparency and accountability, and support independent media through trainings, grants, and exchanges.
- Programs will help build the capacity of CSOs to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision-making. U.S. assistance of approximately \$2.0 million will help CSOs to counteract corrupt interests; articulate and represent citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policymakers; and to define, form, and advance their advocacy agendas.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$2.8 million will help local governments improve the provision of basic services and promote energy efficiency. This assistance will facilitate decentralization, an area of focus under the AA, and build citizen confidence that democratic institutions improve the quality of life. Local governments are the most trusted government entities in Moldova, and where citizens have the most influence.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of political parties to enhance citizens' ability to organize and participate in the political process, increase the engagement of outside stakeholders in shaping party platforms, and improve party structures and member participation.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.7 million for rule of law reform will develop the capacity of institutions involved in the administration of courts and the Prosecutor General's Office, another area highlighted under the AA. This assistance will help to improve Moldova's compliance with European standards and its ability to fight corruption. Activities also will directly combat corruption by engaging civil society, investigative media, and active citizens to monitor the court systems to provide public oversight of the reform efforts.

Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sector

Key Interventions:

- Increased U.S. assistance will help create incentives for investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment for businesses. Activities will focus on reducing the regulatory burden of tax compliance, increasing efficiencies in trading goods, facilitating harmonization of regulations, promoting alternative dispute mechanisms, and addressing other key constraints in doing business. These areas are not only important under the AA, but also will help Moldovan businesses take advantage of trade preferences provided under the DCFTA, building ties with Europe and reducing Moldova's reliance on Russian markets. Activities also will combat corruption through increased use of e-governance tools that enable a more transparent environment and reduce opportunities for corruption.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$10.0 million will support competitiveness in promising industries to help build diverse economic clusters that can better compete in international markets. Activities will increase productivity, improve quality, and expand market linkages with a focus on improving workforce skills, facilitating access to finance, strengthening industry associations, stimulating local

innovation, adopting international standards and best practices, and promoting trade and investment. Increasing the influence of the private sector also will act as a countervailing force on the government and helps restrict opportunities for corruption.

- U.S. assistance will enhance the competitiveness of Moldova's agriculture sector, especially high-value agriculture, by assisting producer groups and fruit and vegetable value-chain enterprises to produce, market, and deliver high-quality crops for the domestic and export markets. Activities will also target support for water and irrigation management and investments in post-harvest infrastructure.

Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade, and Best Practices

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support agricultural development.
- Programs will expand acceptance of best business practices among private- and public-sector institutions.
- The United States will build the National Bank's capacity to regulate Moldova's financial sector.

Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote the development of a strong and effective civil society on both sides of the Nistru River and increase citizen engagement in Moldova's democratic institutions.
- Programs will build the project design and management capacity of local organizations.

Building Personal Links with the United States

Key Intervention:

- Programs will connect alumni of U.S. exchange programs with counterparts in Europe to promote greater European integration and strong transatlantic ties.

Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically, and Socially into Moldova

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote person-to-person linkages and confidence-building measures by supporting agriculture training events in Transnistria with experts from Chisinau and by including Transnistrian high-value agriculture farmers in study tours with other Moldovans.
- The United States will promote the development of a strong and effective civil society in Transnistria.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Requested funding will provide near- to medium-term, high-impact assistance to address urgent emerging challenges to regional and international security and increase Moldova's capacity to contribute to multinational operations. OCO funding will help Moldova secure and control its borders, strengthen the capacity of its armed forces to provide for Moldova's defense and help deter external threats, enable urgent defense reforms and capability development, and build links to NATO and other coalition forces. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure.

Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will help Moldova enhance its ability to provide for its own defense.
- U.S. programs will increase the capacity of the Moldovan armed forces to plan, budget, and train, while improving interoperability with NATO and other multilateral operations.
- Requested funding will procure equipment necessary to enable Moldovan peacekeepers to serve in additional international contingency operations.
- Funding will be used to develop a deliberate, prioritized plan and begin the purchase of modern equipment that will enhance Moldovan national security and better enable the government to ensure its national sovereignty.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure.

Building Personal Links with the United States

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will provide professional military education courses that strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding will help modernize and increase the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to meet European standards, combat corruption, and support ongoing essential reforms. This assistance will capitalize on recent democratic gains in Moldova that have created an opportunity for additional reform within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecutor General's Office.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will improve the quality of criminal investigations in Moldovan law enforcement institutions, with an emphasis on eliminating coerced confessions and increasing the government's capacity to fight transnational crime.
- U.S. programs will support government efforts to create a competent patrol police force and set up a joint law enforcement training center.
- U.S. assistance will work alongside criminal justice-sector stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to continue effective implementation of Moldova's Justice Sector Reform Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the justice sector.
- The United States will provide training and other assistance to improve community policing, a critical component of connecting the people to law enforcement.
- U.S. assistance will continue to develop the defense bar to provide access to justice, and will continue to develop legal education and ensure the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Moldova is a potential transit country for materials related to weapons of mass destruction. The Export

Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the government meet international standards for strategic trade controls. EXBS will offer training and equipment, with the goals of strengthening border controls, building enforcement agencies' capacities to interdict illicit proliferation activities, and increasing the general effectiveness of export controls. Moldova's enforcement capabilities are particularly limited in Transnistria and will require continued support to reduce the prevalence of smuggling and other illicit transfers and trafficking.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Interventions:

- Moldova is seeking to move closer in line to European standards in its strategic trade control practices. EXBS will continue to support these efforts by enhancing Moldova's electronic systems to better track goods moving through the country, with a focus on Transnistria. EXBS also will continue to help build Moldovan relationships with EU countries, and build cross-border contacts with entities in Ukraine. Funding will support exchanges of experts, training opportunities, and equipment to licensing and customs agencies to support these efforts.
- The United States will work with the Ministry of Economy to provide licensing training on dual-use and military items and support licensing system enhancements to facilitate the targeting of proliferation-related shipments.
- U.S. assistance will support better enforcement by engaging with Moldovan authorities to develop requirements to implement an advanced information system for shipments and cargo, develop electronic declarations, and provide targeting and risk-management models for use by frontline officers.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Moldova's five-year, \$262.0 million MCC Compact will be completed at the end of 2015. Bilateral U.S. assistance complements, supports, and leverages Compact activities by targeting related sectors: supporting the transition to high-value agriculture, establishing export-enabling quality assurance systems, and improving the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations. A portion of the funding requested through the ESF account will support activities that contribute directly to sustaining the results reached by the Compact in developing high-value agriculture and associated irrigation systems.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- USAID will conduct a final performance evaluation of its Moldova Civil Society Strengthening Program in FY 2015, and will use recommendations to help improve its new civil society project.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Moldova-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviewed performance indicators with the Government of Moldova as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviewed data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs, on a regular basis. These activities included formal and informal reporting, site visits, and reviews.
- During FY 2014, the EXBS Program Coordinator in Moldova conducted extensive end-use

monitoring of previously-donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology; the last assessment of Moldova's system was conducted in FY 2014.

- U.S. Embassy Chisinau's Assistance Working Group convenes on a bi-weekly basis and serves as the overarching coordination and monitoring mechanism for interagency foreign assistance activities.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- Having monitored the use of Moldova's integrated case management system, USAID saw low usage of the random assignment of judicial cases (as low as 40 percent in many courts). With diplomatic pressure, the Chief Justice of the Moldovan Supreme Court began to champion the random assignment system, whose usage rate is now at 100 percent.
- As a result of an evaluation of its Competitiveness Enhancement and Enterprise Development activity, USAID shifted its focus from firm-level assistance to industry-association support to optimize resources and help ensure sustainability.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance: Continued democratic reforms and stronger democratic institutions will further Moldova's EU integration. Strengthening the government's capacity to respond to citizens' needs, while increasing citizen engagement in governmental decision making, will consolidate Moldova's democratic reforms and demonstrate the benefits of democracy and European integration.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity: Reforming the justice sector will help Moldova fight corruption, institute an independent justice system free of political influence, and establish fair and uniform application of laws. Strengthening the rule of law will affect all Moldovans and buttress Moldova's economic and democratic development.

Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sectors: Under the AA and DCFTA, Moldova is positioned to expand its trade relationship with the EU. Continued reform efforts to improve the business climate, reduce opportunities for corruption, and support private-sector competitiveness will allow Moldova to attract investments, and diversify and expand trade to new markets, while mitigating challenges posed by Russian economic pressure.

Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade and Best Practices: With the elimination of Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions, Moldovan and U.S. firms can find new opportunities to establish business ties through the American Chamber of Commerce, "Doing Business with the USA"

seminars, increased attendance at trade shows, and participation in professional exchange programs, which support the U.S. National Export Initiative. U.S. programs also increase the transparency of Moldova's banking sector, thus aiding economic growth and encouraging greater competitiveness. These activities are designed to aid Moldova in becoming a reliable and solid partner for increased trade and commerce with the United States. Together with increased EU trade opportunities the outmigration of Moldovans, who previously suffered from sex and labor trafficking, should slow, and thereby spur job creation and innovation.

Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States: U.S. public diplomacy efforts contend with the legacy of insularity and distrust of outside influences left over from a half-century of Soviet rule. Despite the new government's commitment to partnership with the United States and European integration, a considerable segment of the population is still suspicious of the U.S. activities and motives in Moldova and the region. Many Moldovans, particularly among the younger generation, have a positive view of the United States, although relations with Russia and the EU are generally considered more important. The United States will engage Moldovans of all ages, in all regions, to explain American culture, values, and foreign policy. The United States will focus efforts on expanding outreach to the regions as well as engaging influential opinion-makers in media, civil society, and government to communicate the message.

Building Personal Links with the United States: Security assistance activities are intended to increase the professionalization of forces, build capacity in key areas, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. Training is often conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically, and Socially into Moldova: Where possible, U.S. assistance programs will incorporate participants from Transnistria in an effort to reduce economic and social barriers. Programs will work to strengthen civil society and entrepreneurship.

Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions: Funding will help Moldova continue to build capability with equipment that is compatible with U.S. and European forces, and replace aging Soviet-era equipment. This assistance will build Moldova's capacity to provide for national security and meaningfully participate in regional and international stability and security efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	49,120
More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance	6,126
Economic Support Fund	6,126
2.2 Good Governance	2,865
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,156
2.4 Civil Society	2,105
Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Judicial Capacity	7,098
Economic Support Fund	3,698

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,698
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sectors	19,860
Economic Support Fund	19,860
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	19,860
Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade and Best Practices	804
Economic Support Fund	804
4.2 Trade and Investment	114
4.3 Financial Sector	390
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300
Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States	466
Economic Support Fund	466
2.4 Civil Society	466
Building Personal Links with the United States	1,333
Economic Support Fund	183
2.4 Civil Society	183
International Military Education and Training	1,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150
Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically and Socially into Moldova	683
Economic Support Fund	683
2.4 Civil Society	183
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500
Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions	12,750
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	12,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,750

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro will seek to advance the goal of fully integrating Montenegro into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Since its independence in 2006, Montenegro has made rapid progress toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) membership and serves as a positive example in a region that still struggles with recidivism, ethnic intolerance, and political and economic inertia. However, Montenegro's justice sector and democratic institutions are not yet sufficiently strong to meet EU standards. U.S. assistance can play a critical catalytic role in achieving progress toward these standards. In FY 2016, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country's justice and security sectors, strengthening the rule of law, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption and organized crime.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,486	*	3,600	-886
Economic Support Fund	374	*	-	-374
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
International Military Education and Training	596	*	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,826	*	1,500	-326
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help Montenegro strengthen its military capabilities and expand its contributions to peacekeeping missions, including by supporting the integration of Montenegro's sovereign maritime, air, and land space into larger NATO command structures, which will help develop a common operational picture of the Western Balkans and Adriatic Sea.

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will help Montenegrin forces develop NATO-interoperable capabilities, including by developing their Strategic Defense Review force modernization and procurement goals, as well as by providing advisory assistance to improve the armed forces' maintenance and logistics systems to allow them to maintain a higher operations tempo.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Montenegrin military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Public Support for NATO and Necessary Euro-Atlantic Reforms Is Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded assistance will continue to strengthen the rule of law and fight organized crime and corruption in order to support Montenegro's EU accession (especially with Chapters 23 and 24 of the *acquis communautaire*). Assistance will include support for law enforcement and justice actors (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and the defense bar) and civil society on the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) and other relevant criminal legislation, which will fundamentally change the roles of criminal justice officials – both in the courtroom and during investigations.

Stronger State Institutions are Effectively Fighting Crime and Corruption in Accordance with European Standards and Increasing Public Confidence in the Capacity of the State to Improve Public Safety and Protect Legal Rights

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded training and mentoring of law enforcement authorities will help enhance Montenegro's capacity to combat organized crime groups and corruption. INCLE-funded activities will promote regional cross-border cooperation and support police force reorganization, the development of specialized teams, and encourage police-prosecutor cooperation and proactive investigative techniques.
- INCLE funds will help develop the new police Special Unit supporting the new independent Office of the Special State Prosecutor through trainings, mentoring, and other forms of capacity building.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law assistance will promote regional cross-border cooperation and strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases through the implementation of the CPC; provide advisory support on drafting new laws most relevant for the functioning of the criminal justice system; build the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center; institutionalize educational opportunities for justice sector actors; and increase civil society's ability to stimulate public demand for the rule of law and monitor justice institutions.
- INCLE funds will support the institutional development of the new independent Office of the Special State Prosecutor and the new preventive Anti-Corruption Agency through trainings, mentoring, targeted donations, and other capacity-building activities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Montenegro is a source country for conventional arms and its Adriatic coastline makes it a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and arms. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR assistance will help strengthen Montenegro's ability to control its borders – a key prerequisite for NATO and EU membership – and develop a strategic trade control system with the capacity to license exports, transits, transshipments, and broker strategic goods.

Montenegro Improves Its Border Control and Security

Key Interventions:

- EXBS training, technical assistance, and sharing of best practices will promote regional cross-border cooperation and will help Montenegro establish a more effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards.
- U.S.-provided equipment and training will help strengthen the capacity of Montenegro's Border Police and Customs to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and other contraband.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- U.S. government personnel continued to monitor the impact of U.S. assistance to Montenegro through site visits to grantees and travel by Washington-based staff.
- The EXBS team in Montenegro is conducting annual end use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and has planned an upcoming assessment of Montenegro's strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Assessments of the impact of U.S. assistance provided to Montenegro concluded that military assistance and training are playing a critical role in helping the Government of Montenegro realize the vision set forth in its revised Strategic Defense Review adopted in July 2013, which sought to improve the organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces and define Montenegro's national defense priorities. These priorities include defending Montenegro through active cooperation with Allies and partners; contributing to peacekeeping missions in the region and throughout the world; and supporting civilian institutions during emergency situations.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards: U.S. security assistance will support professionalization of the Montenegrin Armed Forces and further defense reforms consistent with NATO standards, to ensure interoperability and enhance the ability to contribute to NATO operations.

Public Support for NATO and Necessary Euro-Atlantic Reforms Is Strengthened: U.S. military assistance will continue to help build the professionalism and capabilities of the Montenegrin armed forces to further prepare them for future NATO membership.

Stronger State Institutions are Effectively Fighting Crime and Corruption in Accordance with European Standards and Increasing Public Confidence in the Capacity of the State to Improve Public Safety and Protect Legal Rights: Strengthening the rule of law will support Montenegro's bid to one day join the EU. Fighting corruption and organized crime will help to build public confidence in government institutions and attract U.S. and other investors, and support the long-term health of this young democracy.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth: Reduced crime and corruption will help increase business and investor confidence and improve the environment for legitimate businesses. Stronger commercial and administrative courts will improve the business environment and boost economic growth.

Montenegro Improves Its Border Control and Security: The United States is helping Montenegro strengthen its border control and security through assistance to the Border Police and Customs Service to improve their capabilities, professionalism, and results.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,600
Stronger state institutions are effectively fighting crime and corruption in accordance with European standards and increasing public confidence in the capacity of the state to improve public safety and protect legal rights	670
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670
Through continued reforms, the security sector meets NATO standards	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Public support for NATO and necessary Euro-Atlantic reforms is strengthened	600
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
A more effective and transparent legal structure supports economic growth	830
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	830
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	830
Montenegro improves its border control and security	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key U.S. partner and Ally in Central Europe. U.S. assistance enhances the ability of the Polish military to conduct activities in pursuit of shared foreign and security policy objectives, including North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expeditionary operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and elsewhere. As a result of this partnership, Poland is increasingly effective in serving as a regional training lead and participant in Alliance operations. Poland has proven to be a dependable and deployable NATO Ally, having demonstrated support for key U.S. policy objectives including by providing security assistance to Ukraine. U.S. assistance maintains political support in Poland on a range of U.S. security objectives, while increasing Poland's capacity to meet its NATO obligations and deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,000	*	11,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	6,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	*	2,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will support the U.S. contribution to international efforts to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp – one of the most widely recognized symbols of racism and bigotry.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect and Tolerance for Minority Groups, and Has a Greater Appreciation for Diversity

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million – part of a multiyear, \$15.0 million U.S. commitment – will help preserve the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau to ensure that future generations understand that a place of such hatred and persecution must never again be allowed to exist, and to demonstrate the reality of the Holocaust to any who may doubt it.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will continue to support the modernization of Poland's military, strengthening its capability to deploy forces engaged in counterterrorism, coalition, and other international security operations. FMF will help Poland secure its borders and provide for the maintenance and support of its C-130 aircraft and pilot training – vital to fulfilling its national defense and NATO Article V responsibilities.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation, Including Through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations

Key Interventions:

- FMF will provide Poland's Armed Forces with compatible communications systems, so that they continue to be effective and interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance and training will enhance Poland's tactical airlift capability to sustain Polish forces during future NATO operations, which would alleviate the demand on U.S. air assets.
- FMF support will enable the Polish Air Force to better control its airspace, conduct national defense, and fulfill its NATO Article V responsibilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose Polish defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and forge lasting relationships between Poland's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, promoting democratic values. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation, Including Through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, as well as training in a variety of technical, coalition-focused combat operations for a broader pool of participants.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) oversees several mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of U.S. assistance on Poland's military performance, including weekly assessments of current FMF and IMET activities and biweekly status reviews of each program. ODC staff meets regularly with representatives of the Polish Ministry of Defense's Armaments Inspectorate and personnel division.
- In addition, the U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency conducts a Security Assistance Management Review every two years. These assessment tools help gauge the ability of the Polish military to spend allocated FMF and utilize security assistance training and equipment effectively.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Based on the information gathered through its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the United States plans to continue to support C-130 capacity development, as well as upgrades of Polish airfields and navigational aids.
- Oversight of U.S. assistance has confirmed that FMF and IMET have supported Poland's emergence as a regional security provider capable of working with its neighbors toward territorial defense.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation, Including Through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations: U.S. assistance will continue to support the modernization of Poland's military, while strengthening its capability to deploy forces and conduct joint, expeditionary operations. Training will continue to support outstanding cooperation between U.S. and Polish forces, introducing senior military leaders to U.S. methodologies and best practices – an issue of increasing importance as Poland begins to navigate a massive restructuring of its military command system.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect and Tolerance for Minority Groups, and Has a Greater Appreciation for Diversity: U.S. support for the preservation of the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp will help educate future generations about the Holocaust and help them avoid repeating the atrocities of the past.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	11,000
Poland and the United States deepen bilateral military and security cooperation, including through a military modernization process that builds a capable, interoperable, and deployable force that effectively participates in out-of-area operations.	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Polish society shows greater respect and tolerance for minority groups, and has a greater appreciation for diversity.	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal has been a willing partner in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Africa, as well as in dismantling and disposing of Syrian chemical weapons. It continues to provide strong support on key issues within the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. military assistance directly encourages Portugal to maintain and increase its contributions to international military operations, a guiding tenet of Portugal's 2013 Strategic Concept published by the Ministry of Defense. By offering direct opportunities to improve the efficiencies of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), security assistance is critical to improving the interoperability of Portugal as a NATO member. U.S. security assistance is a key component of the continuing close relationship between the United States and Portugal despite growing uncertainty about the U.S. presence at Lajes Air Base.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	81	*	100	19
International Military Education and Training	81	*	100	19

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities build capacity in key areas including combating transnational threats and cyber security, increasing the professionalism of local forces, promoting democratic values, and forging lasting relationships between Portugal's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Portugal Becomes More Actively Engaged in Combating Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide joint and combined operations training to the PAF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- IMET programs are periodically reviewed by the U.S. Embassy, taking into account Portugal's contributions to international military operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Based on results achieved to date, future IMET funding will be used to support cyber security/defense training. Portugal used a significant portion of its FY 2013 IMET funding for education and training in the area of cyber security. U.S. experts assessed Portugal's cybersecurity capabilities and provided feedback that informed Portugal's development of a national cyber security strategy.

Portugal's Minister of Defense, as part of a Smart Defense initiative, agreed that by 2017 Portugal could serve as NATO's Cyber Defense Education and Training hub.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Portugal Becomes More Actively Engaged in Combating Transnational Threats: Security assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. U.S. assistance also will help strengthen Portugal's ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		100
Portugal becomes more actively engaged in combating transnational threats.		100
International Military Education and Training		100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		100

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and coalition operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan and Kosovo. Romania continues to improve its capabilities to participate in NATO and other multinational operations, and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania, particularly along the Black Sea coast, provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratic values complement the United States' goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania is hosting deployment of the U.S. ballistic missile defense (BMD) capabilities under the European Phased Adaptive Approach, which is the United States' contribution to NATO's BMD, and is scheduled to be operational in 2015. U.S. assistance will help Romania complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increase its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,737	*	7,100	-2,637
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	5,400	-2,600
International Military Education and Training	1,737	*	1,700	-37

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funds will be focused on increasing Romania's capabilities and creating a military that is sustainable and able to operate and deploy with limited U.S. assistance. FMF funding will support Romania's efforts to maintain current deployments in Afghanistan, the Western Balkans, and elsewhere; allow Romania to develop new capabilities; and make the Romanian military a sustainable, NATO-interoperable force.

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives

Key Intervention:

- FMF assistance will continue to develop Romania's core competencies including maritime capabilities and multi-national force interoperability at sea, enhance its Special Operations Forces, and support its C-130 aircraft program.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Romania's military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for

valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, maximize the effectiveness of mobile training teams, and help improve the technical specialization of the Romanian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy conducts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine project performance and progress.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above have demonstrated that U.S. assistance has enabled Romania to maintain and increase its deployment capabilities. As one example, Romania is the only foreign country that has trained persistent ground-surveillance system operators for deployment to Afghanistan following a request from the U.S. Army. To date, Romania has deployed three operator teams that have filled positions that would have otherwise been filled by more expensive U.S. servicemen/women or contractors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives: U.S. assistance will support Romania's defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own self-defense and to fulfill its NATO commitments. U.S.-funded equipment and training will help professionalize and enhance the capabilities of Romania's Special Operations and other deployable forces by increasing interoperability, thereby allowing for Romania to continue contributing to NATO and coalition operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	7,100
Romania consistently meets U.S. and NATO diplomatic and military cooperation and integration requests and objectives.	7,100
Foreign Military Financing	5,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,400
International Military Education and Training	1,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Serbia's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions continues to be a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the Western Balkans. Serbia has made considerable progress on its path towards European Union (EU) membership. Nonetheless, obstacles remain in a variety of sectors, requiring Serbia to continue its efforts to demonstrate full respect for the rule of law, implement democratic reforms, combat organized crime, address regional economic imbalances (particularly in southern Serbia), strengthen human rights protections, and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Targeted U.S. support will focus on helping Serbia advance its EU integration, including by strengthening its democratic institutions and good governance; increasing the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs); fostering broad-based, inclusive economic progress; enhancing export and border controls; and building good relationships with its neighbors. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Serbia will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,965	*	18,440	-4,525
Economic Support Fund	14,877	*	11,250	-3,627
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	878	*	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,250	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	*	2,090	-320

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs designed to advance Serbia's Euro-Atlantic integration, and promote democratic and economic development, civic activism, and public advocacy.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law programs will continue to assist Serbia's judicial system to become more independent, efficient, and professional. Targeted assistance to the High Court Council and the Judicial Academy will increase professional competence of judges and staff, enhance judicial accountability and independence, and modernize practices in selected courts.
- Governance programs will strengthen the capacity of Serbia's independent agencies and CSOs to promote open, accountable, and efficient government; fight corruption; strengthen governmental transparency and integrity; and increase public demand for and participation in good governance. Parliamentary assistance will help the institution become more responsive to citizens, improve legislation and policy making, and conduct executive oversight.
- Support to civil society programs will increase civic engagement in public life, reinforcing local capacity through more intensive, direct engagement between local CSOs and Government of Serbia

(GoS) institutions. Assistance will focus on advocacy, oversight, and civil society sectoral development issues that directly support Serbia's EU accession efforts.

- Assistance funding will help increase the voice of civil society in determining the path of the government and to advocate for minority rights and gender equality.
- Programs will address issues related to Serbia's EU accession, including by reinforcing efforts to establish strong democratic institutions; promoting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights; strengthening the rule of law; improving the investment climate; and encouraging entrepreneurship.
- Media training and development grants will build the capacity of local journalists while supporting content development to promote further understanding of needed reforms for EU accession. These grants will also improve skills in investigative journalism to increase government accountability.

Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy

Key Interventions:

- To better enable the business environment at the national level, ESF assistance will help Serbia build the necessary capacity in its governmental bodies to develop and administer economic policies and laws and support priority reforms that have been jointly identified with the GoS, including in areas such as performance-based budgeting, inspections, construction permitting, and access to finance.
- Assistance programs will continue to build the capacities of national and local governments to work together to improve the business support infrastructure that will help create private-sector jobs. ESF programming will focus on select industry sectors with growth potential in targeted communities in order to improve their competitiveness and marketing outreach, especially with business clusters.
- Funding will provide assistance to micro-, small, and medium enterprises to increase the capacity of these businesses to meet the quality demands of the market, improve branding standards, and expand their sales to larger markets in Serbia and elsewhere in the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will be used to develop professionalism within the Serbian military and improve civil-military relations. FMF will also help Serbia build a military with specific niche capacities that is capable of deploying forces to international operations, including peacekeeping. Targeted assistance will also support defense reform and restructuring efforts to improve the response to natural disasters.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Intervention:

- FMF resources will provide Serbia with North Atlantic Treaty Organization and EU-compatible equipment to improve its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and will enhance training initiatives at the South Base National (and soon to be Regional) Training Center.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Serbia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior non-commissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers as well as management training to improve the professionalization of the Serbian military.
- IMET will be used to fund training related to expeditionary and peacekeeping operations, thereby improving the technical specialization of the Serbian military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will continue to strengthen the U.S. partnership with Serbia in fighting transnational criminal organizations and corruption, and will help Serbia with the EU accession process, especially in addressing Chapters 23 and 24 of the *acquis communautaire*. The programs will enable Serbia's police, prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to deal with complex cases, such as organized crime, financial crimes, terrorism, and corruption.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to handle complex cases on transnational organized crime, corruption, and financial crimes. It will strengthen the various components of the Judicial Academy, State Prosecutorial Council, and other justice system entities' institutional capacity. While working to bring Serbia's overall criminal justice legal framework in line with EU standards, it will also place special focus on appellate reform.
- INCLE-funded programs will jointly provide assistance to increase the capacity of Serbia's police, prosecutors, and judges to handle complex corruption, white-collar crime, and financial crime cases. Furthermore, projects also will jointly enhance Serbian inter-agency cooperation on criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions – including border and customs agencies – to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption and terrorism. Activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, development of the police academy, merit-based promotions, and intelligence-led policing. A key component of these efforts is the establishment of task forces, which will strengthen communications and information sharing. A specific focus will be on strengthening internal control and other accountability mechanisms within the Ministry of Interior.
- Programs will help justice and law enforcement entities increase their capacities to address cross-border aspects of organized crime, terrorism, and other complex cases.
- Programs will enhance regional cooperation between Balkan countries at the operational level on case-specific criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Serbia is a potential source and transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. With \$1.5 million in requested funding, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate unexploded ordinance (UXO) remaining from past conflicts, as well as supporting stockpile reduction projects. With nearly \$0.6 million in requested funding, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Serbia counter WMD

proliferation and illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. EXBS activities will promote the development of an effective licensing system based on Serbia's new export control laws and enhance its capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding will support physical security and stockpile management upgrades, clearance of UXO-contaminated land, and destruction and demilitarization of Serbia's excess munitions stockpiles from the Yugoslav National Army during the breakup of Yugoslavia.
- EXBS assistance will help Serbia develop a strategic trade control system that meets international standards – including through training, technical assistance, and the sharing of best practices – and will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.
- EXBS-funded programs will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Serbia's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive U.S. resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE conducted an evaluation of economic growth projects supporting EU accession that included Serbia as one of the four case study countries.
- The EXBS team is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around Serbia and will conduct an upcoming assessment of its strategic trade control system.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- During its portfolio review, USAID revisited each of its completed evaluations and the status of each set of recommendations. The portfolio review process provides a formalized structure for monitoring the progress on implementing evaluation recommendations.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened: U.S. assistance will help promote accountable and representative governance to strengthen and sustain Serbia's democratic transformation. In so doing, Serbia can improve the administration of the country and the delivery of services to the public, thereby furthering Serbia's drive for EU accession.

Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy: U.S. economic growth assistance will enable Serbia to benefit from the opportunities of being part of the EU, to better withstand the increased competition that comes with EU accession, and to meet the needs of its population with regard to employment and income-generation opportunities and improved public services.

Contributions to Global Security Increased: U.S. assistance will continue to promote the importance of a

peaceful Serbia that works constructively with its neighboring states to maintain stability in the Balkans and contributes effectively to global peacekeeping missions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	18,440
Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened	8,375
Economic Support Fund	7,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,110
2.2 Good Governance	1,130
2.4 Civil Society	3,010
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,125
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,125
Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy	4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
Contributions to Global Security Increased	6,065
Foreign Military Financing	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800
International Military Education and Training	1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,050
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,090
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support Slovakia's continuing contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. U.S. assistance provides critical support to Slovakia's expanding contributions to NATO missions by improving the professionalism and interoperability of its armed forces. Continued U.S. assistance will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,347	*	900	-447
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	897	*	900	3

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded programs are facilitating the transformation of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic into a NATO-compatible, professionally educated and trained military. The primary focus of this effort is training the Slovak Republic's noncommissioned officer corps in leadership and technical skills, with the goals of increased professionalization and NATO interoperability.

Slovakia Supports U.S. Efforts to Build Stability Globally and Resolve International Crises Both Politically and Militarily

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will improve the professionalization and technical specialization of the Slovak military through development of the officer corps with an emphasis on interoperability.
- IMET funds will be used to support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers to include leadership, technical, and language courses.
- Mobile training teams will impart U.S. operational techniques to Slovak units.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy in Bratislava hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine each project's progress and performance. To monitor the impact of IMET programs, the U.S. Embassy hosts regular meetings of program graduates. Through these meetings and through regular contact during the course of official duties, officers from the U.S. Embassy's Office of the Defense Attaché and the Office for Defense Cooperation are able to track the influence and professional responsibilities of IMET alumni.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of IMET activities has confirmed that there are no significant issues that require major adjustments to the FY 2016 IMET request or security assistance portfolio for Slovakia. Slovakia has made significant contributions to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. Slovakia is now conducting missions in support of the OPCW at their facilities in Slovakia. In addition, the Biological, Chemical, Nuclear Training and Testing Center in Slovakia is providing training for OPCW. IMET funding has contributed to these positive results by supporting the development of Slovakia's capabilities in this important area.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Slovakia Supports U.S. Efforts to Build Stability Globally and Resolve International Crises Both Politically and Militarily: Security assistance supports a key priority of building Slovak support for NATO force goals that are important to the United States. It supports capacity development in the Slovak military, enabling Slovakia to take on larger, more complex operations within the NATO framework. U.S. security assistance will support Slovakia in achieving mutual goals that operate within a NATO and bilateral framework, deepening the U.S.-Slovak strategic partnership and promoting the further development of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		900
Slovakia supports U.S. efforts to build stability globally and resolve international crises both politically and militarily.		900
International Military Education and Training		900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		900

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Slovenia's military personnel work alongside U.S. and international forces on stabilization and reconstruction efforts around the globe. Slovenia's peacekeeping troops and contributions to international security operations help bolster stability specifically in the Western Balkans, but also strengthen the common defense against transnational terrorism more broadly. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in Southeastern Europe by supporting the Slovenian military's defense reform goals: modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and expeditionary capability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,167	*	650	-517
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	717	*	650	-67

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Intermediate- and senior-level professional military education courses expose many future leaders of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) to the U.S. military mindset. Nearly all of the SAF's key leaders, from generals to deployable combat units, have attended these courses and are important forces behind Slovenia's defense transformation.

Slovenia Empowered to Act as a Capable Partner/Willing Mentor to New Members and Aspirant Countries on the Borders of Euro-Atlantic Institutions and Professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with Sustained Capability/Interoperability to Support NATO Missions, Regional Security and Local Crises/Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior non-commissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET funding will provide senior and mid-level Ministry of Defense officials with training opportunities through the Expanded IMET program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana oversees IMET programs through a Political-Military Task Force that is chaired by the Ambassador and meets monthly.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs, and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the SAF's General Staff.

- The effectiveness of U.S. security assistance is measured by the SAF's ability to deploy and sustain interoperable forces for NATO and U.S.-led operations, and support the country's defense reform goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of security assistance activities have confirmed that there are no issues that require significant changes to the FY 2016 IMET budget request or programmatic portfolio for Slovenia.
- In August 2014, Slovenia hosted the U.S. European Command's Immediate Response 2014 exercise, an effort that was led at every level by Slovenian soldiers, sailors, and airmen who have been professionally trained and educated through the IMET program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Slovenia Empowered to Act as a Capable Partner/Willing Mentor to New Members and Aspirant Countries on the Borders of Euro-Atlantic Institutions and Professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with Sustained Capability/Interoperability to Support NATO Missions, Regional Security and Local Crises/Natural and Man-Made Disasters: U.S. assistance will further enable Slovenia's defense reforms and provide the SAF with the strategic vision and tactical skill sets needed to continue contributing to NATO and other multilateral missions abroad, such as Slovenia's contingents in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		650
Slovenia empowered to act as a capable partner/willing mentor to new members and aspirant countries on the borders of Euro-Atlantic institutions and professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with sustained capability/interoperability to support NATO missions, regional security and local crises/natural and man-made disasters.		650
International Military Education and Training		650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		650

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey is a vital partner for the United States. Turkey is a key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ally participating in a range of NATO operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and off the Horn of Africa. Turkey is also a close partner in contributing to U.S. national security interests in the Levant and across the broader Middle East. Bilateral military-to-military relations between the United States and Turkey remain strong, and are a key pillar of the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship. For example, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Turkey, currently the third-largest bilateral IMET allocation globally, plays a major role in ensuring strong cooperation and interoperability between U.S. and Turkish armed forces. The Government of Turkey (GOTR) provides funding for travel and expenses to allow as many students to participate in training at U.S. institutions as possible. Turkey remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in illicit weapons detection, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. Due to the deteriorating situation in Syria and instability in Iraq, Turkey hosts more than 1.6 million refugees from Syria and over 200,000 from Iraq, and bears the commensurate security risks, making cooperation with the GOTR on nonproliferation and border security issues of paramount importance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,094	*	3,850	-244
International Military Education and Training	3,274	*	3,200	-74
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	*	650	-170

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose Turkish defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Turkey's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Turkey's Military Increases Its Capabilities as a NATO and Bilateral Partner and Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.
- FY 2016 funds will support the professional education of key GOTR officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program, which is open to civilian personnel working on military matters.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

To prevent WMD proliferation, just under \$0.7 million is being requested for the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, which aims to enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system, deliver first-hand exposure to U.S. best practices and train-the-trainer programs for border enforcement officials, and provide equipment and training designed to improve detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Turkey Fights Both Terrorism and Transnational Crime with Timely Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and Exhibits Leadership in International Fora and Initiatives Relating to Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- EXBS assistance will support high-level engagement with the Turkish interagency community to stress the need to strengthen strategic trade control laws, including working with law enforcement and prosecutors on applying penalties for related offenses.
- EXBS funding will continue to provide enforcement officials the training and equipment necessary to secure Turkey's borders. EXBS will also seek to support the WMD Commodity Identification Training Program that was recently established at the new Customs Training Center, in addition to making recommendations for further enhancing its WMD-related curriculum.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ankara regularly monitors U.S. assistance programs through periodic working group meetings.
- The EXBS Program conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology, in addition to informal assessments by in-country EXBS staff.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EXBS staff identified a lack of content for teaching customs officials how to identify WMD-related items that may cross Turkey's borders as well as a lack of familiarity with the proper use of certain donated inspection equipment. The EXBS team targeted activities and technical assistance to the Customs Training Center to train more customs officers and address these gaps.
- In response to weaknesses identified by EXBS staff in Turkey's ability to prosecute proliferators, resources were allocated to engage the Turkish judiciary to strengthen their knowledge of international practices in this area.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Turkey's Military Increases Its Capabilities as a NATO and Bilateral Partner and Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere: U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses, including management training, for mid- and senior-level officers and noncommissioned officers, to support the professionalization of the Turkish military.

Turkey Fights Both Terrorism and Transnational Crime with Timely Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and Exhibits Leadership in International Fora and Initiatives Relating to Transnational Threats: U.S. assistance will continue to support Turkey's international cooperation on nonproliferation initiatives by strengthening the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship through mutual exchange visits and training, and by inviting GOTR officials to participate in international conferences and events. The United States will continue to support Turkey's emergence as a regional leader and join international efforts to counter WMD proliferation, particularly export control capacity building efforts in neighboring countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		3,850
Turkey's military increases its capabilities as a NATO and bilateral partner and supports multilateral/NATO missions in Afghanistan and elsewhere.		3,200
International Military Education and Training		3,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		3,200
Turkey fights both terrorism and transnational crime with timely exchanges of intelligence and information with the United States and other partners, an improved legal framework that meets international standards, enhanced financial controls to counter terrorism, and exhibits leadership in international fora and initiatives relating to transnational threats		650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		650

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following an intense and dramatic 2014, which saw violent political upheaval, tense but democratic elections, the occupation and purported annexation of Crimea by Russia, violent conflict with Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine, painful economic and trade pressure from Russia, and severe financial strain, the resilient Ukrainian people and their new, Western-oriented government are bravely pushing forward on the path to European integration. To meet the aspirations of its people, Ukraine must continue with an array of political, economic, judicial, and security reforms needed to meet European Union (EU) standards and advance the battle against pervasive corruption. It must also diversify its trade and energy sectors to reduce vulnerability to external shocks and Russia's aggressive acts. Looking ahead to FY 2016, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to provide critical support. Assistance will be targeted toward the promotion of financial stability, economic growth, and other conditions for private sector and foreign investment; supporting energy efficiency and greater energy independence; strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law, and civil society, especially on anti-corruption; promoting long-term defense reforms to modernize its military services; and helping Ukraine secure its borders. Requested funding will also support nuclear security and nonproliferation controls as well as the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). The U.S. government will continue to be responsive to rapidly evolving developments in Ukraine and will consult with Congress as needed.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	88,057	*	513,502	425,445
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	*	317,250	317,250
Economic Support Fund	-	*	275,000	275,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	42,250	42,250
Enduring/Core Programs	88,057	*	196,252	108,195
Economic Support Fund	54,000	*	154,067	100,067
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	*	-	-6,103
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	*	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	*	6,100	-1,400
International Military Education and Training	1,929	*	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,100	*	4,000	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	*	3,670	1,260

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Increased ESF assistance to Ukraine will provide vital support for the development of a democratic and prosperous Ukraine, fully integrated into the European community and independent of Russia. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically aimed at countering Russian pressure. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law by increasing transparency, promoting judicial

reform, enabling fair and responsive political competition, and strengthening civil society and independent media. These democracy and governance challenges were at the heart of the Maidan movement, and addressing them will be important to Ukraine's stability and progress. U.S.-funded economic growth programs will help Ukraine diversify its trade links, increase energy security, promote entrepreneurship, enhance the investment climate, help battle corruption, promote U.S. exports, and encourage peer-to-peer exchanges of economic and agricultural expertise. In addition, the United States will continue its role as a leader in the multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chornobyl nuclear reactor and will support activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Ukraine.

More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will facilitate the flow of objective information about current events throughout Ukraine and build linkages among journalists across different regions of Ukraine and the United States.
- Programs will support civil-society advocacy, business-environment reform, and greater transparency in government budgeting and finance, including through e-government initiatives.
- The United States will help strengthen the capacity of local governments and build connections between local governments and citizens.
- U.S. programs will support the Parliament, local governments, and other governance institutions to improve the legislative and policy environment. U.S. assistance will aim to improve transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of policy development processes, which will result in laws and policies more in accordance with European standards.
- U.S. programs will promote the implementation of new anti-corruption laws, including capacity building and training for the new anti-corruption bureau and deep structural reforms in stagnant institutions.
- Programs will work with civil society, independent media, political parties, and other civic actors to improve oversight and engagement in governance and help them counteract corruption, nepotism, and human rights abuses. Programs will help to increase the availability of objective information so that citizens are better informed, reinforce the ability of civil society to hold government bodies accountable, and unite civic groups to advocate for common interests.

Strengthen the Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the development and implementation of key reform legislation and work to encourage policies and procedures that promote judicial independence.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will target improvements in the investment climate, application of international regulatory and financial norms, and improvement of financial and economic opportunities for Ukraine's middle class. In the financial sector, U.S. assistance will include support for pension and deposit insurance reform, development of financial instruments, and increased financial literacy of the Ukrainian population. In the agricultural sector, assistance will focus on establishing partnerships, increasing agricultural productivity, increasing access to finance, and simplifying the regulatory environment.
- Assistance will facilitate Ukraine's economic integration with European markets and help Ukraine resist economic and trade pressure from third countries. Funds also will support trade facilitation

- and sharing business and agricultural expertise through professional exchanges.
- U.S. activities will strengthen private-sector advocacy, improve Ukraine's business environment, and increase the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises. Programs will help local technical and advocacy organizations to advocate for policy corrections and institutional reforms.
- Assistance will help Ukraine diversify its trade, implement its World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations, and benefit from its WTO rights, including by increasing its expertise of how to utilize WTO trade dispute mechanisms.
- Assistance will also help strengthen Ukraine's financial governance mechanisms, including expertise and capacity building at the National Bank of Ukraine and Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Diversify Options for Energy Independence

Key Interventions:

- GCCI: Requested resources will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance will increase the ability of municipalities to plan and implement energy-efficiency projects.
- The United States will continue work on increasing energy efficiency, tariff rationalization, and facilitating partnerships in the energy sector.
- Assistance will help to reform the national oil and gas company, Naftogaz, introduce new technologies to boost production from existing gas fields, discover new gas fields, and help develop plans for sustainable use and management of natural resources.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$19.0 million in support of its commitment to assist with restoring the site of the Chernobyl nuclear accident to an environmentally safe and stable condition.
- Assistance will increase support for robust OSCE monitoring missions to facilitate impartial observation and help secure Ukraine's border.
- The U.S. government will continue to support the Government of Ukraine and civil society with activities that prevent trafficking and assist victims of human trafficking.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

OCO resources will target extraordinary needs to help stabilize Ukraine as it withstands enormous political, economic, and military pressure from Russia.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy

Key Intervention:

- \$275.0 million in ESF-OCO funds will support an additional loan guarantee providing up to \$1.0 billion in vital macro-economic financing in FY 2016 if Ukraine continues to make progress on its IMF package and implements reforms, and if other conditions warrant.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Ukraine is facing significant security challenges caused by Russia's destabilizing activities. FMF-OCO funding will help build Ukraine's capacity to address the new security challenges in the region, support security sector reform, and improve force interoperability. Assistance will fund military professionalization, training, capability development, institutional reform, and equipment upgrades.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will increase the capacity of the Ukrainian armed forces to plan, budget, and train to meet emerging internal defense and urgent near-term security challenges.
- FMF-OCO will support interoperability and capability upgrades and equipment for the Ukrainian armed forces.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In Ukraine, GHP-funded assistance will be focused on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in Europe. Ukraine's TB burden is also one of the highest in Europe according to the World Health Organization (WHO), and regional data show a continued increase in multi-drug-resistant TB cases and poor treatment outcomes. Meanwhile, Ukraine continues to experience an evolving HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated 233,000 people aged 15 and over living with HIV in 2014. The Ukrainian government wants to reduce mortality and morbidity by improving health status in focused areas and population groups, specifically in TB and HIV/AIDS. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, other Government of Ukraine counterparts, and other international donors, the United States will continue to contribute to select key national-level results. Based on GHI Strategy principles, U.S.-funded programs in Ukraine continue to achieve key results at both the regional and national levels.

Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups:

Key Interventions:

- The United States will partner with the Ukrainian government, the private sector, public institutions, and communities to improve the availability and effectiveness of health services and to ensure that Ukrainians are better-informed health care consumers in the areas of HIV/AIDS and TB. This will include efforts to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB and alleviate their impact. Key approaches will include reaching out to high-risk groups with a comprehensive package of services and education, improving the policy environment for services, and strengthening the capacity of public organizations and NGOs to implement national HIV/AIDS and TB programs.
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States will provide \$28.0 million in assistance to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- TB: A total of \$3.6 million in requested funding will strengthen TB control by improving treatment results and building adherence to treatment regimens to achieve the WHO goal of a treatment success rate of 85 percent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose foreign defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related to countering Russian pressure. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will provide professional military education courses that strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership's strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Ukraine is taking steps to reform its criminal justice institutions, many of which are still weak and require significant structural overhaul. Law enforcement and prosecutorial reform is critical to balance the authorities and responsibilities of all actors in the system and to improve their abilities to investigate and prosecute complex and transnational crimes using modern law-enforcement methods. U.S. government programs will assist the Government of Ukraine in implementing structural changes to criminal justice institutions to enhance judicial independence; increase public access to and confidence in the criminal justice system; strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to implement its laws according to democratic principles and procedures; and assist key judicial institutions in planning for the long-term needs of Ukraine's judiciary and in advocating for the resources to meet those needs.

Strengthen the Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective, efficient, and transparent. The U.S. government also will continue its efforts to increase the Ukrainian people's access to justice, and to reform the prosecution service and raise its level of professionalism.
- Funding also will improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice sector personnel, empower the newly established anti-corruption bureau, and expand legal aid.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue efforts to professionalize and strengthen Ukraine's State Border Guard Service (SBGS) by providing equipment, training, and other technical support.
- U.S. assistance also will support organizational reforms within the Ministry of Interior through the provision of technical expertise as it carries out professional and resource determinations that will continue its transformation to an organization whose primary mission is serving the people rather than the state.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Ukraine is a potential source and site of transit for weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. The Government of Ukraine's ability to secure its borders has been severely diminished by its conflict with Russia-supported separatists in the Donbas region, Russia's purported annexation of Crimea, and Ukraine's limited border-security infrastructure, equipment, and financial resources. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related to countering Russian pressure. U.S. assistance will help address these issues and will also respond to security threats and risks to local populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program funding will support high priority nonproliferation projects for the SBGS, including additional detection and interdiction equipment and training.
- The U.S. government will resume legal and regulatory reform activities and industry outreach to build upon progress made prior to the conflicts with Russia. A priority is supporting the Government of Ukraine in its efforts to finalize and adopt a new consolidated list of dual-use goods and technologies.
- The EXBS Program will continue to professionalize the system-wide operations of the SBGS, Ministry of Revenues and Duties, and State Ecological Inspection Department (Ecology) through training, equipment, and the development of targeting mechanisms as applicable for proliferation-related shipments.
- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help reduce Ukraine's immense stockpiles of Cold War-era excess SA/LW, and its excess and deteriorating ammunition.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were and are being undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Two evaluations were completed by USAID in FY 2014 for economic growth and civil society activities. The findings from both were used to pursue specific approaches and strategies in new designs. In FY 2015, USAID anticipates conducting an additional two evaluations of activities focusing on public-partnerships and local governance. These findings also will strengthen the evidence base of USAID's approaches to these sectors, and USAID will directly integrate lessons learned into new designs. USAID regularly monitors all its activities through project performance monitoring tools, frequent contact between USAID project managers and implementers, and regular site visits.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- During FY 2014, the EXBS Program Advisor in Ukraine conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously-donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID uses performance data to make programmatic and budget decisions on a regular basis. Performance data is used at regular intervals to assess the status of all activities and determine which activities require adjustments, while evaluation data is used in designing new activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes: Pervasive corruption affects all sectors in Ukraine and was a driving force behind the Maidan. The mandate of the new government and the prospect of Ukraine's Western integration depend heavily on progress in this critical battle. The

U.S. government will work to address corruption from several angles, including by strengthening new national anti-corruption institutions, working to increase local governments' capacity and build connections between local governments and citizens, increasing the role of civil society in policy formation, supporting media independence, enhancing accountability of government officials – to each other, to civil society, and to the Ukrainian public – and continuing to bring Ukrainian legislation, including electoral legislation, in line with European standards. By supporting key government reforms and democratic ways of adopting them, more inclusive methods of policy development, improved legislative processes, and greater citizen oversight of government action, the transparency of government actions will be increased and government accountability to citizens and to the rule of law will be reinforced.

Strengthen the Rule of Law: Justice and law enforcement sector reforms are key priorities for the new Government of Ukraine, including its anti-corruption agenda. U.S. government programs will assist the Ukrainian government in implementing structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions to enhance judicial independence; increasing public access to and confidence in the criminal justice system; strengthening the capacity of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates and judiciary to implement the law according to democratic principles and procedures; and assisting key judicial institutions in planning for the long-term needs of Ukraine's judiciary and in advocating for the resources to meet those needs.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy: If Ukraine is to achieve its democratic and economic potential, reforms must focus on facilitating large-scale private sector investment, particularly in agriculture and energy. Ukraine must also reduce its vulnerability to internal and external shocks which interrupt positive growth. Vulnerability exists because Ukrainian institutions and regulatory policies do not promote investment or growth, and a small group of elite oligarchs can influence key institutions and policies. U.S. programs will focus on deregulation and simplification of regulations and policies in a way that increases the transparency of decision-making processes and the participation of the entire business community. The United States also will help broaden access to ownership within the private sector, strengthen private-sector advocacy, and support the transition to EU standards.

Diversify Options for Energy Independence: Energy independence is critical to Ukraine's security because it would make Ukraine less vulnerable to external influences by ensuring that Ukraine would not be reliant on any one source to meet its key energy needs. Energy independence also would ensure that Ukraine could pursue foreign and economic policies that were not unduly influenced by a single energy supplier. U.S. assistance will promote identification of alternate fuel sources, including clean energy and biomass sources, and greater efficiency through better energy delivery and pricing systems. At least half of Ukraine's energy production comes from nuclear power plants, and the United States will continue to assist Ukraine in this sector, with programs that will enhance safety, storage of spent fuel, and diversify Ukraine's range of nuclear fuel vendors.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform: Ukraine faces critical equipment shortfalls that weaken its ability to maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to deter aggression. The United States will focus on investing in capabilities that respond to short-term needs and also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. Assistance will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, and increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, as well as reinforce U.S. long-term commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control: Ukraine is strategically situated on the Black Sea and is bordered by four EU countries, as well as Russia, Belarus, and Moldova. Portions of Ukraine's border region with Russia have seen nonstop violence and conflict since April 2014, and the area adjoining Russia-occupied Crimea will be of critical importance in the months and years to come. The State Border Guards Service has been pushed to its limit, sustaining near daily losses and injuries. In addition, the United States will continue to support international efforts to restore the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition, including the construction of a new safe confinement over the damaged unit 4 and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel from units 1, 2, and 3. The United States also will continue its investment in anti-human trafficking activities.

Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups: Since independence, Ukraine has faced a stark demographic decline combined with a health crisis, a situation compounded by the current security crisis. Ukrainians will become healthier and live longer with higher-quality health services from a more sustainable health care system, which can be stimulated with greater participation by the public. In an improved health environment, Ukrainians will contribute to a more economically stable and prosperous country and mitigate transnational health threats, such as the spread of infectious diseases, specifically HIV/AIDS and TB.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	513,502
More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes	35,127
Economic Support Fund	35,127
2.2 Good Governance	20,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	13,127
Strengthen the Rule of Law	6,140
Economic Support Fund	4,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,840
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,840
Broad Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy	328,540
Economic Support Fund	53,540
2.4 Civil Society	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	28,640
Economic Support Fund - OCO	275,000
4.3 Financial Sector	275,000
Diversify Options for Energy Independence	28,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	28,500
4.4 Infrastructure	28,500
Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform	45,150
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	42,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42,250
International Military Education and Training	2,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,900
Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control	38,430
Economic Support Fund	32,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,810
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,670
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups	31,615
Global Health Programs - State	25,515
3.1 Health	25,515
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,100
3.1 Health	6,100

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regional U.S. assistance will help strengthen democratic institutions and processes, fight corruption, promote economic reforms and growth, increase employment, improve the livelihood of focus populations, and address cross-border challenges and roots of conflict in priority countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	66,695	*	68,568	1,873
Economic Support Fund	61,185	*	60,908	-277
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	5,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,000	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	*	860	-150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will strengthen regional security by improving the capacity of states in the region to address transnational crime and by supporting demining in Nagorno-Karabakh (NK). ESF will support regional efforts to help the Balkans (e.g., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) increase resilience to resist external pressure, including through anti-corruption and media activities, as well as programs that will bolster trade and help the Balkans integrate into European energy frameworks.

Democracy programs will strengthen the rule of law; support civil society; promote inclusive, free, and fair electoral processes; and bolster independent media efforts to investigate and report on corruption – a critical challenge within the region. Programs will support regional engagement and cross-border sharing of best practices among local civil society organizations, investigative journalists working to expose corruption, young leaders, and rule-of-law professionals in the Balkans. ESF resources will also support innovative new anti-corruption programming throughout the Western Balkans and Eurasia.

Programs also will promote inclusive economic growth by improving the business-enabling environment, enhancing firms' and households' access to finance, spurring competitiveness through value chains and trade development activities, and improving energy security through the development of regional energy markets in line with European Union (EU) directives. In particular, the Balkans Regional Economic Development Initiative and the Regional Energy Security Initiative will continue to promote the Balkan countries' full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. In addition, programs will work with the Energy Community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). Finally, ESF will provide personnel in the field and in Washington to deliver technical assistance, manage programs, and provide region-wide oversight, monitoring, and evaluation.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Interventions:

- The Request includes \$1.5 million for NK to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines as well as unexploded ordnance to enable the return of lands to agricultural use, make roads safe for travel, provide safety for water and infrastructure projects, remove the threat to human life, and reduce mine accidents for children. Some of the most fertile agricultural land in NK is denied to farmers, many of whom subsist off the land.
- The United States also will develop the capacities of countries in the region to address transnational threats such as trafficking in persons (TIP) and organized crime.

Democracy Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen civil society through peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing of best practices, distance learning, social networking, organizational strengthening, and grant-making in the Black Sea region and beyond.
- Approximately \$1.2 million will be used to build professional capacities and promote strategies that enable justice systems in the Balkans to work more effectively to bring criminals to justice, while upholding international human rights standards and engaging civil society organizations (CSOs) on rule-of-law issues.
- U.S.-funded programs in the amount of \$1.1 million will build citizen demand for reduced crime and corruption through increased exposure to professionally produced, high-quality, cross-border investigative journalism.
- The United States will provide approximately \$1.3 million in assistance to promote greater information sharing and networking among CSOs and individuals working in the areas of elections administration, electoral oversight, and broader citizen participation.
- More than \$1.0 million will be allocated to produce region-wide indices that assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing assistance priorities, measuring results of programs, monitoring country progress, designing and implementing assistance programs, and undertaking evaluations in the area of democracy and governance.
- The United States will provide targeted assistance to help CSOs respond and adapt to restrictive operating environments in the region.

Economic Growth Programs

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$10.1 million will be used to increase private sector competitiveness, support financial sector stability, promote trade and investment, improve the business-enabling environment, and remove systemic obstacles to economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will promote the financial integration of the region into the global economy by harmonizing policies and practices with international standards, particularly by working with Eurasian countries to meet standards commonly required by the EU.
- U.S. assistance will help increase private sector integration with the EU through greater access to key certifications and standards for export-oriented businesses, particularly in information and communications technologies and agriculture.
- The United States will continue to promote entrepreneurship, focusing on youth and women where unemployment is highest. Activities will seek to build capacity in the development of business plans and concepts and address key skills gaps in finance, management, customer research, and marketing.
- Approximately \$0.7 million will help improve energy security by integrating energy infrastructure with that of the EU and international energy markets and by encouraging energy-supply diversity to limit leverage that can be applied by external actors on the region.

- A total of \$5.0 million in proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, helping Albania, Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

European Allies and partners serve as a cornerstone of international security by deploying in coalition operations in support of U.S. interests on missions around the globe. The European Expeditionary Capability Fund (ECF) was first introduced in FY 2014 to further train and equip these countries to participate in these missions. The FY 2016 request will expand the ECF, increasing the resources available to assist countries in Europe and Eurasia to preserve and sustain capabilities developed over the last decade through participation in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. The ECF will also allow countries that intend to participate in current or future missions to strengthen niche capabilities and maintain readiness.

Key Intervention:

- ECF resources will help develop and sustain partner countries' expeditionary capabilities for use in current and future international deployments. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to countries that submit proposals. Countries that have received bilateral FMF assistance within the last three years will be eligible.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major challenge in Europe and Eurasia, particularly the high proportion of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB, which ranges from nine to almost 35 percent in U.S.-assisted countries, as compared to only four percent globally. MDR TB is much more costly and difficult to treat than drug-susceptible TB, with an average cure rate of just 50 percent in high-priority countries in the region.

Key Intervention:

- TB: The United States will continue its partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), allocating \$1.0 million to combat MDR TB and extensively drug-resistant TB by improving detection, monitoring, surveillance, and treatment. U.S. assistance through the WHO will provide technical support for national TB programs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funds will support regional efforts to improve awareness and implementation of legal and law enforcement reforms throughout the Western Balkans, and increase compliance with EU and European Convention on Human Rights norms.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in INCLE funds will, for example, support the development of a comprehensive and sustainable legal reform manual in the Balkans with special emphasis on organized crime, money laundering, and asset forfeiture as well as efforts to improve the capacity of training academies throughout the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will enhance the effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern, and promote adoption of best practices in border control.

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will support administrative and logistical costs associated with the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) – a regularly occurring series of workshops that bring together experts and officers from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia.

Key Interventions:

- Just over \$0.8 million in EXBS programming will support regional strategic trade control seminars and professional exchange visits, drawing on the experience of assistance graduates. Funds will also help governments conduct outreach to industries that produce strategic commodities, and conduct training, conferences, and other activities that promote cross-border collaboration between partner countries.
- A small amount of CWD resources will bring together Ministry of Defense officials and policymakers for a RASR workshop, to build regional confidence through exchanges of information and best practices on stockpile management of conventional munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Each fiscal year, USAID allocates three percent of the ESF funding that it manages within the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget for evaluations and assessments.
- The Economic Growth Office of USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia carried out an external assessment of the Regional Energy Security Initiative (RESI). The assessment found that the RESI has moved countries in the region towards achieving an effective, open regional electricity market and improved energy security; however, the assessment also concluded that more work remains to be done.
- USAID is conducting a review of its post-presence activities, focusing on the most recent "graduate" countries, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, and Romania, and is conducting an evaluation of the Regional Investigative Journalism Network (RIJN), focusing heavily on sustainability.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's current-year funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The findings of USAID's RESI assessment informed the request for additional funds in FY 2016.
- The annual EUR/ACE-administered ABR exercise informs the overall current-year budget allocations for each activity in the Europe and Eurasia Regional Program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Peace and Security Programs: Transnational crime, frozen conflicts, and other threats continue to jeopardize stability in Europe and Eurasia. Substantial TIP, and narcotics, weapons, and other illicit goods threaten regional stability due to corruption and insufficient border security. U.S. assistance will help reduce vulnerabilities, mitigate conflict, and counter region-wide threats, in addition to supporting effective professionalism of law enforcement and communications to combat international crime.

Democracy Programs: Backsliding on democracy and governance is prevalent in the region, and corruption is endemic. U.S. assistance will work to address these issues by strengthening civil society, increasing media independence, encouraging more participatory processes, promoting free and fair elections, increasing government transparency and accountability, strengthening the rule of law, protecting human rights, and supporting institutional reform. All of these programs also will include efforts to address corruption, which permeates many areas of society.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S. assistance will seek to improve the competitiveness of leading sectors, including agriculture, increase compliance with international standards and certifications, improve the regulatory and trade environment, and expand access to finance for businesses. Programs also will work to improve regional energy security by developing regional electricity and natural gas markets and improving the energy investment climate.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The OSCE is a 57-member international organization through which the United States advances its security, economic development, and human rights goals and objectives in Europe and Eurasia. The only regional security organization with a membership that stretches across North America, Europe, and Asia, the OSCE provides a political forum and operational capacity and expertise to respond quickly to crises and to advance policy objectives. Nearly all of the OSCE's activities advance or support U.S. foreign policy objectives, as seen in the deployment of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) and a range of other on-the-ground responses in Ukraine in 2014.

U.S. engagement with the OSCE supports U.S. foreign policy objectives in the areas of crisis response; conflict prevention; confidence- and security-building measures; conventional arms control; counterterrorism; good governance; anti-corruption; protection and advancement of human rights, gender equality, and other fundamental freedoms (including media freedom); democratic elections and institution building; support of civil society; the rule of law; tolerance and non-discrimination; anti-trafficking; police reform; border security; and combatting transnational threats, including terrorism. The OSCE's comprehensive security concept champions respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within states as essential elements for lasting security and well-being among states. U.S. funding will support OSCE activities through its institutions and field missions, and bolster its efforts to resolve protracted conflicts, such as those in Georgia, Moldova, and Nagorno-Karabakh, by supporting the internationally-agreed negotiating formats and by promoting inter-community confidence-building measures and monitoring. U.S. funds enhance the OSCE's capacity to respond with an array of institutional tools to evolving crises. Engagement in, and support of, the OSCE underpins U.S. efforts to support civil society, overcome persistent challenges to human rights and the rule of law, and address conflicts that undermine peace and security in Southeastern Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,000	*	17,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	*	17,500	-5,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2016 Request level of \$24.0 million in U.S. funding for the OSCE will be allocated with \$17.5 million for Europe and Eurasia – reflected here – and \$6.5 million captured under Central Asia. This will be the first fiscal year that funding for Central Asia is requested through the Central Asia regional budget. Additional bilateral funding is requested for costs related to the Ukraine SMM and Observer Mission at Gukovo and Donetsk.

Of the total \$24.0 million, approximately \$17.5 million for the Unified Budget will support the OSCE's field operations, and about \$5.5 million will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE. U.S. experts provide support on a full range of OSCE programs related to democracy building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, and economic and environmental affairs. Funding will also support extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE

activities that are unable to find consensus through the Unified Budget – primarily in OSCE’s human dimension.

Enhanced Compliance with OSCE Democracy and Human Rights Commitments

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support activities that encourage civil society and democratic electoral processes; bolster independent media and Internet freedom; and promote respect for the human rights of and tolerance and non-discrimination toward members of ethnic, religious, racial, and other minorities.
- U.S. assistance will maintain seconded experts in key positions working on human dimension activities – prioritizing the activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) – and will continue to provide at least seven percent (and up to 10 percent) of the required election monitors to OSCE election observation missions.
- U.S. support will facilitate the participation of front-line human rights defenders and representatives of embattled civil society groups in OSCE meetings and events.

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension Over Protracted Conflicts

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding to ODIHR, the High Commissioner for National Minorities, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the OSCE’s network of field operations will help strengthen democratic governance, develop active civil societies, and promote inter-ethnic understanding.
- U.S. assistance will support the OSCE’s efforts to address protracted conflicts in an international forum, utilizing approved negotiating formats.

Greater Capacity Within OSCE Participating States to Counter Global Challenges

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-seconded experts will assist with border management and anti-terrorism efforts and will support other OSCE activities that address illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, intolerance, and conflict involving minorities.
- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of the first set of cybersecurity confidence building measures (CBMs) to promote regional security and help negotiate a second round of cyber CBMs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- As a leading multilateral organization, the OSCE strives to demonstrate its added value to participating by implementing its own programs. In addition, the OSCE has a strong program planning, management, and evaluation system that includes an annual budgeting cycle and performance review, which are submitted to and approved by all 57 participating States.
- The Office of Internal Oversight also regularly conducts evaluations of OSCE programs and projects.
- In addition, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE (USOSCE) will continue its advocacy to strengthen regular and interim evaluation and reporting on specific projects funded by the United States.
- The OSCE currently provides quarterly reporting to the U.S. government on all U.S.-funded projects, which includes updates on the status and impact of its activities. The United States will encourage other OSCE participating States to support this effort by providing funding for the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The annual Performance-Based Program Review (PBPR) is a key component of the OSCE's approach to monitoring and evaluation, which assesses each activity using pre-defined benchmarks and indicators.
- The PBPR, provided at the end of each annual budget cycle, reports on the impact of the resources provided to the OSCE, measures progress toward objectives, and shares lessons learned.
- USOSCE uses the PBPR to advocate for programmatic adjustments to target successes and to make budgetary recommendations, such as increasing funding for high-impact programs and reducing or eliminating activities that are not having intended results or could be better implemented by others, including local actors.
- The OSCE's annual PBPR and evaluations will continue to inform U.S. negotiating positions with regard to activities funded through the OSCE's Unified Budget.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Capacity Within OSCE Participating States to Counter Global Challenges: The OSCE provides a platform for the United States to cooperate with European partners and other participating States as force multipliers for shared security objectives in Europe and Central Asia. As such, the OSCE supports U.S. efforts to resolve conflicts within and beyond Europe; promote safe and secure societies; foster civil society; promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; tackle intolerance; counter cyber threats; combat other transnational threats such as terrorism, illicit drugs, and organized crime; and encourage development in states in democratic transition.

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension Over Protracted Conflicts: Preventing and resolving conflict is a core function of the OSCE, and the United States will continue to support OSCE instruments that address the deficiencies that lead to unrest. FY 2016 funds will ensure the OSCE continues to play a mediating role in the protracted conflicts in the region. These funds also support the OSCE's field operations, its Conflict Prevention Center, and other OSCE structures to promote confidence building measures and people-to-people contacts on the ground.

Enhanced Compliance with OSCE Democracy and Human Rights Commitments: The goal of the United States is the full implementation of all OSCE political commitments on human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance, and rule of law across the OSCE space. To achieve this goal, the United States will support OSCE mechanisms – including through field operations and institutions as well as public diplomacy tools – that assist participating States in strengthening their democratic institutions, promoting fundamental freedoms, combatting intolerance, and addressing deficiencies in the implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	17,500
Greater capacity within OSCE participating States to counter global challenges	5,500
Economic Support Fund	5,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500
Improved ability for OSCE to contribute to regional stability and facilitate reduced tension over protracted conflicts	6,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund		6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		6,000
Enhanced compliance with OSCE democracy and human rights commitments		6,000
Economic Support Fund		6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		6,000

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to undergo tremendous change and present some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. foreign policy. The United States' extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued U.S. involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the United States aims to combat terrorism, violent extremism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; promote the free flow of commerce and ensure global energy security; promote equitable economic growth, job creation and open markets; provide humanitarian assistance; and support successful and sustainable democratic transitions and good governance. The United States will work to preserve Israel's security, support P5+1 negotiations with Iran to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, promote a political transition in Syria, defeat ISIL, ensure an integrated and independent Iraq, bolster key regional partners, and seek a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the way the U.S. government does business in the region, including the approach to assistance. The changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and to address longstanding flashpoints that would otherwise continue to feed instability. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will be aligned with new requirements that are arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs support reforms and promote civic engagement and will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed throughout the region.

The FY 2016 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis; maintains critical commitments to Israel and Jordan; and seeks to advance the U.S. commitment to support economic, democratic, governance and security reforms in the region. Programs will seek to empower citizens in the region on key transition challenges: jobs, security, democratic governance, and human rights and capitalize on new opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,039,925	*	7,324,070	284,145
Overseas Contingency Operations	826,510	*	873,350	46,840
Economic Support Fund	495,458	*	487,350	-8,108
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	300,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	*	21,000	-2,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	*	-	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	65,000	65,000
Enduring/Core Programs	6,213,415	*	6,450,720	237,305
Economic Support Fund	1,092,488	*	1,318,900	226,412
Foreign Military Financing	4,839,998	*	4,882,000	42,002
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,500	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	17,981	*	20,560	2,579
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	104,394	*	106,000	1,606
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,550	*	85,760	39,210
P.L. 480 Title II	67,004	*	-	-67,004
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	*	28,000	-8,000

Detailed Overview

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets

Sound economic and education policies fuel private sector development, increased trade and investment, and expanded opportunities for U.S. businesses, which foster regional security by promoting economic growth, stability and employment.

An inescapable lesson of the revolutions of 2011 and subsequent events is that inclusive economic growth and prosperity are fundamental to securing social and political stability in the region. Political transitions in the region have occurred against a backdrop of unsustainable fiscal policies, insufficient employment opportunities, inadequate education, and gender disparities, among other problems. These conditions threaten national stability and regional security. The impact of these revolutions can be seen in varying responses: some governments in the region are avoiding difficult but needed reforms for fear of inspiring political backlash, while others with greater cash flows are able to seek ways to diversify their economies to avoid future turmoil.

It is in the United States' national interest to support a strong foundation for inclusive economic growth and prosperity throughout the region. U.S. assistance supports the implementation of sustainable fiscal and economic policies – including energy subsidy reform – that attract the private investment needed to spur further economic growth. The U.S. government will encourage the development of a private sector that can provide increased job opportunities and take advantage of the sizable young, diverse workforce and the full economic potential of women. Sound, widely accessible education and health systems are important contributors to a diverse, productive workforce, and areas in which we will continue to invest our assistance. U.S. foreign assistance will provide support for developing an improved regulatory and rules-based market framework to support local entrepreneurs, attract foreign investors, including U.S. businesses, to the region, and promote expanded trade opportunities. The U.S. government will also work with governments to address long-standing mismanagement of the economy and statist economic policies, which have contributed to the region's economic problems. The United States will support governments' efforts to implement sound macroeconomic policy, good public financial management, and transparent financial institutions and regulation; invest in public goods such as safe water and infrastructure; and establish an enabling environment that permits innovators and entrepreneurs to flourish. The United States will also help partnering countries protect critical economic infrastructure from attacks, manage scarce resources such as water, and protect labor rights.

Meeting these objectives will require close cooperation with a variety of partners throughout the U.S. government and the international community. The United States will help partnering countries with country-led reforms and to garner buy-in and support from citizens. U.S. foreign assistance will support local advocates for reform as they attempt to undertake meaningful change. To ensure a sustainable impact, the Department and USAID will also leverage international relationships and partnerships to achieve joint objectives, which we believe will yield productive outcomes over the medium-term.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Comprehensive Middle East peace - between Israel and the Palestinians, and Israel and its neighbors - is a long-standing national security goal that promotes political and economic stability and security in the region. The U.S. government defines comprehensive peace as peace between Israel and the Palestinians, as well as between Israel and its neighbors. Current Middle East peace efforts focus on core final status issues (borders, security, Jerusalem, refugees) as well as the realization of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative (API), which promises normalization of relations between Israel and Arab League states in the context of a comprehensive peace.

Peace between Israel and the Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. objective, and we remain committed to the conclusion of a final status agreement. There are many challenges in the current context, but the United States remains committed to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, central to which is a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Should the efforts of the United States and the international community succeed in a two-state resolution to the conflict, U.S. foreign assistance will remain critical to Palestinian institution-building and to implementation of aspects of the agreement, including security and rule of law. Consequently, the political and economic integration of Israel and a future Palestinian state into the broader Middle East will also be an important element for sustaining the peace. U.S. assistance will also continue to support Israel's qualitative military edge (QME) and ongoing security. The U.S. government will continue to adjust its activities in support of this goal as details regarding a framework or agreement emerge.

Enhanced Regional and Civilian Security

U.S. strategic partnerships in the region enhance regional security, contribute to nonproliferation efforts, reduce terrorist activity, and expand the effectiveness and accountability of domestic security sector institutions.

U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa are best served when the United States' closest partners in the region enjoy security and stability – a security and stability that requires engaging, investing in, and respecting their citizens in these efforts. The U.S. commitment to Israel's security remains ironclad and we maintain close cooperation with Israel. The United States also maintains deep and effective military and security relationships with key Gulf and other regional partners. Terrorism and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation have the potential to pose a direct threat to the United States and our partners. The United States remains concerned about Iran's malign influence in the region, and coordinated closely with regional partners on sanctions enforcement. The ongoing conflict in Syria continues to disrupt regional stability, requiring a significant humanitarian response from the United States and the international community. Terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), al-Qa'ida affiliates (in the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, Maghreb, and East Africa) and Hizballah, have demonstrated an ongoing desire and capacity to mount attacks against U.S. partners and interests.

At the same time, while the U.S. government engages primarily with state actors, the citizens of those states are also critical stakeholders in reaching the goal of enhanced regional and civilian security. Therefore the United States will both enhance partnerships with governments and also help governments respond to the needs of all their citizens, regardless of ethnicity, status, religion, or gender. The U.S. government will encourage states to engage with nongovernmental actors and institutions in the security and justice arenas. Women should play an active role in security sector reform, as well as in promoting peace and preventing conflict.

For states undergoing democratic transitions, the challenge of establishing the capacity to provide a stable domestic security environment has profound implications for both regional security and for the

development of effective and democratic governance and institutions. Weak and abusive domestic security sector institutions threaten civilian security and endanger not only the progress of domestic governance reforms, but also contribute to the spread of instability to neighboring states. The establishment of responsive and accountable governance and security sector institutions in the region is the strongest foundation for long term domestic and regional stability. U.S. government interest in promoting democratic and accountable governance and security sector institutions as the strongest foundations for regional stability will sometimes compete with near-term efforts to work with existing governments to promote regional stability. At times the United States may partner with non-democratic states for the purposes of combatting terrorism, pursuing nonproliferation objectives, and maintaining broader security within the region, but must do so in a way that reinforces that long-term stability in the region, which depends on the development of accountable institutions. The U.S. government must also be prepared to deliver humanitarian assistance in areas affected by conflict

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society

Improved governance, an empowered and effective civil society, and respect for the rule of law and human rights in the Middle East and North Africa create a foundation for long-term peace, stability, and prosperity and advance vital U.S. interests.

The President has identified support for transitions and political and economic reform in the MENA region as a top U.S. strategic and geopolitical priority. Sustained reforms that respond to the demands and aspirations of the region's citizens are essential to long-term prosperity, security, and stability. To advance this critical goal and our own national interests, the United States will engage with MENA governments and citizens to encourage democratic transitions that are underway; more accountable and responsive governance across the region; greater respect for fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and association; improved rule of law; the advancement of women's participation and leadership; and an active and empowered civil society. The Middle East faces daunting challenges: stagnant growth and lack of economic opportunity; internal and cross-border conflicts and associated refugee flows; entrenched economic and political interests opposed to reform; systemic gender inequality; human rights concerns; resource scarcity; and a demographic bulge of dynamic but frustrated youth. Governments and societies that are more inclusive, equitable, and representative are better positioned to address these myriad challenges, and offer potential opportunities for a more wide-ranging partnership with the United States over time. Legitimate channels for citizen expression and inclusive political systems also promote stability over the long term. The region's near-term trajectory remains uncertain, with the possibility of both progress and regression on reform. However, the United States is committed at this pivotal juncture to invest diplomatic and development tools to help governments and citizens build the institutions, values, and practices over the long term that will promote the stability of the region and vital U.S. strategic interests.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria's capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions in a rule of law framework that can further contribute to the security and stability of the nation and the region.

The Algerian government has made significant advancements in its struggle against terrorism but still faces considerable security issues along its borders with Libya, Tunisia, Niger, and Northern Mali, requiring increased deployment of border security assets. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks continue to plague Algeria's southern and eastern border. For example, terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas along the border to plan operations and engage in illegal activities such as kidnapping for ransom and other forms of illicit trafficking. These ongoing threats highlight the need for further progress towards improved border security, weapons counter-proliferation cooperation, and information sharing among the North African states. Foreign assistance bolsters Algeria's capacity to fight against al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-affiliate Jund al-Khalifa, and other terrorist groups and hostile actors in the region. In addition to bilateral assistance, Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative, and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) expert seminars, workshops, and training, which also seek to advance these security goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,151	*	2,550	-4,601
International Military Education and Training	1,346	*	1,300	-46
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	*	1,250	-50
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	*	-	-4,505

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral cooperation, the need and demand for IMET training remains strong. This request would continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The courses also promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria's future military leadership to U.S. values and systems and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States and multilateral exercises with regional neighbors. While Algeria's military forces are not authorized to operate abroad under existing Algerian law, they do play a significant role in preventing the movement of terrorists and weapons in the trans-Sahara by working to secure their borders with Mali, Niger, Libya, and Tunisia. This training will bolster the Algerian military's capabilities and will position Algeria to take a regional leadership role in training third countries, and, potentially, in taking on peacekeeping or humanitarian operations.

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will be used to provide Professional Military Education for senior-, mid-, and junior-level officers and to provide English language training courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement to enhance its capacity to deal effectively with security challenges within national borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. ATA instructors will train law enforcement and border security personnel, including the National Gendarmerie, police, and customs officials.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program will complement other security sector assistance activities, such as ATA programming, and support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports; better screen for weapons of mass destruction and dual-use materials; and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities. These enhancements to border operations will also encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in line with international norms.

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts.

Key Interventions:

- ATA funding will be used to conduct courses to improve investigative and border security capabilities and coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also focuses on fostering inter-agency cooperation between Algerian law enforcement entities.

Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding will be used to support a number of border security courses, which may include international maritime and land border security as well as counter terrorism courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. Priorities agreed at the December 2014 JMD, including information sharing, training of lessons learned, and emerging needs, are informing current programming. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint military exercises and review prior year activities.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO) evaluates progress on NADR-ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. and Algerian government goals.

U.S. government and Algerian counterparts continue to discuss the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. After positive meetings with GOA law enforcement leadership, we are in the planning stages for a March 2015 capabilities assessment review of our ATA program Algeria.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs and priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in April 2014. We will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program reviews to adapt programs to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2016 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts: Algeria's law enforcement and judicial sector services face an evolving and increasingly complex threat environment. U.S. assistance provides training to help more effectively detect and disrupt terrorist and criminal networks and investigate and prosecute terrorist and criminal cases, as well as exchange information and benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts.

Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability: U.S. interests are best served when Algeria as a key security partner can identify, investigate, and prosecute terrorists in ways consistent with international financial standards, rule of law, and human rights. Algeria needs to improve its legal framework to enhance financial controls to counter terrorism and exhibit leadership in international fora. Cultural, political, and legal issues impede efficient intelligence, evidence, and information exchange.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	2,550
Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability.	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500
Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts	2,050
International Military Education and Training	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf's security architecture and is an important member of the U.S. led anti-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) coalition. Bahrain has provided critical support for and joined in the coalition's airstrikes in Syria, taken steps to halt the flow of foreign fighters, and helped focus the region's attention on countering terrorist financing. Bahrain is a major non-NATO ally working with the United States to facilitate a broad military alliance, operating across the Near East, and maintaining open shipping lanes. Without Bahrain's partnership, the United States would require additional deployed military assets to defend against external threats in the Gulf region. A defense cooperation agreement with Bahrain provides the United States access to Bahrain's air bases, allowing for the pre-positioning of strategic materials, and expanding exercises and training opportunities for the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF). In addition, Bahrain hosts the Fifth Fleet and the U.S. Navy Central Command Headquarters and provides protection for U.S. military. U.S. assistance will strengthen Bahrain's interoperability for regional security and counterterrorism cooperation; boost Bahrain's maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism; and improve Bahrain's ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary, while respecting human rights.

Domestically, violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests prompting a response. However, the political and social unrest that began in 2011 underscores the need for the Bahraini government to also address its citizens' demands for political reform in order to assure Bahrain's long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain's leadership to implement democratic reforms and adhere to human rights standards. In addition, U.S. assistance will enable Bahrain to more effectively counter and prevent violent activities, and includes a focus on adhering to international human rights standards when confronting threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,972	*	8,600	-2,372
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	522	*	700	178
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	400	-50

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FY 2016 FMF request may provide Bahrain with additional air defense capabilities and coastal patrol craft enabling interoperability between Bahrain's land, naval, air forces and the United States and coalition partners. FMF funds will provide enhanced patrol and interdiction capabilities to strengthen Bahrain's coastal security. Equipment and upgrades acquired by FMF improve Bahrain's ability to defend itself and contribute to regional security.

Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will contribute to upgrades to Bahraini air defense capabilities.
- These funds will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2016 IMET-funded courses will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will allow BDF personnel to attend professional military education as well as air, land, and maritime operations, logistics, resource management, and other technical courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2016 NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program request supports Bahrain's Ministry of Interior (MOI) in confronting the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. Recent accounts of Bahrainis traveling to Syria and Iraq for military-style training and to join the fighting in those areas highlight MOI's general need for measures to combat domestic and transnational terrorism. Violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests, including MOI officers, with increasingly sophisticated improvised explosive devices and homemade weapons. These weapons also threaten the security of the American military and diplomatic presence. While the Government of Bahrain has made notable progress in investigating and responding to terrorist attacks, a number of gaps remain. It is critical that the MOI receives defensive training to counter and prevent these violent activities. The NADR-ATA request will enhance Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives.

Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that views human rights and the rule of law as vital components of ensuring security

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2016 ATA funds will deliver courses to improve Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives.
- ATA programming will also focus on training the MOI to use more effective interview techniques, which are deemed critical as the Government of Bahrain continues to move from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.
- ATA courses will include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when confronting threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF fully cooperates with End Use Monitoring programs of the Department of Defense and the Department of State. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States engages weekly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The U.S. military engages the Bahraini military regularly on planning, training, and program evaluation. Feedback is then integrated into the next planning cycle, as occurred after Bahrain interdicted a large cache of smuggled weapons via boat in December 2013. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment.

Embassy Manama's weekly engagement with the MOI encourages improvements in interagency communication; adjustments to different attack methodologies, maritime interdiction capabilities, and greater use of advanced forensics and post-blast investigations. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents, and the MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied through previous ATA funds.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making: Enhanced interoperability between Bahraini military assets, the United States, the GCC, and international military networks and systems will expand Bahrain's participation and role in regional and international exercises, operations, and planning. The provision of support to Bahrain is directly linked to U.S. access to Bahraini land, sea, and air space that allows for the conduct of U.S. military training, exercises, and basing. Bahrain's limited fiscal resources for weapons procurement relative to its hydrocarbon-rich neighbors present a challenge to enhancing interoperability.

Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that views human rights and the rule of law as vital components of ensuring security: Domestic security is vital to Bahrain's continued political reform and reconciliation efforts and its economic growth. The United States supports the Government of Bahrain's efforts to prevent, investigate, and respond to increasingly sophisticated terrorist threats against both Bahraini and U.S. interests. The United States also encourages respect for human rights and the rule law as an integral approach to combatting extremism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	8,600
Bahrain enhances its interoperability with GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making.	8,200
Foreign Military Financing	7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500
International Military Education and Training	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that embraces human rights and the rule of law as consistent with ensuring security.	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt remains an important strategic partner to the United States in the Middle East and North Africa region. The United States is focusing its assistance on programs in Egypt that support our regional strategic interests. Military assistance will focus on helping Egypt support regional peace, combat terrorism, and better defend its borders. Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will focus on economic programs to promote economic growth, which will promote political stability. Specifically, we will support sound macro-economic management, regulatory reform, small and medium size business development, trade, transparency, and inclusive economic growth. The focus of education assistance will be on the Higher Education Initiative to provide scholarships, particularly to women, in science, economics, and other fields that support economic development. ESF assistance will also continue to support good governance and building the institutional capacity for democratic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,505,920	*	1,456,300	-49,620
Economic Support Fund	200,000	*	150,000	-50,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	*	2,500	-420

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic growth programs will focus on supporting sound macro-economic management, improving the climate for private sector businesses, developing small and medium enterprises to create jobs, and promoting bilateral trade. ESF funding also aims to strengthen democratic governance in Egypt by improving the rule of law and enhancing efficiency of service delivery and transparency in government. Assistance in the education sector will strengthen basic skills in elementary school and adult literacy to increase the employability of young Egyptians.

Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 assistance will help strengthen good governance by providing technical assistance to support required fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve service delivery. Using \$3 million in FY 2016 funding, activities will incorporate cross-cutting priorities into relevant programming, including women and youth empowerment, civil society sustainability, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.
- FY 2016 assistance will help improve governance in public institutions by helping Egypt's representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, more effectively respond to citizens' needs.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$2 million will support efforts to counter trafficking in persons and violence against women.

The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive

Key Interventions:

- \$3 million in FY 2016 assistance will help spur private sector development by supporting entrepreneurs, start-up companies, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and joint ventures between U.S. and Egyptian businesses.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$5 million to work with the Government of Egypt to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- Tourism development activities will help improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations. Interventions will focus on workforce capacity development, integration of local communities into the tourism industry, and preservation of Egypt's unique antiquities.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$60.0 million will support the private sector through continued support to the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.
- Approximately \$1.5 million will promote private sector-friendly policy reforms by helping Egypt reduce bureaucratic challenges that slows business creation.

A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use approximately \$13 million to help 5.5 million early grade learners master basic skills, and approximately two million upper primary and middle school students improve their Arabic language reading, writing, and comprehension.
- Up to \$10 million in FY 2016 funding will fund scholarships to disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, to obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Higher education partnership grants will support programs between U.S. and Egyptian universities and technical colleges and create hubs of innovative and interdisciplinary activity to address Egypt's developmental challenges and contribute to the economy.
- Funding will help strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities that improve quality assurance systems while promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Assistance will continue to support the expansion of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education at secondary education institutions.
- Up to \$4 million in FY 2016 assistance is expected to support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists to benefit Egypt.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FMF program remains central to the U.S.-Egypt security partnership and regional security. The FMF program enhances Egypt's ability to protect itself from terrorists and transnational threats such as

smuggling and the flow of foreign fighters across its land and maritime borders, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, instability in the Sinai Peninsula, and terrorism. It also promotes regional peace and security by providing defensive capabilities to the Egyptian Armed Forces and increasing interoperability with United States forces.

FMF goals include the following: combat terrorism and extremist threats in Sinai and the region; help secure Egypt's borders to stop smuggling activities, weapons proliferation, and human trafficking; strengthen the Egyptian security forces professionalization and planning capabilities; build Egyptian capacity to support regional security efforts, such as peacekeeping operations; and maintain the integrity and security of the Suez Canal and aircraft overflight corridors. FY 2016 FMF will also support Egypt's air, ground, and maritime operations by providing support for procurement, sustainment, training, and technical assistance.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will support the procurement of defense goods and services that support counter-terrorism, border and maritime security, and interoperability, as well as maintain some previously purchased U.S.-manufactured defense articles.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will continue to support counter-terrorism and border security projects to combat smuggling operations, especially along the borders with Gaza, Libya, and Sudan.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program exposes Egyptian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Interventions:

- \$1.8 million in FY 2016 IMET assistance will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Interventions:

- \$1.8 million in FY 2016 IMET assistance will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The INCLE program advances criminal justice sector development by continuing to support the Egyptian government's efforts to combat sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in INCLE assistance will continue to provide support to promote the use of physical evidence in criminal investigations, including through the development of a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach to investigating and prosecuting SGBV crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will enhance the Egyptian government's tactical and operational ability to combat terrorism through targeted civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity-building. This assistance will help improve the Ministry of Interior's border security and investigative capabilities.

FY 2016 Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will continue to enhance the Egyptian Government's capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal smuggling and developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system. These programs will ultimately result in more effective Egyptian government efforts to combat terrorism and maintain border security.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the Ministry of Interior's ability to counter terrorism through investigations and to bolster its capacity to secure Egypt's borders.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will be used to provide export control and border security training on the border between Gaza and Sinai, and the Libya border, as well as maritime activities to include visit, board, search, and seizure training and seaport interdiction training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 USAID continued its development of its Performance Management Plan (PMP) for Egypt. The PMP now includes indicators to measure the progress of assistance activities, sector performance, and overall country conditions. The information gathered through these indicators measures the success or failure of the assistance portfolio and will be

used by management to make informed decisions on the strategic direction of the Mission such as increasing or reducing activities being implemented in a specific sector.

USAID also established a monitoring and evaluation plan for the Mission's six new projects - Agriculture; Trade and Investment; Tourism; Basic Education; Higher Education; and Science and Technology. Each of these projects contains a results framework, logical framework, and performance indicators. It is anticipated that over the course of these projects USAID/Egypt will undertake baseline assessments, midterm and final evaluations, and impact evaluations to determine the success of these projects.

USAID/Egypt finalized a Growth Diagnostic study that will continue to provide evidence-based findings to inform economic growth programs. Additionally, USAID is finalizing a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which will be used to inform future program designs in health and other areas. The field work ended in FY 2014 and the final report will be completed by March 2015. The DHS will be complemented by the Services Provision Assessment Survey, which will start in FY 2015 and will collect data on preparedness of health facilities to provide services with regards to family planning, maternal and child health, child nutrition, and infection control.

INL has continued to take steps to improve the monitoring and evaluation of its programs. INL's Program Assistance and Evaluation staff provides advice and technical support to INL program offices by ensuring they incorporate strategic, outcome-based performance metrics using sound, specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound performance measures for all letters of agreement, inter-agency agreements, and other related documents. Progress according to pre-determined performance indicators is reported to INL on a quarterly basis, which is reviewed by INL's Director in Egypt and program officer in Washington, DC. Additionally, the in-country Director is responsible for regularly monitoring activities and maintaining relationships with Egyptian counterparts to independently assess implementation and jointly assess the effectiveness and strategic direction of future programming. Final performance evaluations are a part of all of INL's projects in Egypt.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: To ensure consistency across the portfolio and to ensure timely adherence to evaluation plans and monitoring activities, USAID/Egypt undertakes semi-annual portfolio reviews. These reviews detail the successes, failures, and challenges of each assistance activity the Mission is implementing. Information for these reviews is gathered through regular site visits, quarterly results reports provided by implementing partners, and project managers' assessments on the progress of their activities in achieving the Mission objectives. For example, the last portfolio review analyzed the performance of all activities to determine the progress made in a particular sector and identified areas of improvements and changes, such as identifying resources to improve critical infrastructures like energy, to implement U.S. foreign assistance policy in Egypt.

The findings and recommendations from the Avian Influenza Evaluation were the basis for USAID/Egypt's decision to provide follow-on assistance, which focused on continuing and expanding the support to the General Organization of Veterinary Services to strengthen its national surveillance system, build capacity of its staff, and expand the community animal health outreach program to cover all districts of the participating governorates.

Based on the recommendations of a survey of scholarship students who participated in existing university scholarships programs, USAID/Egypt redirected available funds to increase English language training for current students. USAID/Egypt designed a new local scholarship program that includes and encourages strong leadership and English language components.

INL's Office of Africa and Middle East Programs conducts regular program reviews, and is in regular contact with other Department stakeholders. This coordinated approach supports programmatic and budgetary decision making.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability: This objective focuses on increasing the capacity of members of parliament and local governments to respond to citizen needs and deliver key services. Specifically, activities will strengthen legislative processes at the national level and promote initiatives to improve service delivery at the local level.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights: The Mission will support Egyptian-led efforts to develop a more professional judiciary, including professional development of public prosecutors, as well as efforts by Egyptian governmental and non-governmental actors to expand the democratic space. The Mission will provide capacity building and professional development support to the Ministry of Justice and judiciary in the evidence-based investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal activity, with special emphasis on public corruption and terrorism cases, consistent with the rule of law, due process, and respect for human rights. In addition, the Mission will continue to support ongoing activities of Egyptian partners in critical programmatic areas – combatting SGBV, promoting gender equality through empowering women and girls, combatting trafficking in persons, and promoting religious tolerance. Assistance will support a multi-disciplinary approach to responding to sexual and gender-based violence and promotes the reliance on physical evidence in the criminal justice system.

The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive: A large portion of Egypt's economy is dependent on agriculture production, tourism, and the productivity of MSMEs. These sectors employ a significant number of people, many of whom are living at or below the poverty line. Rural poor populations depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and agriculture in Upper Egypt is dominated by smallholder farms, with production mostly limited to relatively low-value, traditional crops. Tourism is crucial in terms of its contribution to Egyptian gross domestic product, employment, and foreign exchange earnings. MSMEs face many challenges that affect their growth and profitability, and restrict their ability to contribute significantly to employment and inclusive economic growth. MSMEs are unable to adequately access resources in the financial market, reflecting both poor investment opportunities and inadequate capacity of the banking sector to service this market.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment: MSMEs and other private firms continuously face an investment climate burdened by unnecessary and conflicting regulation, and poor supply of public sector inputs, such as electricity and infrastructure. Efforts to address barriers to investment opportunities will include activities to help the Egyptians reduce bureaucratic red tape, as well as the final tranche of U.S. government funding for the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.

A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy: While improving economic conditions in a country can be accomplished through a range of interventions that include direct assistance to entrepreneurs for activities focused on specific policy reforms, the area that offers the most promise to fundamentally change an economy are improvements made to the actual workforce. If the workforce does not possess the necessary skills to participate in a globalized market, then overall productivity of a country declines. Efforts to improve the education system will increase opportunities for Egyptians to gain a higher education. The objective will also enhance the quality of health care, and increase the workforce's employability and productivity.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional

security issues, and to enhance regional stability: U.S. assistance will focus on developing the Egyptian Armed Forces' capacity to defend Egypt's land and maritime borders, counter terrorism, and secure the Sinai Peninsula. We will also continue to assist the Egyptian government in modernizing its defense forces. Additionally, Egyptian military personnel will continue to benefit from professional military education, fellowships, and training provided by the United States in areas such as peacekeeping operations and international law. We will also improve our cooperation with the Ministry of Interior civilian police forces, including by helping develop and implement improved methods for dealing with sexual and gender based violence. We will also seek to help increase the professionalism of security and criminal justice sector entities to help improve their adherence to basic human rights, public responsiveness, and technical abilities.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region: We will seek opportunities for greater cooperation with Egyptian security forces and organizations that focus on interrupting regional and Egyptian terrorist networks as well as those that seek to increase regional stability by assisting Egypt in enforcing its land and maritime borders. Better collaboration between U.S. and Egyptian intelligence and security organizations will shorten planning cycles and increase operational accuracy. Operations that seek to counter smuggling, piracy and human trafficking will all be positively impacted by increased bilateral assistance in border and maritime security. Cooperation in both of these lines of effort will lead to greater regional security and stability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	1,456,300
The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability	653,900
Foreign Military Financing	650,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650,000
International Military Education and Training	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region	652,400
Foreign Military Financing	650,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650,000
International Military Education and Training	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment		63,838
Economic Support Fund		63,838
4.2 Trade and Investment		2,533
4.3 Financial Sector		61,305
A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy		53,000
Economic Support Fund		53,000
3.1 Health		5,000
3.2 Education		48,000
The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive		28,162
Economic Support Fund		28,162
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		2,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		1,500
4.5 Agriculture		5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		19,662
Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability		3,000
Economic Support Fund		3,000
2.2 Good Governance		3,000
Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights		2,000
Economic Support Fund		2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		2,000

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq is a critical strategic partner in advancing U.S. interests in the region. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request reflects those longstanding joint efforts as well as current realities. A key area of focus will be supporting Iraqi security forces and building their capacity as Government of Iraq (GOI) and the Coalition partners work to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and restore governance and services in affected areas. U.S. assistance activities are also focused on improving the GOI's ability to respond to the needs of all its citizens in an equitable manner. This will allow the GOI to stabilize areas regained from or vulnerable to ISIL, preventing ISIL's expansion or return. Programs will therefore help Iraq strengthen its national and provincial democratic institutions and rule of law; improve its ability to respond to citizen's needs and respect human rights; and ensure that internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups receive necessary humanitarian assistance and reintegration support. Assistance will also help Iraq develop constructive regional arrangements that bolster internal and regional stability as well as integrate Iraq into global financial institutions that promote broad-based economic growth and U.S. business opportunities. Assistance programs will provide technical assistance in the areas of security, rule of law, public administration, human rights, private sector-led economic growth, and conflict mitigation. Assistance from the U.S. government and coalition partners must be in support of Iraqi-led reforms and capabilities and sustained by Iraqi investments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	367,633	*	355,360	-12,273
Overseas Contingency Operations	345,302	*	311,000	-34,302
Economic Support Fund	17,500	*	50,000	32,500
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	250,000	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	*	11,000	-12,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	*	-	-4,750
Enduring/Core Programs	22,331	*	44,360	22,029
Economic Support Fund	-	*	22,500	22,500
International Military Education and Training	1,471	*	1,000	-471
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,860	*	20,860	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF assistance will support economic growth and effective, inclusive, and rights-respecting governance. This funding will enable the U.S. government to provide continued technical support to GOI counterparts at the national and provincial levels to improve their ability to use their own resources to become more responsive to their citizens' needs and promote economic growth and increased employment.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly “Issues-Based” Politics

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$16.0 million in ESF funding will support work at the community level to promote tolerance and counter sectarianism, including programs that foster dialogue and the recognition - across religious and ethnic lines - of shared experiences of war and violence.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq

Key Interventions (approximately \$6.5 million):

- Assistance will continue to support trade and investment capacity building programs, such as those aimed at: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and fostering interest by US firms.
- Funding will also support programs that foster sound investment policies and spur economic growth.
- The United States will continue to work to improve Iraqi capacity on development finance; strengthen the ability of Iraq’s Provincial Investment Commissions to effectively draft and negotiate investment contracts; and build the capacity of Iraq’s Trade Policy Office.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will focus on conflict mitigation; the protection of and advocacy for women and minorities; and improved delivery of essential services to areas that have been reclaimed from or affected by ISIL. This will ultimately support Iraq’s stabilization and recovery and undermine ISIL’s influence.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly “Issues-Based” Politics

Key Intervention:

- Recognizing that the fight against ISIL must be conducted on military, economic, and social fronts, activities funded with approximately \$27.0 million in ESF-OCO funding will bolster efforts in areas that strengthen the Iraqi government’s capacity outside of the security sector. In addition to assisting displaced populations and other vulnerable groups, U.S. assistance will support cooperation between provincial governments and communities to implement projects that restore and improve essential services. Programs will range from highly visible, shorter-term activities that promote U.S. government strategic interests to more specific interventions to help targeted Iraqi communities rebuild small infrastructure.
- Approximately \$23.0 million in ESF funding will center on improved governance, increased decentralization through capacity building activities with local and national authorities, and fiscal and administrative reform.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Iraq’s internal security remains a key national security priority for the United States. FMF-OCO programs will help build required counterterrorism capabilities, as well as strengthen the overall effectiveness of the Iraqi military. These programs will both address current needs to fight ISIL and support long-term logistics capacity building and professionalization efforts, which are the foundation for an effective military. These programs will be coordinated, planned and executed with Department of Defense programs to train and equip Iraqi national military structures.

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Interventions (\$250.0 million):

- U.S. assistance will continue counter-terrorism support to the Iraqi security forces to include training and equipping.
- FMF-OCO programs will increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi security forces by establishing comprehensive training and education programs for all levels of the Iraqi military.
- Activities will build enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to: sustain U.S. and Iraqi investments; professionalize counterpart security forces; and strengthen the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values; build capacity in key areas; increase the professionalization of the forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in IMET funds provide training opportunities for rising leaders in the Iraqi security forces to improve their English skills and participate in long-term professional military education in the United States. Programs will include senior-level professional military courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will help address the destabilizing effects from conflict within Iraq and strengthen the GOI's criminal justice sector. U.S. assistance will support targeted programs across multiple sectors, including civilian security, anti-corruption, and judicial institutional support. These activities will address some of the impacts of violent extremists and humanitarian crises on the systems intended to address them, thereby furthering the professional and technical maturation of critical Iraqi institutions. FY 2016 assistance will build on the successes of previous programs and will focus on high needs areas where reforms can be sustained.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issues-Based" Politics

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$4.8 million in U.S. assistance will seek to improve Iraqi criminal justice institutions which are countering violent extremism (including ISIL), as well as providing legal assistance and aid to minorities, women, minors, and populations faced with the effects of extremism and violence. Programs will also seek to strengthen Iraq's anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and counter-terrorism financial institutions to improve the identification and prosecution of financial crimes (including those related to terrorist financing), and the efficiency with which corruption cases are resolved. Furthermore, programs will work to improve the GOI's compliance with international standards on anti-corruption, as well as its engagement with regional and international partners on asset recovery and financial crimes.
- Approximately \$0.3 million in FY 2016 funding will support targeted interventions to bolster law enforcement capacity to address threats posed by violent extremists, including ISIL.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Ongoing instability in the region and within Iraq demonstrates the significant need for continued

U.S. assistance efforts. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will address security threats and risks posed by landmines and unexploded ordnances, at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will counter terrorism by helping increase civilian law enforcement capacity in areas of border security, counterterrorism investigations, and critical incident response. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will help Iraq counter transnational threats, such as international terrorism and improve strategic trade controls.

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Interventions:

- \$15.0 million in CWD funding will restore access to land contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war; support landmine and unexploded ordnance risk education; and, develop host-nation capacity through support to local non-governmental organizations and government. CWD funding will also support efforts to safely store and secure weapons through Physical Security and Stockpile Management efforts with Iraqi stakeholders in order to reduce the risk of accidental explosion or illicit proliferation.
- \$5.0 million in ATA funding will build more effective civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity for responding to critical incidents, securing Iraq's borders, and investigating terrorist threats and incidents.
- \$0.9 million in EXBS funds will enhance host nation border security capabilities to identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband. It will also assist host nation counterparts with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department and USAID maintain dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance in Iraq. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the issues of matching Iraqi funds and the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., support to ethnic and religious minorities). In addition, USAID has integrated program administration, monitoring, and oversight functions built into the administrative structure associated with each of its programs. The State Department, USAID, and their partners continue routinely to monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

The State Department will continue to contract in-country monitoring and evaluation experts to monitor and evaluate all ongoing Bureau of Near East Affairs (NEA), Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), and INL-funded programs. USAID will be doing the same for its activities, utilizing partnerships and protocols established under its ongoing programming. In addition to reducing expenditures on staffing, local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security and resource constraints. This staff will also assist in an assessment of projects in order to ensure that each program is achieving its goals and objectives. The evaluations and assessments noted above help U.S. program managers identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation, assessment programming, and program administration support by the Department of State and USAID will provide expert assistance for essential program oversight over all programs, including those funded with prior fiscal year funds. Requested funds will support monitoring and evaluation efforts to

ensure program performance, collect and disseminate program information to stakeholders, and shape future programming. These interventions will maximize the return on U.S. investments, eliminate potential duplication of efforts, prevent possible fraud and misuse of funds through oversight, and inform future resource requests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty: U.S. assistance will further our mission to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. At the invitation of the GOI, we are working closely with the ISF to eliminate the ISIL threat. The initial failures of the ISF, including the Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga forces, in the face of ISIL attacks have also highlighted the need to support Iraqi forces with an eye on both short and long-term goals. In the short term, the advise-and-assist missions conducted by the U.S.-led coalition and “Building Partner Capacity” training will support Iraqi forces in the fight against ISIL. Over the longer term, logistics capacity building, professionalization training, and the formation of an Iraqi National Guard will further develop the Iraqi security forces and empower local forces to provide security to their own communities.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly “Issues-Based” Politics: Strengthening Iraq’s nascent democratic institutions constitute an essential condition for politically rebuilding trust between Iraq’s ethno-sectarian groups. Ensuring inclusiveness and responsiveness in governance will be key to political enfranchisement and reconciliation. The United States will support Iraqi efforts to devolve fiscal authority and oversight of public services to provincial and sub-national units of governments. Supporting these ongoing efforts to localize Iraqi politics and governance will form the foundation of more issues-based politics which are focused on responding to the concrete needs of local communities.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq: The ongoing security crisis has hurt Iraq’s economic growth, and a decline in global oil prices has further strained Iraq’s oil-based economy. While increasing oil exports would be the quickest way to boost revenues and help resolve Iraq’s immediate fiscal crunch, long-term success and broad-based growth will depend on Iraq transitioning from state-led to a market economy. The United States will support Iraqi efforts to create the macro-economic conditions necessary to support economic diversification and more dynamic, inclusive economic growth.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	355,360
ISIL degraded and defeated; regained Iraqi territorial sovereignty.	272,310
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	250,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250,000
International Military Education and Training	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,860

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism		5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		860
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		15,000
A more inclusive, responsible, and responsive government guided by increasingly “issues-based” politics.		76,550
Economic Support Fund		16,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		5,000
2.2 Good Governance		4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		7,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO		50,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		27,000
2.2 Good Governance		23,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO		10,550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		10,550
Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq		6,500
Economic Support Fund		6,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity		6,500

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security is a longstanding cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The United States is committed to ensuring that Israel is able to defend itself against a wide range of conventional and unconventional threats. U.S. assistance helps ensure that Israel maintains its qualitative military edge (QME) over potential regional threats, preventing a shift in the security balance of the region and safeguarding U.S. interests. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring that Israel is sufficiently secure to take the historic steps necessary to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians and for comprehensive regional peace.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,100,000	*	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	*	3,100,000	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Israel is a key democratic partner in a volatile region, and supporting Israel's defense is a U.S. national policy objective. FMF funding is a core component of Israel's defense capacity that helps to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to support coalition operations; and participate in joint exercises. FMF funds will also support Israel's continued defense modernization as well as provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training. With FMF funds, similar interventions will be undertaken as FY 2016 marks the eighth year under a ten-year, \$30.0 billion FMF memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel.

These funds are complemented by U.S. support for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities, which are funded in part by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Enhancing capabilities and strengthening partnerships to combat terrorism and extremism, and prevent WMD Proliferation:

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 FMF funds will enable and support the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.
- Assistance will support sustainment and spare parts of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).
- Provide technical and training support for U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the IDF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As in years past, the United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. Israel provides updates on major expenditure

programs for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis. This ensures that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately, and to address Israel's security needs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhancing capabilities and strengthening partnerships to combat terrorism and extremism, and prevent WMD proliferation: U.S. assistance to Israel will bolster Israel's capabilities to handle threats from terrorist groups on its borders, including Hizballah and Hamas, and maintain its QME in the region. The United States will continue to strengthen security cooperation and interoperability, as well as coordinate and conduct exercises with the IDF. This continued bilateral and, in some cases, multilateral coordination between the United States and Israel on terrorist organizations, threats, and WMD proliferation, will result in disruption of terrorist networks, reducing terrorist attacks and criminal activity, and enhancing U.S., Israeli, and global security.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		3,100,000
Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation.		3,100,000
Foreign Military Financing		3,100,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		3,100,000

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan continues to be a critical partner to the United States on major regional priorities, including pursuing Middle East peace, combating the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremist groups, and achieving a political solution to the Syrian conflict while addressing the ongoing humanitarian and energy crises. U.S. assistance supports the U.S.-Jordanian long standing, bilateral relationship by bolstering Jordan's economic and political reform agenda, and helping Jordan temporarily absorb over 620,000 refugees from Syria and Iraq. The FY 2016 request will promote U.S. and Jordanian efforts to further five overarching goals: 1) expand Jordan's contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of ISIL and other regional threats; 2) accelerate inclusive economic development; 3) strengthen Jordan's ability to deliver essential health, education, and water services; 4) strengthen democratic accountability and enhance effective governance; and 5) enhance gender equality and female empowerment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,010,288	*	1,000,000	-10,288
Overseas Contingency Operations	340,000	*	327,350	-12,650
Economic Support Fund	340,000	*	277,350	-62,650
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	50,000	50,000
Enduring/Core Programs	670,288	*	672,650	2,362
Economic Support Fund	360,000	*	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,588	*	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,700	*	8,850	2,150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support the United States' long-term strategy to help advance economic development in Jordan through assistance that improves the business-enabling environment, increases industry-level competitiveness, creates a well prepared workforce, and helps vulnerable groups benefit from economic opportunities. The FY 2016 request will also support the expansion of a more transparent and accountable government, a more independent and effective judiciary, meaningful citizen engagement and representation, and other reforms. Finally, U.S. assistance will improve the Government of Jordan's (GOJ) ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic, essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- \$129.0 million will support the GOJ's overall balance of payments position through the provision of a cash transfer. This assistance is contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's

constraints to future economic growth and other reforms that are included as conditions precedent that must be met prior to disbursement of funding to the GOJ. Additional support is planned through FY 2016 ESF-OCO.

- \$39.0 million will increase private sector competitiveness by working with the GOJ and private sector to support legal and regulatory reform as well as streamline and make existing legal and regulatory requirements more transparent. Programs will provide technical assistance to enhance efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. U.S. assistance will increase access to finance for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, and build a culture of innovation.
- FY 2016 request includes \$11.0 million to support workforce development and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and youth, by implementing activities that transmit demand-driven skills to these groups. Training and technical assistance will help ensure that people have access to a cutting-edge skillset that reflects the needs of businesses that are hiring in Jordan. This assistance is designed in partnership with the private sector, universities, and local training institutions. Programs will support job placement; enhance workforce training; and support demand-driven curricula reform.
- \$7.0 million in assistance will support programs with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and a wide range of other GOJ entities. This will help increase revenue generation, improve public financial management, establish tighter controls, and more fully utilize public-private partnerships.
- \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and other public and private institutions in improving management of energy resources by supporting the implementation of Jordan's National Energy Strategy and Energy Efficiency Roadmap, and maximizing use of renewable energy sources, especially solar. These funds will assist the GOJ in achieving cost recovery in energy utilities and will help the government diversify energy resources in a way that supports increased competitiveness and fiscal balance.

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- \$10.0 million will build the capacity of local governments and communities to work together to identify and address their own needs through a democratic and participatory process. Programs will provide technical assistance on strategic planning, participatory budget planning and execution, and constituency outreach (e.g., town hall meetings, online suggestion boxes, etc.) so that local government can strengthen the citizen-government contract, improve and extend service delivery – in particular in poverty pockets and to populations vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and instability – and engage citizens in dialogue and joint problem-solving.
- U.S. assistance of \$20.0 million will support civil society by providing training that improves organizational management skills, capacity for effective advocacy, and service delivery competencies to work at the local and national levels. In addition, support will strengthen civil society management of service delivery, especially those serving women, at-risk youth, and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$7.0 million will support efforts to develop accountability between independent branches of government, improve the financial and administrative independence of the judiciary, strengthen the rule of law to better protect human and legal rights, and increase the effectiveness of civil society and private sector organizations to participate in governing processes. Finally, assistance will bolster opportunities to reduce corruption within the political, judicial, and governance systems through the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures.
- FY 2016 funding will include \$5.0 million to provide technical assistance to GOJ efforts to improve political representation, including the adoption of a framework for free and transparent elections, the opening of political space, and strengthened capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic

political parties to participate meaningfully in political processes. Activities will also emphasize accountability and responsiveness of elected officials, both at the national and local levels.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of Its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$59.0 million will improve the quality of education by building the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education to implement reforms that result in better student learning outcomes at the K-10 classroom level. This includes helping to improve learning environments through improving infrastructure; providing remedial education for students who have fallen behind in school; improving the quality of reading and math instruction in grades K-3 training teachers in how to integrate psychosocial support into their classrooms; and providing life skills, informal education, and economic opportunities to Jordanian and Syrian refugee youth who have dropped out of school, including due to early and forced marriage, so that they are better prepared for work and life.
- U.S. assistance totaling \$23.0 million will improve the management of water resources through building management capacity, supporting physical improvements that will reduce non-revenue water (water not paid for or lost to leaks) and improve cost recovery; work with the GOJ to plan, design, build, and maintain water and wastewater infrastructure; improve the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the urban and agricultural water sectors; improve water conservation through technologies and behavior change; and build capacity for more effective environmental management and protection of water resources.
- \$27.0 million of the FY 2016 request will support GOJ efforts to increase the acceptability and sustainability of family planning and reproductive health services. Family planning investments and advocacy will also link family planning to socio-economic benefits for families. Additionally, programs will strengthen maternal and child health interventions to promote family planning and reproductive health, sustain successes in this area, and help the GOJ cope with the increased demand on services due to the influx of refugees.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$4.0 million will support GOJ and citizen-based initiatives to raise awareness of critical gender-specific issues; strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking among women's organizations; build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life; support organizations that are responding to local needs for community-based "safe spaces" in which women and girls can learn new skills and address social challenges including early and forced marriage; and build women's confidence to participate meaningfully in civic, political, and economic spheres at the national and community level.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will focus on needs arising from the conflict in neighboring countries and the resulting massive influx of refugees. As Jordan stretches its capabilities and resources to host refugees and address other developments in the region, the FY 2016 request will provide the U.S. government with flexibility and resources to continue supporting Jordan's economic stability.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Intervention:

- \$277.4 million in FY 2016 ESF-OCO will provide the U.S. government with flexibility to support the GOJ's overall economic stability and reform in light of the ongoing regional crises. Funding could support Jordan's balance of payments position or provide additional support to sectors under strain in Jordan due to the impact of hosting refugees from Syria. U.S. assistance will address resource constraints, contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's constraints to future growth. This reform framework is included as conditions precedent prior to disbursement of funding. The United States will continue to evaluate the economic impact of regional unrest and crisis in Jordan and, in the consultation with the GOJ, determine how best to support Jordan's economic stability in FY 2016.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance of \$300.0 million will support the United States' ongoing partnership with the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). U.S. assistance will modernize and enhance the JAF's structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats, and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. FY 2016 FMF request will continue to develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, improve the JAF's conventional force capabilities, and allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security to include participation in coalition operations. The JAF will also use FY 2016 FMF to train and develop its personnel at all levels, with an increased focus on junior leader development from non-commissioned officers through company-grade officers (lieutenants and captains).

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 FMF assistance will improve Jordan's counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the newly established JAF Quick Reaction Force which will focus on border threats.
- FY 2016 FMF funds will support approximately \$35.0 million in modernization and development of common configuration and maintenance systems of Jordan's F-16 fleet, ensuring long-term interoperability with U.S. and coalition aircraft. In addition, approximately \$56.0 million will support the sustainment of a capable and interoperable Royal Jordanian Air Force ready for deployment during regional contingencies, which will directly support the U.S. goal of preventing and responding to crises, conflict, and instability.
- U.S. assistance will improve Jordan's conventional military capability and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security. FMF will support the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing between the JAF and law enforcement partners throughout Jordan, significantly increasing Jordan's capacity to counter terrorist activity along its borders. FMF funding will increase the JAF's ability for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment to handle any internal threat or national disaster.
- Approximately \$155.0 million of FY 2016 FMF will support the sustainment of previously purchased systems.
- U.S. assistance will also train and develop soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and leaders with an increased focus on the development of junior leaders. FMF assistance will support capacity building activities for the JAF to improve national security and border and maritime security through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

\$50 million in FMF-OCO will help the JAF modernize and enhance force structure to meet emerging conventional and asymmetric threats, improve interoperability with U.S. forces, and face threats posed by ISIL and other extremist groups. This assistance meets particularly acute needs in Jordan given the rapid rise of ISIL in 2014, and the United States' interest in supporting Jordan's participation as a member of the coalition to defeat ISIL. FY 2016 FMF-OCO will develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, will help improve the JAF's conventional forces, and will allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security, including by participating in coalition operations. Activities funded by FMF-OCO will focus specifically on improving Jordan's ability to counter extremists, like ISIL, and to contend with the security impact of the crisis in Syria.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$50.0 million will improve counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the newly established JAF Quick Reaction Force which will focus on border threats. FMF-OCO will provide new equipment and munitions necessary to counter the ever evolving terror threats along the border and in the region, while ensuring interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The United States will contribute to fostering a professional Jordanian military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools by focusing on basic, mid, and senior officer Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned officer PME; and technical and management courses. This assistance will bolster the JAF's ability to contribute to bilateral and regional goals by building a cadre of well-trained and interoperable Jordanian military personnel who are capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces and operating in a coalition environment.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$3.8 million will help to develop professional, capable officers and officials by funding PME courses at U.S. military installations. Funding will enable over 190 Jordanian officers and non-commissioned officers to participate in U.S. military training, selecting from about 230 different courses in the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to enhance the capacities of Jordan's counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports; integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses; and build regional partnerships and coordination. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will continue to further develop and implement a comprehensive strategic trade control system, building off of GOJ progress in this area. NADR/EXBS will fund technical assistance to the GOJ in drafting

regulations related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law enforcement bodies on donated, advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will continue to assist in securing or destroying surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems. In addition, CWD programs may provide explosive risk education and victim assistance to at-risk refugee populations, if and when refugees appear likely to return to post-conflict areas, and may support humanitarian mine action activities, provided Jordan successfully justifies the need and completes a revised national strategy following their declaration as free of the impact of known minefields.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Interventions:

- \$5.65 million in NADR/ATA assistance will continue to develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement to counter terrorism and to position Jordan as a regional training leader to better assist ATA partner nations in building their counterterrorism law enforcement institutions and capabilities.
- \$1.6 million in NADR/EXBS will provide technical assistance to address legislative gaps to ensure that strategic trade control legal reform meet international standards. Training for law enforcement officials will enhance GOJ capabilities, including increasing focus on targeting and risk management and enforcement of best practices that are consistent with the World Customs Organization's Safe Framework of Standards. A particular emphasis will be placed on implementing an air cargo targeting system at Queen Alia international airport. EXBS funds will continue to support the procurement of equipment to enhance Jordanian border security agencies' capacities to detect illicit weapons-related contraband at critical ports of entry, particularly at the port of Aqaba and on the borders with Iraq and Syria.
- \$1.2 million in NADR/EXBS assistance will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for current and future laws related to export control and border security.
- \$0.4 million in NADR/CWD assistance will support humanitarian mine action through survey, verification, and re-clearance activities; programs on explosive risk education and victim assistance; and projects that secure or destroy surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. Government signed a five-year, \$275.1 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact in October 2010, which began implementation on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth around the city of Zarqa. MCC activities include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. The MCC Compact builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID in an earlier phase of work at As Samra including co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. USAID coordinates closely with MCC on policy issues, reduction of water losses, and the work in As-Samra, supporting safe and environmentally-sound management options for bio-solids generated at the facility. Completion of the Compact is under budget and ahead of schedule, with a completion date set for December 2016. USAID's efforts to improve the management of water resources focus on policy and technical assistance support to utilities nationwide. The MCC compact is focused at the Zarqa utility.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed routinely through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, portfolio reviews, and site visits. In FY 2014, USAID completed two evaluations and one assessment to identify lessons learned from its past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide USAID's future strategic priorities. USAID also initiated work in two additional evaluations and one assessment. Specifically, an evaluation of USAID's Learning Environment activity found that learning environment teams and systems/protocols were established but that the activity fell short of institutionalizing these processes within the Ministry of Education. The evaluation report indicated that this shortcoming is mainly due to early termination and because of coordination issues among the relevant stakeholders.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments described above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan to identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. USAID used the findings and recommendations from the evaluation of the Learning Environment activity to strengthen the tools and systems already established to better define the interventions and management approach for the follow-on education activity. Similarly, an evaluation of the Fiscal Reform activity identified opportunities for consideration in the design of the follow-on public financial management activities. These considerations will enhance USAID's ability to promote effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of tax revenues, fiscal policy, customs administration, government financial management information systems, and public-private partnerships. Finally, an annual assessment of the ATA program helps to formulate the five-year Country Assistance Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World: Jordan was one of the first Arab countries to join the international coalition to defeat ISIL, including participating in air strikes since the beginning of coalition activities in Syria. It occupies a strategically important geographic position in the Middle East, bordering the Palestinian Territories, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq. Expanding Jordan's role in regional security initiatives will be vital to the success of U.S. and international efforts to ensure the stability of neighboring Iraq, to combat ISIL, al-Nusra Front (ANF), and other violent extremist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and to reach a political solution to the civil war in Syria. In addition to its contribution to the anti-ISIL coalition, Jordan continues its traditional deployments of thousands of military, police, and gendarmerie forces to peacekeeping and security missions, including specialized contributions such as military field hospitals to post-conflict and post-disaster areas. Jordan remains one of our most valued counterterrorism partners, able to leverage its strategic location, cultural and linguistic knowledge, moderate Islamic voice as manifest in the King's 2004 Amman Message, and strong relationships with other regional powers.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Inclusive economic development throughout the country will be accelerated as Jordan strengthens its workforce, increases competitiveness, promotes improved management of energy resources, and improves fiscal management. These measures will create new and inclusive economic opportunities and will be essential in providing hopeful alternatives for communities prone to extremism. The Mission will particularly focus on facilitating employment opportunities for Jordanian youth in communities with large numbers of refugees as well as opportunities for women.

The continued elimination of subsidies is also an important step towards improving fiscal management. The Government has already taken the bold step of completely removing fuel subsidies, which is saving it \$1.2 billion annually, and is now gradually reducing electricity and water subsidies. Improving budgetary processes is central to eradicating corruption, a key concern among a Jordanian population suspicious of elites and high-ranking government officials.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of Its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved: Addressing essential services is critical to the stability of Jordan, the advancement of democracy, and the full realization of economic growth. The influx of over 620,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 85 percent reside in Jordanian communities, has placed an additional responsibility on the GOJ to provide essential services. High population growth and water scarcity pose an existential threat to the country's future. Embassy Amman will reinforce Jordanian efforts to improve essential services in health by strengthening the health system, improving quality healthcare services, and preventing and responding to health emergencies. The Mission will improve water management through investments in water and wastewater infrastructure combined with targeted capacity building and policy reform programs. In education, the Mission will focus on addressing gaps in the education system and empowering youth, communities and families to participate in education, including in response to pressures associated with early and forced marriage of adolescent girls. Health activities outlined below will also contribute to meeting objectives of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened: Strengthened democratic accountability is critical to Jordan's long-term stability and future prosperity. If Jordan is to remain on a steady track to transformational development, it must achieve fundamental changes in governance by supporting fully independent branches of the government and providing multiple pathways for citizen engagement on priority issues. This will be addressed by supporting efforts to enhance the government's accountability to citizens and strengthening the rule of law. Greater democratic accountability and transparency, political pluralism, free expression through the media, and open and unfettered communication through the internet will strengthen civil society and enhance Jordan's long-term prospects for stability and prosperity. The Mission will also support efforts to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations to advocate for their interests, provide services to their members, participate in political processes, and protect human rights. Opportunities to reduce corruption within the political and governance system will be considered and pursued in all program areas where there are openings to make progress. Given the influx of Syrian refugees, there will be an increased emphasis on conflict mitigation capacity within local governance structures. Recognizing the presently marginal position of women and youth in the political system, programs under this objective will directly support initiatives to expand their participation and empowerment as critical constituencies.

Recent political developments open opportunities to support a deepening of democratic reforms. In light of municipalities and decentralization legislation currently in draft, the Mission will work to strengthen sub-national and local governance structures and support policies and laws that enhance functionality at all levels. A core element to achieving this objective is strengthening civil society organizations to improve their advocacy and organizational management skills as well as their ability to deliver services.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced: Despite constitutional reform and recent policy and legal reforms, in practice women lack stature as citizens and many interact with the state through male relatives. Broad-based legal and policy barriers that shape perceptions and limit various aspects of women's lives, including female participation in the economy, require focused attention to improve women's quality of life. The effectiveness of civil society organizations and women's groups is constrained by organizational capacity limitations and a constitutional framework that does not guarantee

gender equality. Gender-based violence remains pervasive and largely under-addressed. The incidence of early and forced marriage, particularly among refugee and other vulnerable communities is increasing. Achievement of this objective will not only support the overarching strategic goal of promoting equality, but also will lead to improved prosperity, as higher levels of female participation in the labor force will increase economic growth at the macro level and household security at the micro level. As the economic status of women is elevated, there will also be positive effects on family health, increased use of family planning, participation of women in other aspects of household decision-making, and women's participation and gender balance in community and civic life.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	1,000,000
Jordan expands contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other regional threats, while maintaining its contributions to other shared security initiatives, broader counterterrorism efforts, and peacekeeping and security operations around the world.	362,650
Foreign Military Financing	300,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000
International Military Education and Training	3,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Inclusive economic development accelerated	198,000
Economic Support Fund	198,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	136,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	40,000
For the stability of Jordan and health and well-being of its people, including Syrian refugees, Jordan's ability to deliver essential services in the health, education, and water sectors is improved	110,000
Economic Support Fund	110,000
3.1 Health	47,750
3.2 Education	55,000
4.8 Environment	7,250
Democratic accountability and effective governance strengthened.	47,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund		47,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		7,000
2.2 Good Governance		12,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		7,000
2.4 Civil Society		21,000
Gender equality and female empowerment enhanced		282,350
Economic Support Fund		5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity		5,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO		277,350
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		277,350

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance advances the strategic objective of supporting a viable, independent, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors as well as capable of responding to the needs of its citizens, while maintaining internal stability and meeting its international obligations. Lebanon faces challenges from growing regional spillover of violence, instability, economic challenges, and refugees from neighboring Syria and, to a lesser extent, Iraq. These challenges threaten the stability and sovereignty of Lebanon and will have lasting repercussions on Lebanese political and economic institutions. Lebanon faces ongoing, direct threats from extremists in the region against Lebanese territory, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), as well as terrorist attacks on civilian targets inside the country. In addition to rising direct threats from extremist groups in the region, Lebanon is now hosting the largest number of refugees from Syria, exceeding one million refugees registered through UNHCR. The United States will respond to these changing dynamics by ensuring that U.S. assistance addresses and supports Lebanon in mitigating the two largest regional spillover issues—the impact of hosting refugees and violent extremism—while also continuing to address Lebanon’s long-standing security and economic development challenges.

The FY 2016 request for Lebanon will enable the U.S. to continue to counter Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist threats and influence in Lebanon. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to secure Lebanon’s borders and counter violent extremism. In addition, assistance will improve the delivery of public services, including clean water and education; expand economic growth; and build the capacity of local government and civil society. The United States will continue to evaluate new opportunities for direct cooperation and assistance with a Lebanese government that shares U.S. values and interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	166,000	*	210,510	44,510
Economic Support Fund	70,000	*	110,000	40,000
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	*	80,000	5,001
International Military Education and Training	2,347	*	2,750	403
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	*	13,000	-894
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,760	*	4,760	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support democracy, rule of law, and good governance programs. These activities will strengthen an engaged and active civil society that represents citizens’ interests and holds government accountable by promoting reforms vital to a healthy democratic society, ranging from electoral reform to combating gender-based violence. Strengthened, decentralized municipal operations will improve the capacity of the public sector to provide transparent and quality services across Lebanon, especially in areas where the influx of Syrian refugees is highest, exacerbating the social and economic burdens of host communities and municipalities. Assistance will expand access to quality education for vulnerable

students and increase the availability of water-related public services. U.S. assistance will encourage Lebanon to develop its economy and improve productivity by providing technical assistance, capacity building, and innovative financial tools and incentives to leverage private investment that fosters new business start-ups and growth for small- and medium-enterprises.

Improved, Transparent Provision of Services across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism

Key Interventions:

- \$4.4 million in the FY 2016 request will initiate a new Municipal Capabilities and Services Development project to build the institutional capacities of municipalities and municipal unions. The U.S. will provide technical assistance and in-kind grants for equipment, infrastructure, and/or rehabilitation to enhance their institutional capacity and accountability and to implement community public service projects.
- \$0.9 million in U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to participate in municipal governance through the implementation of community public service projects.
- U.S. assistance will support the Embassy Small Grants Program with \$500,000 to provide support to Lebanese civil society and develop its capacity to create change and influence in its government. Activities will focus on locally-generated ideas from grassroots civil society groups.
- \$3.5 million in FY 2016 ESF will bolster civil society advocacy and promote civic engagement. Funding will support grants to select local organizations whose efforts reform public policy and advocate for the rights of marginalized citizens or other areas in line with U.S. foreign policy goals in Lebanon. Activities will include assisting institutions (e.g., an NGO, think tank or university) to act as a long-term resource for local organizations by providing technical assistance, networking, policy research or other needed services, information or research for the benefit of public institutions and civil society.
- \$4.4 million in FY 2016 ESF will provide technical assistance to targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities will include helping the judicial and legal sectors provide more transparency and greater accountability. Funds will support U.S. partnerships with entities including professional associations, NGOs, and public institutions.
- Approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. assistance will support short-term interventions to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions and to counter the influence of violent extremist groups. To achieve these objectives, activities will increase the connections between community groups; strengthen local mechanisms to resolve conflicts; counter stereotypes, incitement to violence and misinformation; strengthen youth empowerment and participation; and bolster local mechanisms. Such interventions will address the urgent and emergent spillover effects of the Syrian conflict.
- Up to \$25.0 million in FY 2016 funding will continue providing support to the public school system through initiatives that ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for all children. Assistance will address the enormous pressures that are facing the public education system as a result of the need to serve the large Syrian refugee population. Activities will help public school teachers to be more effective reading instructors and to enable students to succeed with reading in the early grades. The programs will increase access to quality education and safe learning environments by increasing seating and amenities to the schools that are most affected by the refugee crisis, in addition to providing psychosocial services that reduce tensions within schools and help teachers and administrators to integrate new students into the classroom. Beyond reading and access activities, the project will also work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to institutionalize and sustain the impact of these initiatives.
- \$30.2 million in FY 2016 funding will support expansion of quality, potable water supply service delivery, capacity building, and technical assistance for high priority water infrastructure

improvements and effective public campaigns on water efficiency, use, and conservation. U.S. programs will provide reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and wastewater management practices, enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the public water utilities and, when feasible, respond to water and wastewater issues arising from the influx of Syrian refugees. Support will continue to Lebanon's five public water utilities to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening efforts, effectively coordinate with municipalities, and support emergency water planning and response. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the World Bank, the European Union (EU), France, United Nations (UN) agencies, and the European Investment Bank.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth Across Sectarian Lines

Key Interventions:

- \$10.4 million in FY 2016 funding will provide for the continuation of the University Scholarship Program. This program supports meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need, supporting them to attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. This program also promotes democratic and economic development in Lebanon by building a cadre of young skilled professionals in a variety of academic fields or professions especially where there is greater demand for these specialized skills in the labor market.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will continue efforts to supply innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide technical assistance and training for incubators and other business models.
- \$3.7 million in FY 2016 funding will help expand access to credit programs and provide technical assistance to support microenterprise development for targeted vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Through the provision of credit to commercial banks or with microenterprise financial institutions, U.S. assistance will expand capital for new lending for targeted vulnerable groups. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide targeted business development services for loan beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to grow and sustain their businesses. Through the strengthening of a new micro-finance business association, U.S. assistance will increase and expand access to micro-finance lending, build institutional technical capacity, support entrepreneurship, and assist micro-finance institutions to adopt innovative technologies.
- \$10.0 million in U.S. assistance will contribute to fostering investments and business growth, supporting private sector competitiveness, assisting business associations in policy advocacy and service provision for their members, improving business and trade linkages, promoting exports, enhancing the provision of business development services for small and medium enterprises and supporting demand driven workforce development linked to job opportunities. The new activity will also support the creation of industrial parks in partnership with the private sector and municipalities.
- \$3.5 million in FY 2016 funding will support the new Municipal Capacities and Services Development in providing municipalities and Lebanese communities with technical assistance, such as business development services and marketing assistance, and in-kind grants supporting equipment, small scale-construction, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure to support community projects that would increase the income and improve the livelihoods of needy Lebanese micro-, small-, and medium-sized entrepreneurs and farmers in refugee-hosting communities and rural areas.
- \$2.0 million in FY 2016 funding will continue to support the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) program implemented by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and to scale up the impact of LRI's community-led landscape restoration to promote watershed protection, rural economic development, and social cohesion.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance seeks to help the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. FY 2016 FMF will continue to build the LAF's capacity to control Lebanon's borders and improve its capacity to interdict and as necessary resist extremist groups and their attempt to destabilize Lebanon. The LAF is heavily engaged in countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs) such as the ISIL and ANF. A strong and independent Lebanese Armed Forces is key U.S. foreign policy objective by neutralizing VEO members within the Lebanese borders as well as de-legitimizing Hizballah's public claim that its arms and militia are necessary to defend Lebanon's sovereignty. Even with the recent announcement of significant assistance contributions to the LAF from Saudi Arabia, a consistent and targeted FMF program that helps to meet the LAF's identified needs remains crucial to U.S. policy interests in Lebanon. These needs include sustainment for purchased aviation assets, special operations training, border security control, and the ability to project force nationwide. U.S. assistance is closely coordinated with international donors such as the United Kingdom and France, which also conduct training for, and provide equipment, to the LAF.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- Provision of approximately \$35.0 million in additional aircraft and vehicles to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops around Lebanon's difficult terrain.
- U.S. assistance will provide an armed patrol boat to monitor Lebanon's coastal border and maritime interests.
- Procurement of up to \$11.0 million individual soldier equipment to increase the survivability of LAF soldiers engaged in combat.
- Additional equipment for special operations forces to provide increased mobility, communications and overall lethal effectiveness against VEO threats stemming from the civil war in Syria.
- \$15.0 million in FY 2016 FMF will provide significant support for ammunition, missiles, small arms, and shoulder-fired rockets to outfit border regiments, special operations, and infantry brigades fighting to stem the flow of violence crossing the porous border with Syria.
- FY 2016 FMF will provide additional heavy tactical vehicles to replace an aging fleet and to be able to respond to incidents in both urban and rural locations in Lebanon.
 - U.S. assistance will provide naval equipment and training, such as in maritime domain awareness, to allow the LAF Navy to protect its territorial waters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2016 IMET will continue to improve the LAF's capabilities, increase its professionalization, build lasting military-to-military relationships between the United States and Lebanon, and train rising members of Lebanon's defense establishment with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The IMET program in Lebanon has effectively enhanced security force capabilities and continues to forge a strong bilateral relationship that has increased our cooperation in the fight against terror and extremists. In addition, IMET provides the LAF with training to secure Lebanon's borders; enhance military training; and further develop its military logistics capabilities.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the LAF through attendance at U.S. professional military education institutions, such as the war colleges and staff colleges.

- FY 2016 funding will also support basic, mid, and senior officer level and Non-Commissioned Officer courses in language proficiency, maintenance, communications, and logistics,

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance supports three major objectives: 1) helping the Lebanese ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs; 2) supporting the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and ISF in operating a safe and secure prison system; and 3) enhancing the ability of Lebanon's criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The FY 2016 INCLE request supports these three objectives through assistance in law enforcement, corrections, and in the judicial sector. Assistance consists of training, advising, and equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, to improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and to improve coordination within and between sectors.

Improved ISF capacity to maintain internal security also helps to relieve the LAF from law enforcement duties so that it can focus its resources to protect Lebanon against terrorism and externally sourced threats, especially important now with spillover from the conflict in Syria. Funding in the FY 2016 request will continue to develop the ISF's institutional capacity and will help Lebanon provide effective internal security and judicial services, thus increasing the legitimacy of the Lebanese state and increasing public support for it. Continued support and assistance will further develop current partnering organizations, and Lebanon's criminal justice sector as a whole, to become more capable partners for U.S. judicial and law enforcement.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- \$6.6 million in FY 2016 INCLE funds will continue U.S. efforts to modernize Lebanon's law enforcement through individual and organizational capacity development activities. Programs will address key criminal and organizational problem areas building on past programming and beginning new programs with an emphasis on a "train the trainer" approach. Funding will continue to support equipment and infrastructure development, including any remaining work related to the establishment of a secure, interoperable radio communications system.
- \$1.0 million in U.S. assistance in the area of counter transnational crime provides specialized assistance to address key issues such as: money laundering/terrorist financing, narcotics use and trafficking, cyber-crime, corruption/bribery, and human rights abuses.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in FY 2016 INCLE funding will support corrections reform efforts. This funding will provide support to strengthen Lebanon's corrections system, with a focus on Roumieh Central Prison, and to help with the transition of responsibility for prison administration from the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Assistance will continue U.S. efforts to support Lebanon reduce prison overcrowding and the large number of pre-trial detainees.
- Funding will provide specialized training and technical assistance for prison and judicial officials, and limited equipment donations and infrastructure development for corrections institutions, will build the capacity of prison and judicial authorities. Assistance will help continue the cooperative agreement with the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) in Colorado, which provides ISF and MOJ personnel with corrections training, including training for prison wardens as

well as basic corrections train-the-trainer courses. These courses will complement prisoner classification training conducted in previous fiscal years.

- \$2.0 million in FY 2016 funding will support justice sector assistance to help improve judicial processes such as case flow, implementation of existing laws, and coordination throughout the criminal justice sector, especially between the ISF, prosecution, courts, and the corrections system. Assistance is mainly provided through grants, possibly with limited interagency agreements, and through local organizations and law firms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

FY 2016 NADR funding will directly support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To help foster peace and security, the U.S. will respond to Lebanon's request for assistance in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million NADR/Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) in assistance will continue to provide direct technical assistance and supplies and equipment to the Lebanese Armed Forces through the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), and funding to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or unexploded ordinance (UXO) clearance, mine detection dogs, demining equipment and training.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis Through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in FY 2016 NADR/ATA funding will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders by building sustainable law enforcement investigative capacities to prevent and prepare for the prosecution of terrorist activity to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Funding will also be used to build advanced, self-sustaining border security capacities within the Lebanese security sector to stem the flow of arms and terrorists across Lebanese borders.
- \$0.1 million in FY 2016 NADR/EXBS will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies to identify, interdict, and seize WMD-related goods and technologies as well as other contraband, particularly as the spillover from Syria is creating new security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to counter weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while government regulations on dual-use items still need to be finalized. As part of broader efforts to support Lebanon's security services to mitigate threats emanating from VEOs at its borders, U.S. assistance will provide the Government of Lebanon training and equipment with a particular focus on targeting and risk management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID launched the procurement of a new one-year, \$2.0 million monitoring, evaluation, and program support activity to supplement the monitoring and program management efforts and other program support activities. The information gathered and program support services

provided helped USAID make informed decisions and better manage implementing partners' performance throughout Lebanon and provided nationwide coverage of field monitoring support to USAID staff especially for activities located outside greater Beirut.

- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the mid-term performance evaluation of its microfinance project, as well as the end-of-project evaluation of its civil society program, with the objective of informing program direction and future decisions. In addition, USAID assessed its economic growth and good governance activities with the aim of determining potential program adjustments and implementing mechanism options.
- In FY 2014, USAID launched a water sector assessment to identify gaps in infrastructure, management, governance, and other areas that needed to be addressed while highlighting the achievements made as a result of Government of Lebanon's actions and past USAID support. Based on the identification of gaps, the assessment suggested actions for consideration for follow-on support through FY 2020.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation conducted a 100 percent serial-number inventory of Enhanced End-Use Monitoring (EEUM) items, which currently number nearly 1,500 U.S.-origin items, including night vision devices, Hellfire missiles, and sniper rifles.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office also conduct Routine End-Use Monitoring of U.S.-equipment as they have the opportunity to see it on their occasional trips to the LAF headquarters or to select units in the Beirut area.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the FY 2016 budget. USAID/Lebanon is committed to learning from its projects' experience to design new programs based on lessons learned and to update its design standards and practices to address current needs and new Agency guidance. On a yearly basis, the Mission develops annual evaluation plans based on management discussions, particularly during the semi-annual portfolio reviews, to inform the Mission's development efforts and to make decisions based on the best available evidence. For example:

- The FY 2016 basic education activity will improve reading comprehension for primary level students, expand access to safe and relevant education for vulnerable students, as well as strengthen management and resilience of the education system to better monitor the quality of public education services. Activities will target vulnerable students in public schools in host communities and will link to improved ability to sustain outcomes among administrators.
- In addition, basic education activity will improve the learning outcomes of students enrolled in Lebanese public schools through the improvement of the reading outcomes for primary level public school students.
- U.S. assistance in water will improve water conservation and will help expand reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and wastewater management practices, enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the public water utilities, and respond to water and wastewater issues in host communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security: The United States has provided over \$1.0 billion in security assistance to the LAF and the ISF since 2005. Our military training and equipment programs constitute the backbone of our bilateral security relationship, which represents a significant element of our efforts to promote Lebanon's sovereignty, security, and stability. Our assistance continues to improve the overall capabilities and professionalism of the LAF, as the army strives to assume responsibilities for protecting all of Lebanon's territory, as outlined in UN Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1701. The Syrian conflict has

complicated Lebanon's efforts to exert sovereign authority and maintain territorial integrity. Hizballah has violated the Lebanese government's dissociation policy by intervening on the side of the Asad regime in Syria, and militant groups like ANF and ISIL are exploiting the porous, ungoverned Lebanese-Syrian border to carry out attacks designed to take over Lebanese territory. We must continue to strengthen Lebanese state security institutions so that they can effectively defend Lebanon's borders and maintain its internal security against extremists groups. Strengthening these institutions is part of our broader fight against ISIL and the ANF.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis Through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population: Lebanon has experienced violent extremism and sectarian conflict throughout its recent history, but the Syrian conflict has made Lebanon newly susceptible to terrorist activity. Lebanon's security institutions have come under considerable pressure to address the situation and have made great progress in improving their capacity to detect and intercept terrorist attacks. We must continue to strengthen these security institutions in their fight against terrorism while seeking to marginalize Hizballah, itself a terrorist organization with a long history of destabilizing the state and the region. However, the problem of violent extremism cannot be solved by military and security means alone; Lebanese political and religious leaders must take action to address the root causes of extremist ideologies, regardless of religious sect, and limit its spread among vulnerable populations, including youth and refugees living in Lebanon.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth Across Sectarian Lines: To address income disparity, inefficient productivity, and a weak business environment, the Mission's economic growth activities will focus on improving business-enabling conditions and increasing production capabilities and market access in sectors with high growth potential. The Mission will also promote U.S. exports and highlight the ongoing need of the critical Lebanese banking sector to meet international standards regarding sanctions, anti-money laundering, and combating terrorist financing (AML/CTF).

Improved Transparent Provision of Services Across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism: One of Lebanon's greatest challenges is the poor quality of services its government provides to its citizens. Supporting basic services, including public education, as well as strengthening municipal work, encouraging openness and good governance, and fostering a stronger civic culture will improve transparency and quality of services to all communities across Lebanon.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	210,510
Lebanese state security institutions exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory and limit regional spillover while working to ensure the integrity of its borders and to maintain internal security	92,406
Foreign Military Financing	80,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80,000
International Military Education and Training	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,656
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,056
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Lebanese state institutions effectively respond to extremist threats and the Syrian refugee crisis through increased institutional capabilities, diminishing extremist appeal to the population	8,104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,344
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,863
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,481
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,760
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960
Lebanon establishes inclusive economic stability and growth across sectarian lines	23,655
Economic Support Fund	23,655
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,480
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,175
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved transparent provision of services across Lebanon so that all communities feel invested in stability and are less vulnerable to the advocates of extremism	86,345
Economic Support Fund	86,345
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	8,850
2.4 Civil Society	4,845
3.1 Health	30,225
3.2 Education	35,425

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In coordination with the United Nations and other partners, U.S. assistance to Libya remains focused on helping Libya transition to a peaceful and democratic state that is a source of regional security rather than instability. Political uncertainty and the outbreak of widespread conflict in 2014 demonstrate that many challenges remain. Outside support continues to be needed as Libya struggles to finance its own institutional development and reconstruction. U.S. government support is critical to strengthening Libya's democratic institutions and supporting regional security in the Maghreb and Sahel region.

Libya's oil-based economy has been disrupted by security vulnerabilities, as well as a lack of technical capacity, which has hampered Libya's ability to spend its resources to finance a successful transition and effective reconstruction. The United States is committed to providing assistance that advances two strategic goals for Libya: 1) supporting Libyan government efforts to develop the capability to deliver security in a manner that advances a peaceful, successful democratic transition and counter extremist and militia threats, and 2) maintaining progress in Libya's transition to an enduring, inclusive democracy accountable to the Libyan people.

Our programs are designed, in coordination with the international community, to support the Libyan government and civil society efforts to reach a comprehensive political settlement; strengthen the capacity of critical Libyan institutions to deliver services and govern responsibly and effectively; and build a responsible, effective, and democratically-oriented national security system. Programs will also help manage Libya's borders, promote economic development and prosperity, counter terrorism and violent extremism, and advance democracy and human rights. While U.S. government personnel are currently located in Malta at the Libya External Office, we are able to continue targeted programs and anticipate continuing needs into FY 2016.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,901	*	20,000	14,099
Economic Support Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,461	*	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	2,000	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,940	*	6,500	3,560

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs that help solidify Libya's transition to a democratic and peaceful nation, improve governance capacity at the national and local level, promote the rule of law, and aid in nurturing a vibrant civil society.

Libya continues its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government; local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent and responsive manner.

Key Interventions:

- Through the provision of training and technical assistance, up to \$7.0 million for governance programs that will help develop democratic systems and processes at both the national and local level.
- Activities will include support for the elections commission, a permanent national legislative body, and local municipal councils. Interventions will help strengthen Libya's governing institutions, and improve their capacity to deliver services to the Libyan people.

A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners.

Key Interventions:

- \$3.0 million in assistance will help build the organizational capacity of civil society groups to empower Libyans to actively participate in all aspects of social and political life.
- Activities will also support moderate voices in ways that improve conflict management and provide alternatives to violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

In FY 2016, IMET-funded courses will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting U.S. – Libyan military-to-military relationships.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Intervention:

- The \$1.5 million IMET request will focus on senior-level professional military education, including English language training, which is a critical precursor to courses on civil-military relations in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Libya's criminal justice sector institutions are critical for protecting civilian security and bolstering the country's ongoing democratic transition. The INCLE program will support the development of effective security and justice institutions. These funds will also be used to promote civil society's role in justice and security sector reform and oversight.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million will help with the Libyan government's efforts to provide civilian security and strengthen the rule of law to promote a well-functioning and accountable criminal justice system. INL programming in Libya aims to provide technical assistance and advisory efforts to assist law enforcement entities with strategic planning and reorganization of administrative and operational functions. These interventions will also aim to improve coordination between justice sector actors, such as transitional and tribal justice mechanisms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Libya to deal more effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. The ATA program's strategic objectives for capacity

building in Libya in FY 2016 will be based on an assessment of its current capabilities. Activities may focus on building border security, critical infrastructure protection, investigations, critical incident, or related counterterrorism topics.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs in Libya will support activities that focus on physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposal of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons, and reducing the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program in FY 2016 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry. This training will be coordinated with the EU Border Assistance Mission, which has the lead coordinating international border security assistance in Libya.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Interventions:

- The \$2.0 million ATA request will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorism.
- CWD funds totaling \$2.5 million will continue to support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs in coordination with international efforts to address illicit conventional arms proliferation, reduce the threat of ERW, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.
- \$2.0 million in EXBS funding will expand training and equipment programs for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight will continue in coordination with the Embassy/Libya External Office in Malta and all implementing offices. Where identified, oversight offices will also use independent contractors to conduct comprehensive evaluations for some programs. Libyan local staff will also help manage and oversee programming should the security conditions not be permissive for expatriates to be based on the ground in Libya.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Through oversight in coordination with the Embassy, third party evaluations, and site visits when permissible by Washington-based personnel, we will continue monitoring and evaluating new programs. Assessments and regular reports help program managers conduct oversight and evaluation of programs as well as determine the likelihood of success for future operations. For example, in support of NADR-CWD, a third party evaluation in Tripoli indicated that non-governmental organizations had established effective relationships in the Libyan government, beyond what the existing contractor was able to accomplish. As a result, funds have been reoriented from contractors to non-governmental organizations and have improved NADR-CWD effectiveness with the government of Libya. Other programs above will be starting implementation in FY 2014 or FY 2015, and therefore do not yet have an evaluation history.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Libya continues its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government; local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent manner: Since the 2011 revolution, Libya has struggled to implement and finalize transition to a permanent democratic government due to both political challenges and stagnation, and a deteriorating security environment. The political transition is important not only to achieving a steady permanent government, but also to resolving decades-old issues of power-sharing, minority rights and federalism. U.S. assistance will support the development of permanent, capable, transparent governing institutions at both the national and local level to help ensure continued support of the democratic transition from Libyan society.

A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners: Libya's recent experience as an authoritarian regime isolated it from democratic norms and international standards. Key stakeholders including civil society and media have sustained interest in involvement in the political process, but have limited ability to engage effectively. U.S. assistance will leverage this interest to create a robust democratic society of engaged citizens, as civil society groups and media often help mobilize communities to become informed and active, allowing citizens to come together to hold their leaders accountable and address challenges that governments cannot tackle alone. Efforts will be targeted to teach media and civil society how to organize and engage.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks: Libya's ability to effectively patrol and protect its vast borders is critical to regional stability as it is a crossing point for illicit trafficking throughout the Sahel-Maghreb region. U.S. support will help develop transparent, strong and accountable security sector institutions in Libya that protect the civilian population; effectively patrol the country's borders; contribute to regional stability; promote the rule of law; and wrest control of weapons and vast swaths of land from extra-governmental militias.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	20,000
Libya successfully completes its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government. In this context, local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent manner	7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,000
A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners.	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks	10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		6,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism		2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		2,500

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S.-Moroccan relations remain strong and our cooperation continues to expand. Morocco welcomes our active cooperation in the political, security, economic, and cultural spheres. While current security concerns include the impact of regional instability on Morocco, Morocco is supportive of U.S. policy priorities globally and serves as a host and leader for many regional cooperation activities and events. On the domestic political scene, Morocco continues steadily to pursue democratic and economic reforms.

The pace and scope of Morocco's economic reforms are uneven. Although inflation remains relatively low and growth rates hover near four percent, Morocco's economic situation is complicated by continued low growth in Europe, its main trading partner; an oversized public sector; significant youth unemployment; and overly broad subsidies for food and fuel. For example, school attendance and literacy rates are rising, but concerns with the overall quality of public education persist. To address these issues, U.S. bilateral assistance will support economic growth and job creation; educational advancements; robust civil society institutions; and stronger security institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	34,183	*	31,600	-2,583
Overseas Contingency Operations	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	29,183	*	31,600	2,417
Economic Support Fund	15,896	*	20,000	4,104
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,817	*	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,470	*	1,600	130

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help Morocco achieve sustained economic growth, particularly by promoting job creation for its large youth population, and bolstering effective governance and democracy. Resources will help Morocco foster an integrated and demand-led workforce development system that includes upgrading or establishing career development centers; launch soft skills training and placement programs; broker public-private partnerships to more effectively alleviate skills shortages; improve a government-led labor market information system; facilitate access to entrepreneurship training and financing; and engage the government and partners in policy discussions to improve the business enabling environment. These activities are part of a five-year strategy that requires a sustained commitment of U.S. foreign assistance to achieve successful results.

Further, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Activities will

improve teacher performance and the quality of learning materials and also engage families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours. Improving children's ability to read will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and be less likely to drop out in later years. Additionally, a better-educated population is more likely to support democracy and is more equipped for success in the workforce.

Pursue Greater Access to Employment for Youth, and Enhanced Education Attainment at the Primary Level

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$8.0 million to establish and reinforce comprehensive career development services and institutionalize soft skills training. Assistance will improve the environment for public-private partnerships and ensure that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance and help improve access to finance in order to support entrepreneurship.
- Approximately \$2.5 million in FY 2016 funding will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target regions and to strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes in Morocco

Key Interventions (\$6 million):

- ESF will support increased youth civic participation in marginalized urban communities to promote greater accountability and community interaction between youth and local decision makers.
- ESF assistance will also help expand support to citizen participation in governance through activities that will increase citizen security, strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to perform watchdog and advocacy efforts, and reintegrate marginalized youth into their communities.
- U.S. assistance will help reduce delinquency and recidivism in Tangier and Tétouan by enhancing economic and social opportunities for youth that allow them to contribute to the well-being of their households, community, and country as a whole.
- U.S. assistance will work to increase public participation in governance as called for under the 2011 constitution and address three continuing constraints to greater popular participation in the formulation and implementation of public policy in Morocco.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as counter-terrorism, peacekeeping operations and regional security in North Africa, the Sahel, and the Strait of Gibraltar. FMF supports existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbishes Excess Defense Articles, enhances logistics and maintenance capacity, and improves communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military, assisting the Government of Morocco's continued modernization process.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the development and sustainment of Morocco's defensive capabilities including air defense forces, special forces, radars and associated communications and analysis systems, vehicles, weapons and other training equipment. FMF resources will also support the

development and sustainment of Morocco's air force, including F-16, F-5, and C-130 capabilities. This equipment contributes to securing Morocco's borders against terrorist threats, and illicit trafficking, and supports regional stability in North Africa and the western Mediterranean.

- U.S. assistance will help improve Moroccan military's secure command and control capabilities, to protect against cyber-terror attacks and to increase interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance will also fund development of Moroccan special forces capabilities for use in counter-terrorism role both within Morocco and to support regional allies in West Africa and the Sahel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan armed forces. Officers from the army, navy, and air force have benefited from the graduate-level professional military education available through the IMET program.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million in U.S. assistance will continue English language opportunities through the sustainment of two language laboratories for the Ben Guerir Air Base, training of additional English language instructors and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities, helping the Moroccan Police effectively investigate criminal threats, including through the use of forensic evidence, and counter transnational crime while upholding the rule of law and human rights. Building upon the success of the ongoing forensic program established in 2011, U.S. assistance will continue to support the National Police's professionalization of its investigative practices, especially related to crime scene management and the use of forensic evidence to support criminal investigations. In addition, drawing upon the best practices in crime scene management instituted by the National Police, U.S. assistance will continue to work with the police to establish standardization in crime scene management and chain of custody procedures that meet U.S. and international standards. Finally, INCLE programming will support increased engagement between the National Police and Moroccan citizens, increasing the general public's confidence in policing activity and strengthening police accountability.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- INCLE assistance will be provided to train Moroccan National Police on advanced crime scene investigations, including evidence collection, DNA analysis, crime scene management, accountability and public engagement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, is helping Morocco enhance its civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities by providing training in computer and information

technology forensics, crime scene forensics, and executive leadership to both the national police and gendarmes. Moroccan law enforcement continues to dismantle or disrupt suspected terrorist cells in the early planning stages. In August 2014 Morocco signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States to jointly develop a cadre of Moroccan law enforcement experts in three core competencies: 1) counterterrorism investigations, 2) crisis management, and 3) border security. This cadre will train personnel from select countries from the Sahel and Maghreb to improve their respective law enforcement capacities.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. This includes obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods. EXBS assists Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Interventions (\$0.6 million):

- U.S. assistance will support post blast investigation classes to help strengthen Moroccan capacity for investigating terrorist crime scenes.
- U.S. assistance will provide instruction in case management techniques to mid- and senior-level police investigators for inclusion into the national police academy course curriculum, including practical applications for major terrorism cases.
- ATA assistance will allow Moroccan instructors to teach students from Sahel and Maghreb countries in investigations, crisis management, and border security. ATA-funded programs will also continue follow-up consultative training and mentorship to regional and national digital forensic labs, focusing on mobile device exploitation, and introduce conventional forensic consultative training to regional crime labs across the country.

Encourage Moroccan Initiatives to Support Development, Security, and Economic Integration and Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa and Among the Maghreb Countries

Key Interventions (\$1.0 million):

- U.S. assistance will support extensive interactions between the United States and Morocco on Dual Use Goods, including support through workshops and drafting sessions with US experts on strategic controls laws.
- Funding will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve ports of entry processing.
- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the Government of Morocco's capacity to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC is currently working with the Moroccan government to define the parameters of a possible second compact. MCC is coordinating with USAID, Department of State and other U.S. government agencies to ensure complementarity in future programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several USAID activities were completed during FY 2014. USAID is in the process of finalizing its performance management plan to correspond to the current strategy. The Mission relies on program reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations, and standing meetings with implementing partners to help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and performance monitoring plan indicator tracking inform mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation. All program monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated through the new Organizational Learning Advisor position, and a plan to share data with host country government counterparts, as well as other donors and stakeholders will be developed.

The State Department also maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., youth and women). The Department and its partners continue routinely to monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID/Morocco 2013–2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy was approved in December 2013. USAID recently added an additional position in order to design a robust learning agenda that includes a performance management plan accessible to all implementing partners as well as an evaluation services and third party monitoring mechanism to be hosted by the Mission. USAID will continue to use evaluations from past and existing activities to inform future programming. In the area of early grade reading, USAID is embarking on an ambitious learning agenda that will serve as a continuous stream of information and statistics to guide ongoing and future education interventions. Internal and external mid-term evaluations and summative evaluations will continue to be used as a way to highlight lessons learned and best practices. USAID is also working with various Government of Morocco entities to establish mechanisms for sharing lessons learned and coordinating a joint learning agenda.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism: Morocco has emerged from the upheaval of the Arab Spring on a path towards expanded citizen participation in public life within the framework of the monarchical system of government. To secure those gains, Morocco's security, in the face of transnational threats, remains a key Mission objective. The United States will support Morocco by building a strong relationship with law enforcement agencies to detect and deter criminal and terrorist activity; secure borders, and prevent the flow of weapons and foreign terrorist fighters from and through the country. We will continue to support Moroccan law enforcement's reform efforts, focusing on effective criminal investigations. The Mission will encourage Morocco to continue leveraging its relative stability to play a larger part in international efforts to encourage regional stability.

Pursue Greater Access to Employment for Youth, and Enhanced Education Attainment at the Primary Level: Morocco's substantial progress in strengthening growth over the past decade has contributed to a solid macroeconomic performance and reduced poverty. Recently, Morocco's performance has been challenged by economic slowdown in Europe, high food prices and a lower than average agriculture production. Implementing reforms to create more inclusive growth is essential to preserving solid economic performance in a challenging external environment. The Moroccan Government is now confronted with persistent calls for greater political and economic inclusion. Enhanced youth

employability and inclusion in the workforce – including through self-employment and entrepreneurship – can be achieved by focusing on the transition from education to employment for university and vocational students and recent graduates. U.S. government efforts will take an integrated approach to help Morocco adapt demand-led education and training that is flexible and aligned to high-impact sectors and industries.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes in Morocco: The Arab Spring in Morocco was characterized by calls for wide-ranging political reforms and greater government responsiveness. In response to demands for greater democratic freedoms, the King promised further political reform and promulgated a new constitution, which passed with overwhelming support and opened the aperture for important reforms in democracy and governance. Civil society is mobilized and constitutionally empowered to affect political change, and key parts of government are keen to meaningfully engage citizens in policy making. The constitution also gives priority to decentralization to provide services to citizens for more inclusive local development and focuses on a strong and independent judiciary. The United States is poised to help Morocco citizens and public institutions nurture civic participation in public decision making during this critical juncture in Morocco’s democratic evolution.

Encourage Moroccan Initiatives to Support Development, Security, and Economic Integration and Cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa and Among the Maghreb Countries: Given its relative stability and economic strength in the Maghreb, Morocco has an important role to play in promoting regional security, as well as experience to lend with respect to economic development. Effective border controls will facilitate intraregional trade and prevent flows of contraband and weapons. We will maximize training for Moroccan security services to prevent trans-shipment of dual use technologies through Morocco.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	31,600
Assist Morocco in developing policies and capabilities to address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking, infectious disease, organized crime and terrorism	10,600
Foreign Military Financing	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	600
Pursue efforts to enhance Morocco’s attractiveness for trade and investment through improved business climate, greater access to employment and enhanced education opportunities	14,000
Economic Support Fund	14,000
3.2 Education	4,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,600
Increase citizen participation in governance and build respect for human rights through support to civil society and democratic reforms and processes in Morocco	6,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund		6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		2,000
2.4 Civil Society		4,000
Encourage Moroccan initiatives to support development, security, and economic integration and cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa and among the Maghreb countries		1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		1,000

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman is a strategic partner for the advancement of U.S. national security goals within the region that partners with the United States to counter terrorism and violent extremism, halt Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and promote regional stability. The Omani government has provided support to U.S. contingency operations in the region for decades, including the current U.S.-led counter-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) effort, and has developed a skilled military force that is interoperable with the U.S. military. U.S. assistance furthers the strong bilateral partnership and supports Oman's capacity to counter terrorism, protect its borders, and contribute to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,511	*	5,500	-6,011
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	2,000	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	2,011	*	2,000	-11
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,500	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will continue to advance regional security and deepen the bilateral relationship by promoting maritime security, border security, external defense, and professionalization efforts.

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million in FMF assistance may be used to promote the professionalization of the forces and build the Omani military's ability to advance regional security by addressing newly emerging threats related to the anti-ISIL coalition.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding is an invaluable resource for advancing bilateral security cooperation with Oman. The IMET program in Oman covers a broad range of educational fields, including professional military education, technical, maintenance and logistics issues; English language instruction; and maritime operations. Training courses will reinforce the principles of civilian control of the military and enhanced interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces, increasing Oman's value as a military partner.

Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million of IMET funds will support professional military education and mobile training teams.
- IMET funds will continue to provide English language training and develop Oman's English language

training facilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded programs will focus on border security, countering terrorism, and preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). To advance these objectives, NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) assistance will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds are essential to developing Oman's counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities as al-Qaida's presence in neighboring Yemen and ISIL in nearby Iraq and Syria continues to threaten U.S. national security. The ATA program helps the Government of Oman build capacity in the areas of border security and counterterrorism investigations, establishing lasting ties between U.S. and Omani security services, particularly the Royal Omani Police (ROP), in the process.

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds (\$1.0 million) will be used to provide law enforcement training to Omani border security officials on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons to assist with stemming the illicit trafficking of WMD and associated items, related delivery systems, and conventional weapons. EXBS will provide legal and regulatory training and support for drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law.
- ATA funds (\$0.5 million) will be utilized to build Omani capacity for border security to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational ability and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, IMET funds successfully trained 44 Omani military students at 23 different U.S. military institutions in leadership, strategic, operational, technical, maintenance, and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. All three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges.

The Government of Oman has significantly increased its participation in EXBS-sponsored international and regional workshops and conferences. EXBS funded three two-day Smuggler Interdiction and Interviewing Techniques (SIIT) courses where the 46 participants saw an average improvement of nearly 15 percent between pre- and post-course skills assessments. Other key FY 2014 engagements included a "Tracker Training" event in which members of the Royal Army of Oman (RAO) border units were exposed to techniques for locating, tracking, and interdicting illegal crossings of people and goods at both land and sea crossings. As a result, these EXBS-trained RAO officers drew on the training they received from the EXBS program when confronting a terror threat near the Yemeni border, allowing them to reinforce the border with additional personnel.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based upon positive feedback through monitoring and evaluation activities and the usage of U.S. assistance, ATA training will target specific advance law enforcement skills and techniques of the ROP.

NADR-EXBS funds have succeeded in supporting Oman's efforts to reduce its border security

vulnerabilities as was shown through the monitoring and evaluation of training events and follow-up reporting of the use of the knowledge and skills taught in EXBS courses. FY 2016 funding will build off of these gains and continue to improve trade controls as well as build on regional efforts to standardize and unify counter-proliferation regimes of Oman and its Gulf neighbors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability: Oman is a strategic partner for the advancement of U.S. national security goals within the region that partners with the United States to counter terrorism and violent extremism, halt Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and promote regional stability. Utilizing an interagency approach, the U.S. will engage the Omani armed forces at the strategic and tactical levels with exercises and training opportunities to build capacity and increase interoperability. Likewise, the United States will engage Omani law enforcement to develop advanced skills and increase cooperation on counterterrorism and counter-proliferation efforts. Finally, the United States will continue to engage civilian policy makers on legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to tighten Oman's counter-proliferation regime, enhance U.S. defense cooperation and access, and secure Oman's tangible support for U.S. regional security objectives.

Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces: Oman is geographically situated to support U.S. military contingency planning and offers attractive logistics options for regionally based forces. With Indian Ocean ports along the major trade routes and the development of robust maritime infrastructure and new air bases, Oman can play a critical role in regional contingency operations. The U.S. will make full use of opportunities presented by IMET programs to enhance the professional military education of the Omani armed forces and support the Foreign Military Sales, process, including commercial advocacy to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,500
Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability.	3,500
Foreign Military Financing	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces	2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and defense cooperation remain central to U.S.-Saudi relations and our joint efforts to combat terrorism, enhance regional security, counter nuclear proliferation, and support economic growth with a stable world energy market. Saudi Arabia is a reliable partner and has contributed significantly and seamlessly to U.S.-led counter-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) efforts. Bilateral U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. A small U.S. investment through IMET encourages a larger number of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States funded by Saudi national funding, deepening bilateral security cooperation and improving Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military, such as in current counter-ISIL combined air operations. U.S. assistance also continues relationships that result in purchasing of U.S.-manufactured defense articles. Other Saudi-funded training and exchange programs are designed to build Saudi Arabia's capacity to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and safeguard critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9	*	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	*	10	1

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Saudi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, including respect for legal authorities and human rights, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Training programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training but receives a reduced Foreign Military training rate as an IMET recipient country. IMET assistance encourages Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs.

Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will be used for training in defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Training is continuously evaluated by the U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCOs) that have daily interaction with their Saudi counterparts. Insofar as the small IMET program for Saudi Arabia is intended to catalyze additional training, its effectiveness is partly measured by the scope of continued U.S. security cooperation. As an example of this effectiveness, Saudi Arabia was responsible for over half of global U.S. defense sales in 2011 and,

currently, there are over 270 defense cases in the pipeline, totaling over \$90.0 billion.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding has helped expand Saudi-financed military training, bilateral security cooperation remains strong, and the SCOs attached to the U.S. embassy in Riyadh (e.g., the Office of Program Management-Saudi Arabian National Guard, and the U.S. Military Training Mission) continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security: Saudi Arabia has been an essential partner to the United States in promoting regional security and stability for decades. The U.S. government has provided significant defense articles and services to the Saudi Arabian government and remains the seller and service provider of choice. The Saudi Arabian government has shown increasing willingness to take on a more direct role in helping the United States address regional security issues, from engaging productively on global health threats to being a leading member of the U.S.-led coalition to counter-ISIL. In support of regional objectives for a stable and prosperous region, we will continue to urge the Saudi Arabian government to allocate appropriate funding for its own and the region's security and to engage with the U.S. Government and multilateral organizations on all appropriate fronts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	10
Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security.	10
International Military Education and Training	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10

Syria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the Syrian people's aspirations for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria free of terrorism and violence. The United States continues to seek a political solution to the Syria crisis by bolstering the position of the moderate Syrian opposition as the basis for eventual negotiations between the regime and the moderate Syrian opposition, including the Syrian Opposition Coalition (SOC), whom the U.S. recognizes as a legitimate representative of the Syrian people. The United States is intensifying support to the moderate opposition to counter the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremists, as well as to enhance the capacity of the moderate opposition to establish the conditions for a political solution to this conflict. U.S. assistance includes the provision of non-lethal assistance to moderate, vetted armed actors in liberated areas of Syria. By bolstering the moderate opposition's civilian leadership and ability provide basic services in their communities, U.S. assistance seeks to protect against governance vacuums that can be filled by extremist elements. In turn, the moderate Syrian opposition can offer a model for accepted democratic institutions that will be critical both to a post-Asad Syria and a counterweight to the influence of extremists.

Assistance is a vital tool in our overall strategy to combat ISIL, help the moderate opposition defend against the Syrian regime, and promote a political transition in Syria. The United States coordinates closely with partner states in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and with other allies to fight ISIL and other extremists through support to the moderate Syrian opposition, isolation of the Syrian regime politically and economically, and advancement of Syrians' vision of a democratic and inclusive political transition. U.S. assistance is helping the SOC, its component bodies, and affiliated opposition entities, as well as local governance bodies, the security sector, and civil society groups to provide essential services to their communities; extend the rule of law; provide community-based opportunities for conflict-mitigation and reconciliation processes; and enhance stability in opposition-controlled and contested areas of Syria. The FY 2016 request will continue to support these efforts.

The Syrian crisis has displaced more than one-half of Syria's population, including creating more than three million refugees. The United States is currently the single-largest global donor of humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict, both inside Syria and in neighboring countries. In addition to the request outlined below, the FY 2016 request includes funding within the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to critical and ongoing humanitarian needs in Syria and neighboring countries (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional details).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,250	*	255,000	246,750
Overseas Contingency Operations	8,250	*	235,000	226,750
Economic Support Fund	8,250	*	160,000	151,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	65,000	65,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	20,000	20,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	20,000	20,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF – OCO assistance will focus on continuing U.S. non-lethal assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition.

National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will build cohesion among, and provide training to, transitional government, local and provincial councils, and civil society actors on inclusive and democratic governance principles and civil administration.
- U.S. assistance will support the development of Syrian independent media outlets to provide a platform for moderate opposition voices, and counter regime and extremist messaging.
- FY 2016 funding will provide operational and technical support for local and provincial councils to support good governance and ensure delivery of essential services, such as wastewater management, drinking water, basic health services, irrigation, electricity, education, civil defense, and search and rescue.
- Programs will seek to build the confidence and skills of women leaders inside Syria to play a more active role in responsive and effective service provision, and inclusive, transparent and accountable governance more broadly.
- Assistance will support capacity development for civil society organizations to actively participate in governing processes, community development and conflict mitigation and reconciliation.
- FY 2016 funding will support marginalized populations, including minorities, religious communities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building in their communities.
- U.S. assistance will fund the documentation of human rights violations committed by all sides of the conflict and support other transitional justice activities.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach and community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2016 INCLE – OCO assistance will strengthen the capacity of the moderate, Syrian opposition to provide civilian security and law enforcement functions within Syria.

Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition

Key Intervention:

- Funding will assist Syrian civilian security providers to deliver basic civilian security services to their communities, filling the space that extremists wish to exploit. This program would complement Department of Defense efforts to train and equip vetted units of the armed, moderate Syrian opposition.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2016 NADR funding will focus on countering-ISIL, building the capacity of the moderate opposition to provide security to their communities, and protecting U.S. national security interests in the region.

Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people

Key Interventions:

- NADR- Antiterrorism Assistance program will provide \$8.0 million to assist opposition law enforcement actors to enhance their ability to promote rule of law and combat extremism within Syria or neighboring countries.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction program will provide \$8.0 million to support explosives risk education and unexploded ordinance removal in Syria and neighboring countries. In addition, these funds may be used to help combat the spread of illicit weapons to extremists in Syria.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance funding of \$4.0 million will support efforts to secure Syria's borders to contain the instability caused by the ongoing crisis in Syria and combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. Potential activities will include basic train and equip programs for border agents, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The FY 2016 PKO-OCO request will allow the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal support to vetted units of the armed moderate opposition as a complement to the Department of Defense program to train and equip these units.

Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide non-lethal equipment and supplies as a complement to the Department of Defense train and equip program for vetted units of the moderate Syrian opposition.
- U.S. assistance will support the creation of strong and operational civilian and military linkages at both the national and local level in Syria, through working with, and building on, existing structures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of U.S. government assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition. To monitor relevant programs, the U.S. government's Syrian Transition Assistance Response Team (START) and the Southern Syria Assistance Platform (SSAP)--based in Turkey and Jordan, respectively - maintain close contact with Syrian opposition figures, local and provincial council members, civil society groups, and other donors working inside Syria.

Programs are designed and implemented utilizing a number of best practices developed in other conflict and post-conflict environments to monitor and evaluate program performance. USAID programs have utilized a variety of tools to monitor projects inside Syria including using the Syrian Assistance Coordination Unit's enumerators, employing field assistants and media organizations not associated with

grantees and contracting third-party reporting mechanisms to monitor project implementation and outputs. Department of State is designing a comprehensive, independent third-part monitoring mechanism for START and SSAP managed programs, which will allow in-country monitoring of a range of USG assistance while taking advantage of economies of scale and development best practices by utilizing technical experts to review all assistance efforts. START and SSAP will continue to conduct independent, third-party evaluations of individual projects and sectors, as necessary.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By continually measuring programs against qualitative and quantitative indicators, the Department of State and USAID are able to effectively gauge impact and identify and remediate real-time challenges associated with our efforts. This monitoring aids the U.S. government to adjust programs as needed to the dynamically evolving situation in Syria. Monitoring the effectiveness of programs includes thorough reporting from grantees and a network of contacts on the ground.

U.S. assistance programs use a variety of tools to evaluate programming which feeds into future design and implementation. For example, these programs require that partners develop detailed results framework for their programs and continue to monitor and evaluate the programs based on those frameworks. The Department of State and USAID also conduct reviews at the individual project level on a quarterly basis or at the end of a program through final evaluations. These reviews allow the U.S. government to determine lessons learned that feed into the design of future interventions.

Due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian conflict, and the lack of a U.S. government presence in-country, monitoring and evaluation will likely remain a challenge in FY 2016; however, through the use of flexible tools, the Department of State and USAID will continue to assess the impact of U.S. assistance and will look for opportunities to expand these activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services: An enabled, capable, credible and inclusive opposition is critical to counter the influence of the Syrian regime and fill the gaps in services and governance that ISIL and other extremist groups seek to exploit. The U.S. is committed to assisting the moderate Syrian opposition, including the SOC, as well as local civil administration bodies, and civil society groups to provide basic governance and deliver essential services to their communities. Programs will build horizontal and vertical linkages between and among civil society, local and provincial councils, the national level political opposition, and other stakeholders, including women and other minorities.

Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition: Bolstering the moderate opposition's capacity to provide civilian security, in light of the ongoing conflict enhances their legitimacy and counters the influence of violent extremists in Syria. Through training and technical advising, U.S. programs will enable Syrian civilian law enforcement actors to deliver basic civilian security to their communities. Such training can promote respect for human rights and the rule of law and create the conditions for a politically negotiated settlement.

Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people: Programs will train law enforcement actors in Syria and neighboring countries to promote the rule of law and combat extremism in alignment with U.S. priorities to counter ISIL and other violent extremists. Programs also aim to mitigate infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations. Programs will also support explosives risk education and unexploded ordinance removal in Syria and neighboring countries.

Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria: U.S. assistance will build the capacity of moderate opposition partners inside Syria to counter threats to community security from the Asad regime and extremist groups such as ISIL. Assistance will also enhance security and stability in local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria through the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition. Programs will bolster the capacity, cohesion, and credibility of moderate armed actors as well as strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors, underscoring the importance of civilian primacy, which is critical to enabling the opposition to reach these goals. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	255,000
National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services	160,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	160,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	45,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	50,000
2.4 Civil Society	55,000
Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people	20,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000
Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria	65,000
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	65,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	65,000

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is strongly committed to supporting democracy in Tunisia, building on the historic 2014 elections. This support focuses on expanding economic growth, enhancing security capabilities, and promoting democratic processes and civil society. The FY 2016 request builds upon critical programs initiated after the 2014 launch of the U.S.-Tunisia Strategic Dialogue. U.S. assistance seeks to institutionalize the democratic processes, good governance, and inclusive participation; support the Tunisian police, gendarmerie, and military to be capable of providing security for the Tunisian people and contribute to regional security in accordance with international human rights standards; and enhance sustainable economic growth on the basis of increased competitiveness, inclusive opportunities, and improved economic governance. Tunisia also benefits from programs under the regional Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,779	*	134,400	76,621
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	55,000	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	*	62,500	42,501
International Military Education and Training	2,300	*	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	12,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,480	*	2,600	1,120

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment and public frustration is a key challenge for the newly-elected Tunisian government. The \$55.0 million ESF request will facilitate top-down market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's three primary constraints for growth: 1) weak institutions that focus on public sector accountability, the rule of law, and checks and balances on power; 2) high fiscal and regulatory costs of employing workers; and 3) lack of access to capital by small and medium businesses. In addition, the United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth including professional capacity building of women and youth in historically marginalized areas. In addition to increasing support for economic reform and private sector development programs, ESF will also allow for increased support for Tunisia's development of democratic institutions and civil society.

The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and to improve civic participation and protections.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will support Tunisian efforts to develop its democratic institutions at national and local levels, by creating mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, social inclusion, and citizen participation in Tunisia's new democracy.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society socioeconomic initiatives that foster collaboration and

- partnerships between civil society and local, regional, and national government bodies.
- FY 2016 funding will develop the professional capacity of the media sector; support advocacy and networking among media professionals and civil society to protect media freedom and to expand freedom of expression; and strengthen the role of media as a means of communication between citizens and the Tunisian government, especially at the local level.

Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT)

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide dedicated technical assistance, encourage improvement to the investment climate, and create trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses in order to facilitate Tunisian government reforms. Specific areas of engagement will be liberalization of sectors in which foreign investment barriers remain, such as energy, and reform of sectors critical to growth, such as banking.
- \$20.0 million will support the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund to invest directly in the Tunisian private sector in order to increase capital available to Tunisian firms, leverage other investment, and help Tunisians launch and expand small-and-medium enterprises that will be engines of long-term growth and job creation.
- Funding will bolster Tunisia's efforts in the science and technology sector, strengthening connections with regional and international counterparts, and positioning Tunisia to appropriately match job opportunities with its future university graduates.
- Activities will build the capacity of Chambers of Commerce and business development organizations throughout the country to promote trade and private sector investment.

Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improved the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth

Key Intervention

- U.S. assistance will continue successful job training and workforce development programs, as well as work with the Tunisian government to strengthen job-skills curricula and systems.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Furthermore, terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) have a foothold in Tunisia. Tunisian authorities assert that approximately 3,000 Tunisians have also joined the ranks of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Syria and Iraq, and there is concern about potential terrorist activities if these fighters return home. FMF will support Tunisian efforts to counter these threats and support regional security. Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable. U.S. assistance will support the Tunisian military's capacity to counter indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling.

Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups.

Key Interventions:

- The FY2016 request includes \$62.5 million that will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security, including from U.S. designated terrorist organizations, by augmenting the capabilities of

Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, reconnaissance, and maintaining aging U.S. equipment. Increased funding will be oriented toward supporting the Tunisian military's operational transformation to respond to shifts in its regional security paradigm in the wake of the Libyan revolution. It will provide for enhanced CT capabilities, border security mechanisms, infrastructure, and capabilities, in addition to enhanced operational abilities, particularly with respect to force movement.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET request reflects the expanding military-to-military cooperation between the United States and Tunisia in ensuring Tunisia's security. Tunisia can play a role as a stable and secure country in a region beset with unrest and security problems. IMET-funded training courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request includes \$0.4 million to support an in-house English language training program to ensure participants in U.S.-funded programs have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Reform of criminal justice institutions, related laws, and methods of operation are critical to support a transition from a regime-focused to a citizen-focused orientation. The FY 2016 INCLE request will expand the ongoing police reform program and provide technical assistance and limited equipment to the corrections and justice sectors to achieve holistic reform in support of the Security Governance Initiative. The request will also support evaluation of the program to date.

Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.8 million will support training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian Ministry of Interior (MOI) forces and Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR) officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.
- Funds requested will promote meaningful and sustainable reforms in the MOI to re-orient the police to a citizen-centered mission, and to assist the DGPR to implement direct supervision and improved offender management. Law enforcement and prison projects will support an inclusive reform program that addresses oversight and management, field operations, and basic and specialized functions.
- Projects will support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tunisia remains a key partner in counterterrorism efforts. There have been positive results from the civilian counterterrorism law enforcement training provided with Ministry of Interior partners to help

build capacity in regional border security, counterterrorism investigations, and crisis response and management, and we will seek to continue to advance these relationships. These efforts will also complement those supported by the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative, of which Tunisia is a partner nation.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards.

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will continue to help build the capacity of Tunisian law enforcement counterterrorism units through targeted courses in the areas of regional border security; terrorist investigations, including but not limited to training to prevent and respond to improvised explosive devices attacks; and crisis response and management.
- \$0.6 million in NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will bolster border security by enhancing Tunisia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking of weapons through intensive training and equipment donation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID builds requirements into contracts with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their project, which is supplemented by regular reviews of programmatic and financial performance by USAID staff.

With regard to security assistance, FMF financial performance is evaluated through the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the U.S. and Tunisian governments. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014.

Monitoring of the NADR/ATA programming occurs primarily through a regularly scheduled assessment process. Subject matter experts in counterterrorism capacity building for law enforcement travel to the country to assess law enforcement technical capacities, training gaps, and the effects of previous courses and activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The use of monitoring and evaluation in Tunisia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring help determine that INCLE-funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming.
- Assessment activities identified vulnerabilities in Tunisia's strategic trade control system, evaluated the effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS programs, and pinpointed areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. This information shapes future requests and EXBS program design.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and improve civic participation and protections: U.S. support for newly established democratic institutions (e.g. parliament), and strengthening youth and women's political participation will continue to be a significant component

of U.S. government engagement in Tunisia. U.S. efforts will continue supporting initiatives that promote fiscal transparency and good governance, build the organizational management capacity of civil society organizations, and increase the civic participation and political leadership of youth and women. In addition, the United States will support inclusivity in Tunisia's continued democratic transition through programs such as women's political empowerment, political party training, and providing technical assistance to the electoral commission, among other initiatives of inclusive political processes as well as continuing successful university linkages programs.

Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT): Economic reform is a key element in Tunisia's long-term economic prospects. Programs will work with high potential firms in Tunisia to strengthen and enhance entrepreneurship in critical areas including strategic and business planning, improved cost control and financial management, enhanced human resource management, and market linkage support.

Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically- disadvantaged populations via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improve the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth: U.S. assistance efforts will promote improved job matching, job placement and training/outreach services by sponsoring major job fairs; supporting the development of a network of career development centers; and launching training and related curriculum development programs with key partner institutions in the public and private sector.

Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups: Tunisia faces a daunting set of security challenges that require effective coordination across different agencies in the Tunisian Government and with the United States and other international partners. U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment to bolster Tunisian security forces' professionalism, interoperability, and overall capacity.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards: Tunisian internal security forces are in the process of evolving and reforming themselves from a force designed to safeguard an autocratic regime to forces which serve the public and defend a legitimate and democratic political order. U.S. engagement with Tunisian internal security forces, law enforcement and criminal justice institutions will focus on improving the responsiveness, effectiveness, and professionalism of these entities, while at the same time providing technical support and expertise to support their longer-term institutional reform process.

Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and rule of law: Tunisia's security sector has struggled to respond to a range of complex emerging threats, from domestic and transnational terrorist groups to regional instability in neighboring Libya and terrorist activity in the porous border with Algeria. U.S. assistance will help build the technical and operational capacities of Tunisia's security sector institutions while also advancing institutional reforms to enhance the overall professionalism, transparency, and accountability of the security sector so that it may become legitimate in the eyes of the Tunisian public.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	134,400
The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and improve civic participation and protections.	18,200
Economic Support Fund	18,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600
2.2 Good Governance	10,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,400
2.4 Civil Society	5,400
Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups	62,500
Foreign Military Financing	62,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62,500
United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards	4,900
International Military Education and Training	2,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and the rule of law	12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT)	33,800
Economic Support Fund	33,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	24,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,000
Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations, via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improve the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth	3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government is reviewing the nature and structure of its assistance to the West Bank and Gaza to consider how best to achieve policy priorities in light of recent political developments. As a result of this ongoing review, assistance priorities and planned activities for West Bank and Gaza may be subject to change. The Administration will consult closely with Congress on adjustments.

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. Government pursues this foreign policy objective by working with both parties to facilitate a negotiated settlement and by supporting Palestinian institution-building so that a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and with its neighbors.

To bolster this policy approach, the U.S. Government's foreign assistance program: improves security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; promotes the development of a strong private sector-driven economy; aids the provision of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; supports humanitarian assistance needs; and supports the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to operate transparently, effectively, efficiently; and to deliver quality services. In prior years, budget support to the PA helped ensure its ongoing fiscal viability. The U.S. government's foreign assistance program also provides the foundation for the Initiative for the Palestinian Economy, an Office of the Quartet Representative-led plan to transform the Palestinian economy through large-scale private sector investment in several key sectors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	449,738	*	442,000	-7,738
Overseas Contingency Operations	97,958	*	-	-97,958
Economic Support Fund	97,958	*	-	-97,958
Enduring/Core Programs	351,780	*	442,000	90,220
Economic Support Fund	272,042	*	370,000	97,958
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	*	70,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	*	-	-9,738

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF supports the development of robust, sustainable Palestinian institutions that promote democratic governance; strengthen the judicial system; encourage broad-based economic growth; provide critical water, sanitation, and road network infrastructure; and improve and ensure the delivery of health and education services to Palestinians. Assistance will continue to support vulnerable communities which experience restricted mobility to markets and which have limited access to food and other necessities. Economic assistance will improve the business-enabling environment, reduce barriers to international

trade and investment, and increase the competitiveness of the private sector.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support repair and reconstruction of vital water and sanitation infrastructure in Gaza damaged during the conflict in July/August 2014 and construct new infrastructure to improve access to clean water.
- Activities will provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable non-refugee populations in the West Bank and Gaza, either through direct food distributions or electronic food vouchers.
- ESF assistance will provide non-food items (i.e., blankets, other household items, health kits, and medical supplies) in response to emergencies.
- FY 2016 funding will support local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.
- U.S. assistance will construct and rehabilitate health centers, schools, and water facilities.

Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the effectiveness and accountability of the PA governance system to improve policy formulation and legislative development, and increase engagement between citizens and elected councils.
- FY 2016 assistance will support citizens' efforts to advocate for a transparent and accountable government; participate in policy and legislative processes; and promote the inclusion of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in the political process.
- Activities will support the improvement of basic social services (education and healthcare) and the expansion of service delivery operations and management.
- Funding will provide \$16.0 million to support improved governance and rule of law by: strengthening the capacity of the PA judiciary, including family courts, the High Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute; and improving practical legal education within targeted law schools.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$6.0 million to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Health institutions to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system, with a focus on quality and decentralization, health referrals to East Jerusalem, Israel, and abroad, health workforce planning and management, and an increased emphasis on the use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making.
- Programs will expand key services at non-governmental health facilities to enhance access to quality health care, as well as conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.
- Funding will improve the quality and accessibility of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem through school construction and rehabilitation, skills training for educators, and network connectivity.
- FY 2016 assistance will support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to develop and implement education policies and strategies, strengthen education management systems, and build the capacity and retention of qualified teachers.
- Programs will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions and provide employability and entrepreneurship training, as well as social and civic engagement programs, to promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the marketplace.

- Assistance will increase the skills of early-grade readers through the assessment, design, and implementation of a highly targeted reading program.
- Funding will increase access to clean, potable water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, connection systems, distribution and transmission lines, and reservoirs.
- Assistance will rehabilitate sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and the contamination of aquifers.
- Funding will install one or more packaged wastewater treatment plants in the West Bank to treat water for potential expanded agricultural use.
- FY 2016 support will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services.
- U.S. assistance will also maintain existing road networks by improving the management capacity of relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 assistance will dismantle barriers to trade within and between the West Bank and Gaza by streamlining procedures at crossing points.
- Programs will help build a modern tax and customs administration to improve PA revenue collection and disbursement.
- Assistance will support Palestinian businesses to generate employment and to access domestic, regional, and international markets, and sustainable financial services.
- Funding will provide \$12.0 million to increase the competitiveness of businesses (particularly in agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technologies) by helping remove obstacles to expanding value chains.
- Activities funds will support direct assistance to enterprises in high-impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential.
- Assistance will focus on practical business solutions that can help expand trade and reduce costs, including public policy changes in areas such as goods clearance, commercial crossing points, standards, and market information.
- U.S. assistance will assist Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to early-stage businesses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) continue to successfully promote and maintain security in the West Bank, resulting in a safer and more secure environment and improving the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. INL programs remain focused on enhancing the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to PASF institutions through programs that provide training, technical assistance, equipment and infrastructure support. Specifically, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will improve through ongoing training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g. renovation of existing facilities) provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement our ESF-funded activities and the work of other international donors in the civil justice system, and foster a mutually reinforcing evolution of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Through political and security reforms, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support refresher, specialized, and advanced training in Jordan and the West Bank necessary to sustain and improve PASF tactical and technical skills; conduct specialized logistics and maintenance training for PASF and MOI logistics managers; and deliver limited initial training for newly assigned personnel.
- FY 2016 funding will help the PA MOI and security forces expand their training curriculum, supply of training aids, cadre of instructors, and other assets necessary to support sustainment of training activities in the West Bank and the phased transfer of training efforts from Jordan to the West Bank.
- Assistance will help the PA to develop the capacity to resupply the security services with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007.
- Programs will support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the National Security Forces, Presidential Guard, Civil Defense, and security justice services.
- FY 2016 assistance will continue to provide programmatic support and technical assistance to enhance the MOI capabilities to support and provide oversight to the PASF.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the interoperability of pan-PASF communications and information systems to improve pan-PASF mission command capability West Bank-wide.
- Programs will expand training for the Palestinian Civilian Police (PCP) and Preventive Security Organization (PSO) to improve policing skills necessary for conducting comprehensive criminal investigations for use in court.
- Assistance will improve limited infrastructure for police stations and prosecutor offices and support efforts to modernize and improve prison and detention facilities to ensure they meet international standards.
- U.S. assistance will assist the Ministry of Justice, the PA Bar Association and the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop a legal aid system that provides quality representation to indigents in the PA legal system.
- Programs will also support the PCP, PSO, and Public Prosecutor Office (PPO) to expand police/prosecutor coordination and improve case investigations and management.
- FY 2016 support will assist the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to operate a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards; provide technical expertise, training, and equipment funding to continue development of a comprehensive basic and advanced skills training program; expand the cadre of instructors; enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff; and provide an essential training facility, furnishings for correctional facilities, and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects in the West Bank. Minefields that are on private property and not subject to disputes between Israelis and Palestinians are the priority for clearance projects. The United States may also assist landmine survivors by providing rehabilitation and reintegration support to those directly affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war, as well as by providing mine-risk education for West Bank populations most vulnerable to these hazards.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding will expand minefield clearance activities in the West Bank. Minefields have been jointly identified and prioritized for clearance by both Israelis and Palestinians. Clearance will be conducted by an international non-governmental organization.

- Assistance will also support mine-risk education and survivors' assistance programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazards of explosive remnants of war.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Results of a private sector evaluation conducted in FY 2013 will assist USAID to make mid-course corrections to the ongoing private sector activity, as well as to shape new procurements. The evaluation found that USAID's assistance positively influenced exports, revenue, employment, and new venture start-ups in four targeted industries, including agriculture, information and communication technologies (ICT), stone and marble, and tourism. Specific to ICT, USAID's support directly impacted the ICT value chain with 14 start-ups receiving funding and mentoring. In addition, the evaluation found that USAID's private sector engagement is helping to: address gaps and constraints in the business-enabling environment and targeted value chains; increase Palestinian access to land and water for business development; and promote the inclusion of youth and gender equity within the four sectors. USAID conducted a number of internal monitoring and evaluation activities, led by in-house, expert staff. This staff engages on all aspects of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting throughout the life of a project, and manages USAID's monitoring contract in Gaza.

Due to travel restrictions to Gaza by individuals under Chief of Mission authority, in FY 2014 USAID awarded a new contract to provide additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza. This contract will assess the accuracy of project performance data; confirm the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collect documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provide oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. The work of these independent, third-party monitors provides USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners is accurate.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2013 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the Local Government and Infrastructure mid-term evaluation were used to improve implementing partner management procedures and guide project managers to streamline and focus activities that would achieve desired results and produce greater impacts.
- The Civic Participation Program mid-term evaluation helped determine the progress made towards achieving expected intermediate results and objectives. The evaluation reinforced USAID's technical direction and confirmed the effectiveness of USAID's efforts to better coordinate efforts in the civil society sector.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza: U.S. assistance provides help to the most vulnerable non-refugee populations in the West Bank and Gaza to mitigate the effects of high food insecurity and restrictions on the movement and access of people and goods. U.S. government resources support the rebuilding of select water and wastewater infrastructure in Gaza, as well as the rehabilitation of additional infrastructure destroyed during the July-August 2014 hostilities. U.S. assistance helps revitalize the private sector in Gaza and supports household-level agricultural projects to stabilize local economic conditions.

Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state: In prior years, U.S. assistance supported PA efforts to make progress across the

economic, security and justice, and development sectors, which are critical to building the foundation of a future state. The PA has greater capacity to provide security and services in the West Bank. Improvements in education, health care, and infrastructure have improved Palestinian livelihoods. However, the PA has proven unable to institutionalize and uphold many crucial reforms and improvements in these areas. The U.S. government will continue to assist the PA to preserve these gains while emphasizing more effective civil governance across multiple sectors. In particular, the United States will promote governance reform, including of the security sector; develop capacity of security and justice sector institutions to improve security conditions, while reinforcing respect for rule of law and international human rights standards; provide critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; promote equitable access to quality education; and strengthen the delivery of health services.

Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector: Prior U.S. assistance helped the PA improve its fiscal sustainability by enhancing revenues from all sources and rationalizing expenditures. We will encourage private sector-led growth and trade, promote and foster entrepreneurship, and seek ways to enhance the overall investment climate so as to shift the Palestinian economy to a more sustainable, less donor-dependent growth model. For the near term, pursuit of both tracks – improving fiscal performance while building the private sector – will be needed, but the two efforts will be complementary and support the ultimate goal of economic and fiscal sustainability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	442,000
Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza	56,550
Economic Support Fund	54,550
3.1 Health	24,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state	163,200
Economic Support Fund	93,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,900
3.1 Health	23,000
3.2 Education	14,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,050
4.4 Infrastructure	33,450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		48,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		16,900
2.2 Good Governance		4,800
Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector		222,250
Economic Support Fund		222,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		200,000
4.2 Trade and Investment		3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		13,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity		5,000

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen continues to face a host of security and development challenges that threaten not only its long-term stability, but regional and global stability as well. Since the conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference in January 2014, Yemen has made progress in implementing exceedingly difficult political, economic, and security sector reforms. However, the country's ongoing political instability threatens to derail progress. The government is relentlessly undercut by tribal groups, political actors, and former regime spoilers who seek to undermine a peaceful political transition. Beginning in September 2014, the Houthis, a Zaydi Shi'a tribal group from northwest Yemen, expanded over a broad swath of central and western Yemen to include the capital Sana'a and now have de facto control of the government. In January 2015, the instability escalated and President Hadi and the Cabinet submitted their resignations while southern secessionists renewed their calls for independence, threatening to compromise Yemen's unity. At the same time, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) continues its efforts to destabilize the region. Despite the many challenges confronting Yemen, U.S. policy remains committed to supporting a peaceful, democratic, and unified Yemen – the only blueprint for stability. U.S. assistance will provide ongoing support for the political transition process, facilitate economic recovery and necessary reforms, enhance the quality and delivery of basic services, and support military and security reforms, which are crucial to countering AQAP. The specifics of USG assistance efforts will be dependent on the operating environment and governance structures in Yemen in FY 2016. The U.S. government is monitoring these developments and will consult closely with Congress on adjustments in programming activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	102,790	*	114,400	11,610
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,250	*	-	-2,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,250	*	-	-2,250
Enduring/Core Programs	100,540	*	114,400	13,860
Economic Support Fund	13,000	*	70,000	57,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	*	25,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	1,109	*	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,670	*	6,500	4,830
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	*	-	-52,761

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support the ability of the Yemeni people to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from the shocks and stresses of internal conflict and political and economic crises in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. Funding will support key interventions in democracy and

governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth activities with the end goal of assisting Yemen to become a more prosperous and resilient country. Assistance will be coordinated with both the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) and international donors to ensure that foreign assistance resources bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

Advance effective and representative democracy

Key Interventions:

- \$22.0 million of ESF will support the development of constitutional institutions and reform processes at the national and local levels. Support for national-level democratic processes will include technical and material assistance to the Parliament, the Supreme Commission on Elections and Referendum, and key line ministries responsible for devolving power to local service delivery units, such as the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
- Approximately \$10.5 million will support civil society's continued advocacy for and oversight of the implementation of National Dialogue outcomes and constitutional guarantees. Efforts to break down barriers to widespread political participation and inclusion will include support for legislative action on civil and political rights, as well as initiatives on civic and voter education, and the strengthening of established and emerging political activists and civil society organizations. Programs will work to increase competition and representation of women and youth in political processes and strengthen the ability of civil society, including disenfranchised population segments, to articulate peaceful grievances and constructive pursuit of political resolutions.

Social development improved

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million of ESF funds will support the Early Grade Reading Program that leverages the continued success of past U.S. assistance efforts so that children in grades one through three can learn to read with improved reading materials, stronger teacher pedagogies relevant to the Yemeni child, and enhanced community support for literacy and school retention.
- Approximately \$3.0 million of ESF is for nutrition funding that will support targeted community-based behavior change to address early child health care (e.g., rapid treatment of diarrheal disease); linkages with emergency feeding supplementation (by humanitarian assistance partners) to reduce the risk of children with acute malnutrition repeating the cycle of poor health; and critical perinatal nutrition to improve birth outcomes and reduce low weight births.
- Approximately \$1.3 million of water funding will support clean water supply, sanitation, and hygiene by increasing access to safe and adequate water supply for communities and households, increasing access to basic sanitation facilities for households and schools, and promoting complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact from improved infrastructure.

Sustainable economic opportunities increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$4.3 million to work with the Government of Yemen to implement agricultural development programs that will address constraints in key agricultural value chains across seven governorates containing over 50 percent of the country's food insecure population.
- Specifically, the FTF program will: 1) identify specific market opportunities for high quality Yemeni products; 2) initiate programs in these markets to improve productivity, quality and market access while increasing the role of women and improving irrigation efficiency; and 3) promote private sector

- partnerships aimed at integrating markets, building trust, and improving access to credit.
- \$7.0 million will support the expansion of financial institution services and products into the agricultural sector, and particularly the needs of entities partnering in agricultural value-chain development. Funding may also support the implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for mobile money supporting a range of financial services (e.g. money transfer, salary, payment, point-of-sale payments, loan and savings services via branchless banking, and sharing of market information). Mobile money will complement other economic growth activities by providing banking and finance services to Yemeni entrepreneurs and other underserved groups.
- Approximately \$9.9 million will support demand-driven vocational training that focuses on marketable skills and high placement rates. The program scope will also include the promotion of entrepreneurs and self-employment programs, with a focus on youth and women, through mentoring and training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will build Yemen's capacity to counter terrorist threats, expand governance throughout its territory, and secure its infrastructure and population. FMF funding will focus on three areas: 1) building the ability of special operations forces to conduct targeted operations against terrorist threats; 2) building the ability of conventional forces to clear and hold areas under the control or influence of terrorist entities, and 3) building the Coast Guard's ability to maintain coastal security in order to stem the illicit flow of people, goods, and weapons through its territorial waters. In support of these three efforts, FMF will provide equipment, training, sustainment, and other support, including by providing follow-on support for assistance provided in prior years. These programs are coordinated with significant Department of Defense (DoD) resources made available under DoD authorities.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance counterterrorism forces that counter AQAP and other violent groups by building their capacity to undertake more direct, active, and sustained operations.
- Funding will assist the Yemeni Air Force with sustainment of critical airlift platforms that enable rapid transportation of troops and equipment to remote areas.
- Funding will improve Yemeni maritime forces' ability to patrol their territorial waters and counter transnational threats in the Gulf of Aden.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Yemen has some of the poorest health indicators in the Middle East region. U.S. health investments are strategically designed to tackle joint U.S. and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, child health, family planning, and nutrition. U.S. programs support the goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD) by utilizing low-cost, high-impact interventions that address major causes of preventable death among poor, vulnerable women and children. The United States uses a three-pronged approach that provides a comprehensive strategy to improve health outcomes by strengthening health systems, increasing quality of health care services at facility and community levels, and changing community-based behaviors focused on outcomes for women and girls. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: EPCMD and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Social development improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support programs to improve health education, including in the following areas: Helping Babies Breathe; infection prevention; antenatal corticosteroid medications for women expecting pre-term delivery; prevention and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhea in children under five; and support for routine immunizations, including polio eradication efforts.
- GHP assistance will promote and advocate for policy improvements and social change in early marriage practices, extend services to hard-to-reach, vulnerable populations, and support family planning commodity access.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Yemeni defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide seminars and courses that promote democratic values and civilian control of the military in order to develop a professional, apolitical military.
- IMET programs will also provide professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

FY 2016 INCLE funds will contribute to ongoing efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. For the new Yemeni government to gain the full confidence of the population, an equitable and unbiased criminal justice system must be accessible and effective throughout the country. INCLE-supported regional initiatives designed to build the government's capacity to fight corruption, including in the criminal justice sector, and to recover the proceeds of corruption are also anticipated in FY 2016. INCLE funds will support ongoing activities to increase access to, and effectiveness of, the formal justice sector, and improve the capacity of law enforcement and correctional services.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.0 million of INCLE funds will provide capacity development assistance to strengthen rule of law and the overall criminal justice sector, focusing efforts on the Ministry of Interior (MOI), as the foundation for a more democratic country, particularly in effective citizen security, community policing, and accountable use of force principles.
- Additionally, roughly \$0.5 million of INCLE funds will support the corrections reform project to assist the Yemeni prison authority on key institutional reforms and improved prison management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will support Yemen's efforts to counter terrorist threats to domestic, regional, and international security, to secure its land and maritime borders against trafficking, and to clear landmines and other explosive remnants of war. NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support Yemen's ongoing efforts to deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, including AQAP and other violent extremist organizations; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and

detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist planning and operations. NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance provides the ROYG with resources and technical expertise that support its ability to address maritime and border security deficiencies by preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related items, and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds support the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center's (YEMAC) existing mine action programs to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance, and provide mine risk education to at-risk populations along with medical assistance and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- \$3.5 million of ATA funding will help to strengthen Yemen's civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity in the areas of counterterrorism investigations, border security, cross-agency coordination, and leadership/management. ATA funding will provide specialized training to help improve the capabilities of Yemeni law enforcement, potentially including Customs and other agencies' border security officials, to detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorist threats. The training will emphasize identifying IEDs, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations, as well as help build advanced border security capacities to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and related terrorist devices at land, air, and maritime borders.
- CWD funds, totaling \$2.0 million, will support the YEMAC's existing mine action efforts as well as ongoing mine risk education and victims assistance projects. These funds will protect victims of conflict by initiating permanent marking of high-impact mined areas, restoring access to land and infrastructure through clearance of medium-impacted communities and other newly discovered contaminated areas, and developing host nation capacity.
- \$2.0 million of EXBS funding will support: enforcement-related maritime training and equipment for the Yemen Coast Guard; an equipment donation to the Yemen Customs Authority to assist with stemming the illicit trafficking of WMD and related items, associated delivery systems, and conventional weapons; and provide legal and regulatory training and support for drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID maintains performance management plans at the Mission level, as well as project monitoring and evaluation plans at the implementing partner level focused on project-level inputs as well as results. USAID employs a third-party monitoring and evaluation partner to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field oversight. An evaluation of USAID's education activity in FY 2014 showed that the Yemen Early Grade Reading Approach (YEGRA) was achieving exceptional results. It also showed that programs supporting Mother-Father Councils and school-access for girls were having positive results on students and communities. Additionally, the evaluation of USAID's Community Livelihoods Project's agriculture activity showed a specific need to focus on value chains in order to support employment generation.

Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) programs is designed to be multi-layered. INL routinely monitors programs, conducts site visits, and communicates with the program implementers, the Yemeni beneficiaries, and the relevant Yemeni government officials to maintain consistency of program implementation, and evaluate program effectiveness and outcomes. INL also verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to

Yemen through end-use monitoring.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information from the YEGRA evaluation helped inform the development of the follow-on education activity, YEGRA II. Drawing on the lessons of YEGRA I, YEGRA II will increase areas of support to equalize access to education for boys and girls. Also, USAID's new agriculture activity is built around supporting value-chains in coffee, horticulture and honey due to recommendations outlined in the evaluation of the Community Livelihoods Project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance effective and representative democracy: The development of strong democratic institutions and improved capacity for participatory, accountable and transparent governance will form the foundation for advancing Yemen's prosperity and resilience. U.S. assistance will support the Yemeni government, civil society, and the justice sector with an aim to improve government response to citizen needs, enhance accountability of political processes, develop rule of law, and institutionalize the outcomes of the transition process.

Social development improved: Improving the educational and health status of the population will improve productivity, contribute to social cohesion and stability, improve prospects for a successful political transition, and facilitate attainment of prosperity and resilience. The high-threat security environment and Yemen's fragile political history present great challenges to all sectors, including health, nutrition, water, and education. U.S. assistance programs will work to improve performance in the equitable delivery of quality public education and health care services, and support activities to reduce the stress of water scarcity.

Sustainable economic opportunities increased: An expansion of economic opportunities will increase incomes, and help households and communities to accumulate and protect productive assets, and become more resilient. The agriculture sector, which employs 60 percent of the national workforce, is hobbled by low productivity, poor quality, inadequate financing, and lack of access to markets. This situation is further compounded by the failure of Yemen's overall economy to provide employment to approximately 200,000 new annual entrants to the workforce. This bleak reality for rural and urban poor as well as youth contributes to an overall potential for destabilization and further threatens Yemen's fragile political transition process. U.S. assistance for increased sustainable economic opportunities will focus on rural and urban economic growth.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats: Yemen remains the primary safe haven for AQAP, which exploits Yemen's fragile political environment and threatens regional and global security. Moreover, Yemen's strategic location on the Arabian Peninsula and its porous borders leave the country vulnerable to a host of other security risks. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the capacity of Yemen's security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations against AQAP and other extremist elements, secure its borders from external threats, and protect national infrastructure and the population.

Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies: Yemen is a regional terrorism and proliferation security concern due to pervasive corruption, weak central governance, the existence of armed non-state entities, and a strong tradition of personal weapons ownership. Investing in the professionalization of Yemen's military and civilian security forces will help to develop democratic values and operationally sound practices. This investment will increase the interoperability of Yemeni forces with U.S. and regional

partners and its ability to secure maritime and land borders, both of which will counter AQAP and other threats to domestic and regional security.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	114,400
Advance effective and representative democracy	39,500
Economic Support Fund	39,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	22,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,500
Social development improved	18,800
Economic Support Fund	9,300
3.1 Health	4,300
3.2 Education	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500
3.1 Health	9,500
Sustainable economic opportunities increased	21,200
Economic Support Fund	21,200
4.5 Agriculture	4,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,900
Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats	33,500
Foreign Military Financing	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies	1,400
International Military Education and Training	1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. efforts to pursue comprehensive Middle East peace. MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. This program strengthens peaceful engagement among Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and neighboring Arab states. MEM provides funding and technical expertise for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as joint water management, sustainable environmental management, and coordination on infectious diseases issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,000	*	1,400	400
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,400	400

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support training programs and pilot demonstration projects to advance a regional approach to sustainable development in an environmentally-stressed and water scarce region. Programs are designed and implemented to facilitate broader cooperation. Israeli and Arab participants, including from the West Bank and Gaza, will cooperate on disaster mitigation and earthquake monitoring in the Mediterranean region, and attend workshops focused on water management, health, and pollution mitigation.

At least one other international donor contributes to all MEM activities. In FY 2014, Norway, the Netherlands, Israel, Japan, Korea, the European Union, and Oman funded projects or provided co-financing for MEM activities. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate MEM. This gives the United States flexibility in addressing transboundary challenges with a variety of tools to promote Arab-Israeli cooperation on these issues.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace:

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.6 million will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) in Muscat, Oman. This effort will sustain existing operations of the only joint Arab-Israeli institution created during the Oslo process that continues to have a physical structure in an Arab country.
- The U.S. Geological Survey will undertake activities to support the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region, which brings together Arab, Israeli, and Mediterranean countries to map and mitigate earthquake hazards.
- The Regional Water Data Banks Executive Action Team (EXACT) working group will continue the process of adopting common, standardized data collection and storage techniques among the Core Parties (Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan). EXACT will also continue improving the quality of water resources data collected in the region and improve communications among the scientific community in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 U.S. officials performed a site visit to MEDRC and participated in EXACT project and hydrology meetings. MEDRC donors also meet with the Core Parties twice a year to discuss progress on MEDRC programs and refine MEDRC's strategy for accomplishing its goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEDRC, under new leadership, is undertaking efforts to develop a strategic plan leveraging outside partnerships. Israel, Oman, Qatar, Korea, and Japan, all pledged new funds to assist in carrying out activities. MEM programs and activities have strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials. While the summer 2014 conflict between Israel and Gaza-based militants temporarily halted some MEM activities, those activities have since resumed. Based on cooperation through existing water and science activities, we are planning to capitalize on past successes to broaden workshops to address transboundary pollution and emerging infectious zoonotic diseases.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: Programs will strengthen cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors in areas of health, environment, and water. U.S. assistance will demonstrate that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits to the region's populations.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports citizen engagement in democratic transitions and political, economic, and social reform across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through programs and partnerships with a broad range of local stakeholders and individuals working for positive change in the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations (CSOs), business associations, activist networks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other citizen-led groups as they promote democratic and economic reform and engage with each other, with their governments, and across the region.

The MENA region is undergoing a period of tremendous change, and will remain volatile and unpredictable for some time to come. The MEPI program has become a dependable and demanded resource to promote positive change despite this volatility and works to support stability and successful transition. The U.S. Government must remain patient and consistently engaged in efforts to promote meaningful reform. To promote reform efforts, MEPI programming will continue to support active citizen engagement in: the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, inclusive and fair legal frameworks for electoral and political competition; advocating for improvements in the business environment for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs; supporting reforms that lead to the creation of new jobs and training programs that develop individual job skills; and seeking political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression and conflict.

MEPI-funded assistance programs work directly with those in the region who are striving for political, social, and economic reform in areas of strategic interest. MEPI programming will continue to respond quickly to emerging opportunities and ongoing political and economic developments throughout the region. For example, with current activities the United States is supporting the democratic transition in Tunisia; efforts to support those seeking representative and responsive government in Syria at the local and national levels; and reform-oriented work in some of the region's restrictive and challenging operating environments. MEPI programming will also utilize innovative approaches to continue to offer support directly to civil society organizations even in the midst of an increasingly restrictive regulatory and political environment throughout the region.

The Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinates the activities of MEPI and works closely with Posts, USAID's Middle East Bureau, and other relevant bureaus in the planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of activities under MEPI. Activities will conform to joint assistance strategies and will be complementary to other Department of State and USAID regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	75,000	*	70,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	75,000	*	70,000	-5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Sustained reforms that respond to the demands and aspirations of the region's citizens are essential to long-term prosperity, security, and stability. ESF funding will enable MEPI to engage with citizens in the

region to further political transitions and strive for greater accountability and more responsive governance; greater respect for fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and association; improved rule of law; increased women's participation and leadership in politics and the economy; and, an active and empowered civil society able to effectively advocate for political, social, and economic reforms. Additionally, economic growth and inclusive prosperity fueled by private sector development, increased investment, and inclusive employment are fundamental to regional stability. To that end, MEPI will pursue programming that empowers and gives voice to non-government actors who focus on policy reforms that promote entrepreneurship and business development. MEPI programming also places a particular emphasis on supporting opportunities for women and youth to become active participants in the economy. A portion of ESF will be dedicated to unanticipated needs in the region where programming in MEPI core areas will contribute to larger objectives and complement bilateral programs.

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist activists and organizations to advocate more effectively to protect and expand political freedoms; effect legislative and regulatory change; and ensure the implementation of promised reforms by providing assistance to civil society and political organizations working for credible, and transparent electoral and political processes.
- The United States will continue providing approximately \$8.5 million in direct support to local civil society organizations through MEPI's Local Grants Program and programs that assist indigenous reformers and emerging leaders through targeted exchanges such as MEPI's Student Leaders and the Leaders for Democracy Fellowship.
- U.S. assistance will build on programs and practices for citizens to hold their governments accountable, including at the municipal level, and support citizen campaigns, including those utilizing new media tools.
- Programs will conduct political party organizational development and candidate training activities including support for platform and message development, effective campaigning techniques for new and established parties, and constituent outreach activities that promote inclusive political processes and responsiveness to constituent interests.
- Funding will continue to support transparent and credible electoral processes by funding international election observation, as well as in-depth technical assistance to civil society organizations to conduct domestic election monitoring; assist governments in standing up independent electoral management bodies and conduct voter outreach, where possible; and work to improve civil society's capacity to conduct voter education and voter registration campaigns ahead of elections.
- Programs will equip legal professionals, including youth and women, with the skills needed to succeed and promote the protection of human and civil rights.
- Funding will be used to build the professional capacity of the media to encourage greater regional transparency and independent oversight of the political process and political accountability of government, parties, candidates, and officials.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets

Key Interventions:

- ESF will support reform of the business climate by promoting partnership between non-government organizations, policymakers, and private sector actors in the MENA region. Key engagements include through the promotion of streamlined business registration processes, improved bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and creating more open and transparent economic governance.
- Programs will strengthen women's entrepreneurship and leadership skills by offering targeted

- trainings for women in the areas of business and labor.
- Programs will aid commercialization and business management skills by increasing access to business networks, and providing necessary training and tools for self-employment or start-up growth such as idea generation, business plan formation, and business incubation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI maintains its standards for performance by using a results orientated monitoring framework for foreign assistance grants that ensures rigor in program planning, analysis, and reporting. Grantees report quarterly performance against a standard set of indicators, and MEPI staff monitors grantees' progress on an ongoing basis through the required reporting, as well as regular conference calls, meetings, and site visits. MEPI conducts evaluations examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors and programming in specific sectors, such as rule of law, media, economic growth, and our exchange programming.

Evaluation of MEPI Political Party-Focused Projects in FY 2013—MEPI reviewed 16 party-focused projects made between 2006 and 2012. The project activities for the awards constituted five distinct categories—party-building; election-focused assistance; facilitation of inter-party dialogue; political leadership development; and public opinion surveying. The study recommended that party-building efforts be complemented by activities that hold political entities accountable, such as media trainings, political surveying, and civil society capacity-building. Furthermore, the study recommended that country-level strategies be devised to ensure complementary activities are occurring in support of the programming policy.

Evaluation of MEPI Training-of-Trainers (ToT) Projects in FY 2014—MEPI reviewed projects that utilized a ToT methodology in project implementation. The study found that the ToT methodology is particularly successful when trainee expectations are clearly outlined in the beginning. The study also found that participatory teaching methods with multiple simulations, feedback processes, and practice exercises are more effective in solidifying trainee learning and knowledge acquisition—thereby allowing trainees to be more effective second-line trainers. Overall, ToT can be an effective tool for amplifying project results. The evaluation found it especially effective, in terms of implementation and direct/indirect costs, with election monitoring projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a program within the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) Office of Assistance Coordination (NEA/AC), award project activities are aligned with programming policy. MEPI is implementing recommendations suggested by the political party-focused evaluation. Additionally, MEPI has bolstered its monitoring and evaluation activities by including more rigorous results monitoring plans in its awards, allowing MEPI to better track the outcomes of its political leadership development trainings. MEPI used the findings and recommendations from the ToT evaluation to strengthen the design and implementation of planned projects that utilize a ToT methodology. Specifically, it will ensure implementers have integrated ToT activities throughout the project and that clear indicators for measuring training progress are included in the results monitoring plans.

In FY 2016, performance monitoring and program evaluations will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Evaluation results will inform program design, as well as implementation of activities, working in close coordination with USAID's Middle East Bureau and other relevant bureaus.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society: U.S. assistance will support a range of regional and country-specific actors, including CSOs and community-based groups, legal and business associations, media entities, political parties and activists, and legislative and executive officials. U.S. assistance strives to promote equitable participation by women and youth participants in all of its programs and both of these groups have demonstrated their ability to play significant roles in advocating for changes across the MENA region.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets: Reflecting the need for economic opportunity and job creation throughout the region, U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of indigenous professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other professional organizations as they advocate for clear, consistent national regulatory frameworks. Job creation and workforce development programs are crucial to help stabilize countries in transition. MEPI, in coordination with USAID and in accordance with best practices, will focus considerable attention on job creation initiatives, particularly through its support for entrepreneurship, which spurs innovation to drive economic growth throughout the region. MEPI will incorporate women and youth into programming in order to create a more inclusive business environment.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States, through the MERC Program, promotes Arab-Israeli cooperation and technology development by supporting joint projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program currently supports 30 to 40 new and ongoing projects and produces significant development contributions, most notably in the water, agriculture, environment, and health sectors. Despite the often difficult political atmosphere and heightened regional conflict in 2014, Arab and Israeli support for MERC remains high. Projects also conduct outreach to the wider communities to put research results into practice and demonstrate the tangible benefits of cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,000	*	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support technical cooperation that engages approximately 50 Arab and Israeli institutions under the broader peace process. Projects cover a wide range of applied research topics and sectors, with each project involving Israel plus one to five Arab countries. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate that they will advance development issues. Critical to the program's success in attracting quality proposals and in promoting robust, enduring partnerships, the United States will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal, as well as a development review by USAID. These measures have been critical to the program's success in attracting quality proposals and in promoting robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results. These activities will leverage local resources to help put research results into practice and extend Arab-Israeli cooperation beyond the science and engineering communities and into the end-user communities. U.S. assistance will actively promote the inclusion of junior-level scientists on projects to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace:

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$4.2 million will fund an open-topic solicitation for new Arab-Israeli research grants and support about 30 continuing projects.
- Approximately \$0.4 million will add technology-transfer activities to the end of successful projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to utilizing a program monitoring plan for each formal indicator, the MERC program developed benchmarks at the individual project level to address Arab-Israeli cooperation, technical progress toward objectives, downstream development impact, and science and technology capacity in the target countries. Grantees are required to submit semiannual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for many active projects during FY 2013 and FY 2014 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings showed that MERC projects conducted over 60 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2014. Activities supported diverse workshops of students, technicians, and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that participants from additional Muslim countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation beyond the scientific communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance monitoring against benchmarks helped inform future funding and project decisions, as well as helped indicate where adjustments were needed. On a broader level, best practices identified through performance monitoring were identified, shared with other grantees and became part of MERC's standards for new awards. While MERC's mandate is to fund research, the program also places an emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public and private-sector institutions to implement their research results and achieve development impact. Performance assessments have supported project-level decisions, and also identified program-wide needs, such as better inclusion of younger scientists in addition to the program's current emphasis on participation by students.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The primary goals of this assistance are to catalyze direct cooperation that would not otherwise occur, provide key funding for applied science in Arab countries, and produce development impacts across multiple sectors. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords, and subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include Arab-Israeli projects involving Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and the West Bank and Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an international organization that supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to its firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided equally by Israel and Egypt. The MFO is a visible symbol of the parties' political commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability in the face of extremism and terrorist activity, particularly in the Sinai.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	36,000	*	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	*	28,000	-8,000

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the agreement to station Egyptian Border Guards on the border with Gaza.

U.S. assistance will continue to meet both the core U.S. funding commitment in support of the MFO operating budget, matching Egyptian and Israeli contributions, as well as additional funding for enhanced force protection for personnel. Other international donors have also contributed on a limited basis to MFO security needs.

Comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2016, \$25.0 million PKO will support MFO's operating budget, which funds its capacity to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace and seek to prevent any violation of its terms.
- \$3.0 million of PKO assistance will support MFO Force Protection measures, which will permit the MFO to operate with increased vigilance and force protection while effectively conducting its mission in an increasingly unstable security environment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States provides an annual performance and financial review on the MFO to Congress, last submitted in April 2014. In June of each year, the MFO holds a mid-fiscal year budget meeting with the three principal funds contributing states to review expenditures over the past fiscal year, key projects, and its five-year forecast. The MFO also presented financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting, last held in November 2014.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The MFO, enjoying the full confidence and support of Israel and Egypt, is a cornerstone of these efforts and critical to U.S. interests in the Middle East. The MFO facilitates agreements between Israel and Egypt on security deployments in the Sinai and builds trust through its verifications and its fostering of a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense establishments. The MFO and its liaison system are now the primary mechanism for dialogue and maintaining confidence between the two countries, in addition to engagement by the Director General and the Force Commander, who host and support critical bilateral meetings. The MFO is an essential resource for the Parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace and consolidating a stable security relationship.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Many governments in the region severely restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. The number of prisoners of conscience continues to grow; elections often do not reflect the will of the people, or meet international standards of free and fair competition; government corruption is widespread; and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems throughout the region.

U.S. assistance seeks to address these critical governance problems by partnering with civil society to advocate greater adherence to democratic principles and to support efforts that increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision making. Programs also encourage greater awareness and defense of internationally-recognized rights, especially those enshrined in applicable international obligations. Programs are inclusive of marginalized communities, including women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and disabled members of society.

The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program funds initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions in order to increase respect for human rights and that seek to further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2016 funding will be used to support programs that promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools; strengthen civil society; and increase awareness of and respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance. FY 2016 programs are subject to the fluid political and security environments in the region; as opportunities arise, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. policy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,000	*	30,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	32,000	*	30,000	-2,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,000	*	30,000	-2,000
Internet Freedom	7,000	*	7,000	-
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	7,000	-
Other	25,000	*	23,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	23,000	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

NERD programs will continue activities that improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to advocate for domestic interests, including freedom of expression. FY 2016 funding will support civil society with digital media tools to enable greater transparency and access to the Internet and to secure communications technology. In light of the integral role digital media and technology play in connecting people in the region, internet freedom programming will focus on the development and integration of new and innovative tools. This contributes to the total FY 2016 internet freedom request of \$18.0 million, which is allocated across three bureaus within the Department of State and USAID: \$7.0 million in the NERD program, \$2 million in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, and \$9.0 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The NERD program will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Programs will also enhance the capability of citizens to effectively advocate for respect for their legal rights. In addition, given poor human rights conditions, FY 2016 funding will support programs that enhance the capability of citizens to advocate for greater respect for human rights.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests and to constructively contribute to policymaking:

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million will support programs that build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for citizen interests and promote greater government accountability, transparency and adherence to democratic principles.
- At least \$7.0 million of this request will support internet freedom programming with cutting edge cellular and web-based tools and training for advocates, bloggers and citizen journalists to promote access to information and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide citizens with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promote respect for freedom of expression.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights:

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities that address human rights abuses and lack of due process and access to justice. NERD programs are designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal reforms. FY 2016 funding will support legal aid clinics that increase citizens' access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal improvements to expand access to justice.
- \$7.0 million in assistance is for projects that will train human rights advocates, defenders, academics, and journalists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of, and advocacy for, respect for human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
- Funding will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Activities include training students in election observation through exchanges with partnering academic institutions. Funding will support law libraries and provide professional training, information-sharing, and other programs for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The NERD program implements rigorous program monitoring and evaluation practices and continues to improve its portfolio management plan that incorporates best practices and lessons learned since the program's inception in 2006. The purpose of the plan is to systematically and regularly review all projects in the portfolio to ensure that activities are working towards the overall strategic objectives of the program. This tool allows the NERD program to aggregate results across program objectives and more accurately manage the various programmatic elements. A democracy assessment undertaken in FY 2013 found that programs continue to address the existing need in respective programming areas, and subsequent studies and evaluations have been commissioned to support program design and learning as a result. Three project evaluations were conducted in FY 2014 that provided in-depth assessments of selected projects and sectors and an additional two evaluations are planned in FY 2015. In FY 2016, the NERD program plans to conduct a series of assessments on individual projects and sectors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State utilizes a combination of tools to gauge emerging opportunity for program development in line with U.S. policy such as the results of the portfolio management plan, portfolio reviews, and virtual monitoring and project evaluations. These tools continue to help identify challenges and opportunities, guide overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, inform program solicitation design, and develop security measures across the portfolio. For example, ongoing monitoring and evaluation results have helped inform the usability of virtual platforms and the effectiveness of the interfaces and training modules. In addition, due to the increased availability of digital tools and online platforms, there is a growing threat of cyber-attacks in the region, which has become a new focus area for the NERD program. NERD commissioned information technology (IT) security assessments in FY 2014 for four projects that contain online components. This IT support was expanded in FY 2015 and will be continued in FY 2016 to address cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partners' digital online activities and to make recommendations for reducing or eliminating the corresponding risks to the integrity and security of these web applications and their operating environments. The NERD program's FY 2016 request includes \$1.0 million to support these cyber security vulnerability studies.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights: In light of the region's poor human rights conditions, programs are designed to enhance capability of citizens to advocate for their legal rights; strengthen independent voices; and help increase space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal improvements.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests and to constructively contribute to policymaking: Building the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for issues they deem important is a critical tool to bolster existing civic entities and create opportunities for greater engagement to support good governance.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Established in 2005, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) serves as the primary U.S. counterterrorism initiative in northwest Africa. This Department of State-led effort, primarily coordinated with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Defense, builds the capacity and resilience of the governments and communities in the Sahel and Maghreb to contain, degrade, and ultimately defeat the threat posed by al-Qaida, its affiliates and other violent extremist groups in the region. TSCTP also provides a means to improve regional and international cooperation and information sharing to counter shared terrorist threats and advance overall regional stability. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia; Libya was invited to join in 2012. The request below is for programming in Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) countries only (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia). All activities are designed to complement bilateral programs, foster cross-regional engagement, and assist countries in strengthening border security, stemming the flow of weapons and foreign fighters, countering violent extremism, and supporting justice sector reform and relevant conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,500	*	13,440	10,940
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,500	*	13,440	11,940
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	6,440	5,940

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,500	*	13,440	10,940
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	*	13,440	10,940
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,500	*	13,440	11,940
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	2,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	6,440	5,940

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF support will enable critical regional programming among Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, and strengthen collaboration with Sahel partners. TSCTP ESF programs will primarily advance the State-USAID strategy, which seeks to enable regional and international partnerships through a whole-of-government approach to counter key challenges of extremism, including those related to illicit trafficking and social marginalization. Programs will also aim to increase the level and quality of cooperation among regional partners to address mutual conflict mitigation and governance challenges along with security sector reform. Programs will complement security assistance and bilateral programs in the Maghreb.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- Programs will work with partner nations to counter the spread of domestic violent extremist groups and the recruitment of foreign fighters.
- Programs will enhance security through conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities.
- Research will be conducted to identify and counter terrorist trends, drivers, and enabling factors.
- Programs will be designed to meet opportunities identified as having the potential to counter or prevent the ability of violent extremists to operate, such as strengthening governance and increasing economic and educational opportunities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programming supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. INCLE funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions and law enforcement proficiency in the Maghreb and the countries' abilities to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation and prosecution. The FY 2016 request will support regional activities that build upon INL's ongoing bilateral and regional efforts in the region.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- \$1.5 million will support ongoing criminal justice sector reform efforts of TSCTP countries, building off of current, ongoing bilateral and regional INL programs in the Maghreb and Sahel. Efforts will focus on police, corrections, and justice reform, including but not limited to community policing, prison security, and prison rehabilitation, and will leverage INL-facilitated mentoring relationships among TSCTP countries.
- INCLE funding will support regional anticorruption efforts with \$0.5 million to build the capacity of civil society and media, increasing citizen engagement, and enhancing government legitimacy of Maghreb TSCTP countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism (CT) law enforcement training to help partner nations strengthen their capacity to counter transnational CT issues, including border security. Regional funding within this account allows

the United States to address transnational CT gaps and emergent CT threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. In addition, TSCTP NADR-ATA funds will continue to support the Trilateral Cooperation Initiative, established by the United States and Morocco in 2014 to jointly train regional law enforcement officials in the areas of crisis management, investigations, and border security. The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) Program will support the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism efforts to provide Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) hardware to host nations in the Maghreb, based on known terrorist activity or transit and governments' political will to cooperate.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- \$5.9 million in ATA funds will support efforts to build regional border security capabilities and encourage the Governments of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to engage with their TSCTP partner neighbors on cross-border counterterrorism issues.
- \$0.5 million of TIP funds will allow for a PISCES program in the Maghreb. The funding will provide the new program with hardware, software, training, and long-term operational and maintenance support.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department, USAID and their partners continue to routinely monitor TSCTP progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits. Evaluations and assessments assist U.S. program managers make difficult choices required by the reduction in funding, identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned. As a result of our 2014 interagency work on the development of a Sahel-Maghreb Strategy and the accompanying evaluation of the TSCTP and the resulting strategy, the Department of State hired additional staff to enhance our current monitoring and evaluation capability of individual and regional projects managed by the Department of State and resourced by TSCTP, and equally as important, to improve the interagency coordination and multiyear strategic planning. This addition will allow the Department in coordination with the interagency to more effectively meet the TSCTP mandate as a regional initiative aimed at improving coordination not only between the United States and governments in the region but also facilitating enhanced partnerships among and between regional partners to meet common CT goals.

At the project level, USAID establishes a monitoring and evaluation plan for its TSCTP NEA projects. A TSCTP youth project in Morocco was designed through a participatory assessment. After the initial project design, a selection of targeted youth conducted an assessment of peers at the neighborhood level which identified grievances and drivers of radicalization and recruitment. This information then was used to develop the set of interventions the project would provide and to develop other projects.

A pilot was designed to test the relevance and effectiveness of countering violent extremism programming in Tunisia. A baseline assessment of extremism trends was conducted in 2013. A following study in 2014 determined a positive correlation between changes in attitudes and perception, and awareness of the project's activities.

Under INL, quarterly reporting reviews and evaluations of Morocco's police forensic development program revealed significant improvements within the DNA section of the police's forensic laboratory, including the establishment of a section maintenance plan and in-service training schedule, as well as the production of training manuals for the section's operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: State Department, USAID and their partners' rigorous assessments of TSCTP activities and developments in the region resulted in modifications in our planned programming and activities for FY 2016. With the continued deterioration of security in Libya in 2014, improving border security cooperation among Libya's neighbors is among our highest priorities. Our slated focus for FY 2016 NADR and ESF reflect this development. Through its assessments of police programming in Morocco, INL has determined to increase funding given the remarkable success with their Moroccan counterparts in these activities. Further, interagency evaluations of TSCTP throughout the year highlighted the need for more regional collaboration among TSCTP states. In 2014, INL launched a two-year, regional community-driven policing program funded by its NEA TSCTP and AF TSCTP accounts that will involve Morocco, Tunisia, and several Sahel states.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks: The United States and its partners build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, crises, and mass atrocities, increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and enhance regional stability.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

At a time when threats are increasing and vulnerable populations are moving fluidly around the Middle East, regional programs that counter the drivers of violent extremism, foster job growth, and protect vulnerable populations and resources are critical to stabilizing regional dynamics. USAID's Middle East Regional programs respond to transnational challenges, and emerging needs, with a focus on increasing private sector investment and enhancing job creation, promoting water security, and strengthening civil society. In addition to initiatives in these areas, programs address other regional challenges, in the areas of education, environment, health, trade, countering violent extremism, and reducing gender-based violence. Work in each of these areas focuses on providing technical leadership and expertise, while also implementing regional activities that complement bilateral foreign assistance initiatives. USAID's Middle East Bureau coordinates the activities of MER and works in close conjunction with Posts, the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA), and other relevant bureaus in the planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of activities under the MER. Activities conform to joint assistance strategies and will be complementary to other USAID and Department of State regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,000	*	40,000	10,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	20,000	*	40,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	40,000	20,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	30,000	*	40,000	10,000
MENA-Reforms	-	*	20,000	20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Middle East Technical Services (ME/TS)	-	*	20,000	20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	-	*	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Other	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Across all sectors, regional programs will complement bilateral programs to identify proven best practices, propel innovation, and foster sustainable solutions to the region's development challenges. Funding will also contribute to multilateral efforts, development partners, and the private sector, especially in the areas of water security, civil society and economic growth. Funds will support demand-driven assistance to USAID bilateral missions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in areas such as needs analyses and assessments; program planning, design, and evaluation; strategic planning; compliance with regulatory requirements; and implementation of USAID Forward reforms. The FY 2016 request reflects the realignment of funding from the MENA Initiative to bilateral accounts and the USAID MER program. This funding will support regional initiatives related to private sector investment and job creation, water security and civil society, as well as respond to emerging challenges to economic growth. Funding for Libya which had previously been integrated within the USAID MER request is now shown under Libya.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests, constructively engage in policymaking, and hold governments accountable.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5 million will be used for continued support to Civil Society Innovation Centers, as part of a presidential initiative and global effort being financed in conjunction with other donors. In the context of further closing space in the MENA region and around the world, the Centers will supplement and build on USG-funded civil society programming in the region by establishing a permanent mechanism that: provides regional and global perspectives for local civil society; spurs connections with new partners and resources; encourages peer-to-peer learning; enables research; provides civil society with virtual and physical platforms to access tools and technologies that will bolster their work; and amplifies civil society voices around the world.
- \$1 million in funding will counter gender-based violence in the region, and integrate gender equality and female empowerment concepts with proven results throughout USAID programs. This is expected to include the development of an index that demonstrates the economic impact of gender-based violence and the provision of technical advice and training.

Government institutions and political processes are more transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support research and analyses and provide technical expertise with an emphasis on public financial management, accountable governance, and participatory electoral processes.

Countries in the region develop effective, responsible, and accountable security and justice sector institutions that provide a safe and secure domestic environment protecting all citizens.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$1.2 million will advance U.S. government capacity to effectively counter conflict

and violent extremism, through analytics, research, and programming, with particular attention to youth inclusion and engagement.

Integrate regional water projects with bilateral programming to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will address looming increased water scarcity by continuing to support applied research aimed at addressing key water challenges; incorporate and build upon prior regional water programming; identify and scale up technologies that increase supply, enhance efficiency, and reduce demand; and improve water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy. Funding will build on prior programming, expanding earlier investments in innovations that are expected to lead to transformative improvements and new public-private partnerships to strengthen water security in the MENA region.
- This assistance will support growing partnerships with organizations using satellite and remote sensing technologies to help water managers model and manage surface and groundwater flows, adapt to and mitigate the effects of drought and climate change, reduce disaster risk, and improve water use decision-making.

Support limited, targeted regional health objectives focused primarily on reduction in preventable child and maternal deaths and improving the health and well-being of populations region-wide.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: Approximately \$500,000 will support assessments on nutrition education, which will provide recommendations that may inform USAID-led nutrition interventions for mother's and children's health activities.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Approximately \$1.1 million will support targeted programs that promote health practices and family planning services and information. Programming will scale up evidence-based best practices to apply women- and girl-centered approaches; build the local capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, and evaluate their health programs; and emphasize data-driven decision-making to address key concerns. This intervention fills gaps that missions are unable to implement on a bilateral basis due to sensitivity – programs are easier to implement if done on a regional basis.

Improvements in the enabling environment to promote increased investment.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the private sector to encourage sustainable economic growth and job creation by seeding and incubating investment in early stage businesses and startups and providing technical expertise. This innovative model exemplifies a new partnership approach, and will address critical financing and other constraints to the growth of qualified early stage businesses across the region.
- Programs will provide technical support in the form of country growth diagnostics, economic analyses, economic growth assessments, project design, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in transitioning countries. USAID technical experts will provide assistance in promoting trade and investment, encouraging small and medium enterprise development, and addressing unemployment / underemployment in the MENA region.

Growth in the private sector and workforce development lead to expanded and equitable employment.

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: Approximately \$600,000 will be used to conduct surveys and analyses to meet the education demands of those at risk of dropping out of school or those already out school. In addition to the focus on education, there will be an effort to develop innovative and synergistic partnerships with other sectors to ensure the integration of health, economic, and civic topics within the education process, as relevant and appropriate.
- Assistance will help develop a compilation of useful accelerated learning programs that, in addition to meeting basic learning needs, also addresses critical psycho-social needs to reduce post-traumatic stress among refugees.
- Higher Education: Approximately \$300,000 will support efforts that contribute to developing employer-demanded job and leadership skills, building community and reducing tensions, and focusing on the aspirations of youth while providing them with the relevant skills needed to take advantage of economic, civic, and social opportunities. USAID will focus on identifying public-private partnerships that contribute to both increasing skills and opportunities for youth.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Middle East Regional supported one evaluation and two assessments during FY 2014, with another evaluation poised to begin in FY 2015:

- USAID performed extensive needs assessments in West Bank and Lebanon in the area of financing start-ups.
- USAID is conducting a mid-term evaluation of two regional water activities (Monitoring Agriculture and Water Resources Development, and Water Information System Platforms) in FY 2015. The evaluation results will inform continued implementation of both activities over the next two years

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of program monitoring efforts, field-based staff modified several awards to realign budgets to more efficiently use foreign assistance resources towards achieving program results. Specifically, MER has utilized results from monitoring and evaluation and other analytics to contribute information for new program designs as well as recommendations for future investment and use of USG funds, and will continue to do so working in close coordination with State's Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs. Recommendations and findings have been shared with USAID Missions and stakeholders, thereby engaging expertise at the field and donor coordination levels. Findings from assessments of financing start-ups have led to the implementation of a pilot program pioneering innovative approaches. In addition, the start-up financing assessments in the West Bank and Lebanon directly contributed to development of awards in those areas.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests, constructively engage in policymaking, and hold governments accountable: The development of civil society groups that are unfettered, effective, and able to interact constructively with government is critical to the success and durability of reforms and transitions that are underway in the region. However, the ability of civil society to operate in many countries in the region is constrained by the legal and policy environment and by the lack of effective strategies to engage their governments. USAID will focus on increasing the operating space for civil society in the region, and enhance the participation and leadership of women within civil society. USAID will support technical staff and provide analytic services to our offices in the field in order to improve the impact of their programming.

Government institutions and political processes are more transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens: Addressing the region's challenges and meeting citizen demands for a voice in determining their futures will require sustained reforms, more responsive and accountable governance, and political processes that are open, credible, and inclusive. Increased transparency, including through efforts to curb corruption, directly promotes both economic growth as well as improved, equitable service delivery. In support of these outcomes, USAID will actively support countries in transition; promote government institutions that are more responsive to all citizens and that provide public goods and services and manage resources transparently and equitably; and expand opportunities for meaningful political participation by all citizens to the full extent possible – recognizing the particular need to empower and enfranchise women and youth; and the development of more responsive political parties where they exist. USAID will also provide analytic services to our offices in the field in order to improve the impact of their programming.

Countries in the region develop effective, responsible, and accountable security and justice sector institutions that provide a safe and secure domestic environment protecting all citizens: The MENA region continues to undergo tremendous change and presents some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. national security. Increasing threats from violent extremist and terrorist organizations combined with political instability requires USAID to come up with more nimble operational models, while necessarily narrowing its programmatic focus to those sectors most responsive to outside support as well as those that advance the Agency's core priorities. Programs in this area will focus on countering violent extremism and conflict mitigation through the development of new tools and analyses.

Integrate regional water projects with bilateral programming to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region: Water scarcity is a major source of political tension, with the MENA region having less than 1.5 percent of the world's renewable freshwater resources. By integrating regional water projects with programs currently supported by USAID bilateral missions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank/Gaza and Yemen, U.S. assistance aims to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region by: (i) supporting applied research that addresses key water challenges; ii) identifying and scaling up technologies that expand water supply, increase efficiency, and reduce demand; and iii) improving water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy. The program responds to challenges identified through country-based programming that are best addressed through a regional approach and will support deeper integration of regional initiatives and bilateral investments in the water sector. This will also promote information sharing and networking on behavior change communication among local environment and civil society organizations, expand networks linking MENA and U.S. research institutions, increase regional science and technology capacity to improve water resource planning and management and foster partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reduced tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation.

Support regional health objectives, including ending preventable child and maternal deaths and improving the health and well-being of regional populations: Health is an integral part of human development and overall development in MENA and is linked to crisis management and regional security concerns. Deteriorating political situations across the region have led to major backsliding in health outcomes, and the strain on health systems and population health is, in turn, fueling citizen dissatisfaction and insecurity. Further, regional refugee flows have placed an enormous burden on country health systems, threatening not only the health of their populations, but also the overall security and stability of the region. Funding will support U.S. Government development and health goals to end preventable child and maternal deaths and improve the health and well-being of regional populations. USAID will explore intersections with other sectors, regional bureaus, and the interagency, and will consider ways to integrate health into broader development efforts, especially in the areas of economic growth and democracy, human rights, and governance.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment: Increasing foreign and domestic investment in the region requires financing mechanisms; a stable, transparent business environment based on sound public financial management; open markets; a more robust formal sector; and sustainable fiscal and economic policies. Improving economic governance will also increase the inflow of foreign investment and support the retention of domestic capital, where it can stimulate job creation and economic growth in domestic markets. For example, USAID can address investment gaps in the early stage private sector market through its MENA Investment Initiative pilot program.

Growth in the private sector leads to expanded and equitable employment: Growing unemployment rates pose a severe threat to the security and stability of many countries in the region. With more than 60 percent of the population in the region under the age of 25, millions of jobs will need to be created in the coming years in order to absorb new entrants into the labor market. Young people are not receiving the right skills for the modern marketplace through existing institutions. It is therefore critical that private sector growth be coupled with training and education that impart relevant, marketable skills.

The public formal education system in the MENA region is characterized as being of low quality, a characterization which draws upon the region's poor scores in international and national learning outcome assessments. This situation is aggravated in several countries by the integration of Syrian refugees into schools. New alternative and innovative programs and increased quality learning opportunities through non-formal education are desperately needed to alleviate that strain.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance across South and Central Asia is aligned to advance regional economic connectivity integration; strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership; deepen the relationship with Central Asia; and promote sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia. The request for South and Central Asia recognizes that U.S. engagement in Afghanistan is moving into a new phase, in which connections to the region are increasingly important. The request also invests considerable resources in Pakistan to support U.S. objectives on counterterrorism, nuclear security, and stability in the region. The FY 2016 request includes significant resources to advance the New Silk Road (NSR) initiative connecting economies from Central to South Asia via Afghanistan. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will seek to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, rule of law and human rights, as well as to reinforce economic growth and improve access to basic and higher education. These programs will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives - the Global Health Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Global Climate Change Initiative. Security assistance will support nonproliferation, counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts and will provide training and equipment for police and military forces to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure borders, enforce the rule of law, and combat violent extremism. Lastly, across the region, assistance will also address cross-cutting issues, such as impediments to women's rights, corruption, and disaster risk reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,615,159	*	2,856,931	241,772
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,445,586	*	1,890,980	445,394
Economic Support Fund	1,160,757	*	1,420,980	260,223
Foreign Military Financing	42,229	*	265,000	222,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	214,400	*	205,000	-9,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,200	*	-	-28,200
Enduring/Core Programs	1,169,573	*	965,951	-203,622
Development Assistance	105,328	*	123,379	18,051
Economic Support Fund	289,181	*	423,208	134,027
Foreign Military Financing	248,656	*	10,600	-238,056
Global Health Programs - State	26,271	*	34,294	8,023
Global Health Programs - USAID	184,700	*	150,725	-33,975
International Military Education and Training	12,288	*	13,260	972
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	98,260	*	109,305	11,045
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,300	*	65,180	21,880
P.L. 480 Title II	161,589	*	36,000	-125,589

Detailed Overview

A Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan that Protects U.S. National Security and Supports a More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Afghanistan

Engagement with Afghanistan remains a key part of the strategy to protect the United States and allies from future attacks. The social, democratic, and economic development efforts, along with work to strengthen Afghan security forces, are designed to deny Al Qaeda and other international terrorist groups a safe haven in Afghanistan by improving the Afghan Government's ability to secure its territory and gain the confidence of its people. The United States will continue to help strengthen the ability of Afghan institutions to maintain significant yet fragile social, economic, and democratic gains and to cultivate Afghanistan as a strengthened partner in the fight against international terrorists. The United States will also support Afghanistan's efforts to establish sustainable partnerships with its neighbors in South and Central Asia and to promote regional stability and economic prosperity through greater regional commerce.

A More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Pakistan that Plays a Constructive Role in the Region

The United States has a profound interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan. Given Pakistan's critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, global nuclear security, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic connectivity, continued engagement with Pakistan will remain a top U.S. foreign policy priority from FY 2015-2018 and beyond.

Following the tumultuous period of U.S.-Pakistan relations throughout 2011 and 2012, the United States has worked to put the relationship back on solid footing. Through the re-invigorated U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue, the United States has structured its engagement into five working groups that reflect joint U.S. and Pakistani interests: Economics and Finance; Energy; Defense; Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism; and Security, Strategic Stability, and Nonproliferation. Launching in 2015, there will also be a new, sixth working group for Education, Science, and Technology. Continued progress in these six areas will be critical to fostering a more comprehensive relationship with Pakistan, one that is not only based on the common threats the U.S. faces, but also on the many opportunities to foster increased public and private sector ties.

A Strengthened U.S.-India Strategic Partnership, Leading to Increased Bilateral Trade, and Better Cooperation on Shared Regional and Multilateral Goals

President Obama has described the U.S.-India relationship as "one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century." The United States and India share common interests and objectives related to many of the world's major challenges and have the opportunity to work together to expand trade, tackle global security issues, mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and disease, pursue security cooperation, and advance human dignity. With a newly energized Indian government, India can create unprecedented opportunities for trade and investment that can directly translate into hundreds of thousands of jobs for American workers and advance India's own economic priorities.

The United States is helping India diversify its hydrocarbon-dependent energy needs by assisting U.S. companies seeking to break into India's growing nuclear power industry. The United States is also addressing the global challenge of climate change by collaborating with India on climate-resilience strategies, and exchanging climate scholars and experts. The United States and India are working on expanding two-way trade between the U.S. and India to drive higher employment in both countries and are focused on ensuring U.S. companies compete on the most level playing field possible by persuading

Indian government and business leaders that adopting an intellectual property-rights regime based on international norms is the only way India can attract the level of foreign investment the country needs to achieve its ambitious economic development agenda.

Greater Regional Economic Connectivity in South and Central Asia that Promotes Greater Prosperity and Stability Across the Region, Including Creating a Constituency for Peace and Economic Progress in Afghanistan

Trade and economic connectivity are among the best guarantors of long-term peace and shared prosperity, yet South and Central Asia remain among the world's least economically integrated regions. The United States will work with partner countries and institutions, bilaterally and multilaterally and with the private sector, to promote economic cooperation within South and Central Asia and also among the region and neighboring regions. The United States will implement the NSR initiative of an Afghanistan connected economically in the broader region through trade, transit, energy, and people-to-people initiatives. The United States will use its convening power to bring together businesses that have not previously interacted, as well as offer technical expertise and financing. Taking advantage of India's dynamism and reforms underway in neighboring Burma, the United States will promote development of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor that links the economies of South Asia and Southeast Asia. The United States will also foster multilateral approaches to combat piracy, climate change and fisheries depletion in the Indian Ocean rim through the Indian Ocean Rim Association and other fora. The United States will encourage economic cooperation between India and Pakistan, the region's two biggest economies, as a means to reduce tensions in the subcontinent.

A More Secure and Stable Region in South and Central Asia that Advances U.S. Interests

This goal addresses the traditional security issues that threaten stability in South and Central Asia, and reinforces and complements the non-security goals in this strategy that focus on regional economic cooperation and democratic development, as well as country-specific goals for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

Even as the security transition in Afghanistan continues, the United States and its partners in the rest of South and Central Asia will continue to face a wide array of security challenges. Transnational terrorist organizations, foreign terrorist fighters, narco-trafficking, criminal organizations, widespread official corruption, lingering inter-state rivalries all pose challenges for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the United States must continue its efforts to prevent the proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction through persistent engagement, regionally and globally. To respond to these challenges the United States seeks to leverage common interests among regional partners and relevant international organizations. U.S. diplomatic, security, and law enforcement engagement will prioritize three interconnected objectives that frame this goal: (1) deepening defense cooperation; (2) countering terrorism and violent extremism; (3) and countering narcotics and corruption.

A South and Central Asia Region with More Democratic, Accountable and Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Economic Development

Many countries in what is overall one of the most populous and poor regions of the world are trying to achieve prosperity and security through state-led economies, some of which rely on selling natural resources and authoritarian political systems that restrict dissent and public voice. Other countries, some quite poor and lacking in resources, have made an historic choice for democracy. In these countries, democracy must deliver developmental outcomes for the people that are at least as good as the non-democratic alternative. Accountable and transparent government that better serves public needs and is inclusive of all groups in society offers an alternative vision for South and Central Asia if it can deliver

in ways less democratic systems cannot. By providing quality health and education, basic food security, effective information and communication technology services, increased natural resource management, economic opportunity, gender parity and inclusion of minority populations, democracies demonstrate their resilience. Responsive democratic systems can also better face the challenges throughout South and Central Asia of increasing environmental concerns and competition for natural resources; pandemic disease outbreaks, natural and man-made disasters; continued marginalization of women and other vulnerable populations; and trafficking in persons, including forced labor. The Department and USAID seek to strengthen civil society and non-government actors to promote human rights and respond to the needs of vulnerable populations. The objectives outlined below aim to deepen bilateral and multilateral relationships to encourage countries and institutions in the region to embrace and advance democratic values, establish an effective foundation of good governance and credible institutions in the long term, and respond to complex development challenges.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States government provides security and civilian assistance to Afghanistan with the goal of establishing a secure and prosperous state that rejects extremism and can never again become a safe haven for terrorists. U.S. civilian assistance works to build Afghan institutions and infrastructure that provides citizens with essential health, education and justice services as well as increased economic opportunities. Today, improved security and broader access to essential government services have dramatically improved the lives of ordinary Afghans. The FY 2016 Request will allow the Afghans to capitalize on the opportunities provided by the newly elected Afghan government of national unity and builds upon the gains of the past decade.

FY 2016 assistance programs will work to ensure the Afghan government is increasingly capable of delivering services and stimulating economic opportunity as the United States reduces its presence outside of Kabul and gradually reduces assistance through the Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. The successful conclusion of the 2014 political transition following a credible election gives cause for optimism as the new administration appears capable, active, and committed to an ambitious set of reforms to set Afghanistan on a course toward long-term stability and sustainable economic growth. The new government is counting on the United States and other international donors to uphold their strategic partnership with Afghanistan as the best chance for continued stability and development in Afghanistan.

The FY 2016 request of \$1.5 billion is consistent with U.S. commitments made at the Tokyo and London Conferences to sustain support to Afghanistan through 2017 at or near levels of the last decade. This request also takes into account declining resources from other agencies, primarily the Department of Defense, where significant programs to build Afghan infrastructure, develop communities, and support the Afghan economy have ended.

The five principal objectives for FY 2016 assistance to Afghanistan are: Launching the Transformation Decade; Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions; Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law; Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future; and Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,186,628	*	1,514,055	327,427
Overseas Contingency Operations	942,837	*	1,291,050	348,213
Economic Support Fund	743,837	*	1,086,050	342,213
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	180,000	*	205,000	25,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,000	*	-	-19,000
Enduring/Core Programs	243,791	*	223,005	-20,786
Economic Support Fund	108,163	*	138,850	30,687
International Military Education and Training	509	*	1,200	691
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	45,000	*	45,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related	24,150	*	37,955	13,805

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Programs				
P.L. 480 Title II	65,969	*	-	-65,969

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of \$138.9 million in ESF for Afghanistan will sustain and further the development achievements of the last decade while supporting the new Afghan Government's progress towards building a strong, secure, and sovereign Afghanistan. To advance this goal, FY 2016 resources will augment gains in health and education, and promote opportunities for women and girls.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure:

Health: With FY 2016 resources (\$111.9 million), USAID will utilize on- and off-budget mechanisms to maintain and enhance gains in the health sector, strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other Afghan institutions to deliver quality health services more effectively, and implement innovative financing options for service delivery that decrease reliance on external assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, USAID will provide on-budget assistance to the MoPH to improve access to, availability of, and use of high quality primary health care services, especially for women and children.
- To further reduce health risks, USAID will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors by translating information, knowledge, and lessons learned into practice. FY 2016 resources will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior and change communication within the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) at the community level through health posts, health sub-centers, mobile health teams, and basic health centers.
- Other Public Health Threats: FY 2016 resources will further strengthen key health systems functions, such as management and governance, health financing, human resources, and health management information. USAID will also foster sustainability by assisting the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector to increase accessibility to and the quality of health services. FY 2016 resources will also support polio eradication efforts.
- Maternal and Child Health: FY 2016 resources will continue to support MoPH efforts to increase access to high quality basic health care services at facility and community levels, as well as provide information and counseling that Afghan women need to encourage healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child survival. USAID will support activities to strengthen routine immunization and the pharmaceutical system, and assist the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector. To assist GIRA and the MoPH to prevent and respond to epidemics funds will assist disease surveillance systems, including polio surveillance.
- Nutrition: USAID will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services and nutritional outcomes within the BPHS and at the household and individual level. Key nutrition interventions include exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A supplementation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anemia, micronutrient supplementation, zinc supplementation and oral rehydration for children with diarrhea, and promotion of nutrient-rich foods. USAID will promote integration of optimal nutritional practices through a cross-sector approach that includes health and agriculture. FY 2016 resources will be used to increase adoption of improved nutrition behaviors, country capacity and commitment to nutrition, and access to and use of quality nutrition services.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Assistance will support improved access to drinking water and improve the quality of water resources management.

Education: Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2016 assistance (\$27.0 million) will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, targeting educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** In FY 2016, USAID will promote equitable access to quality basic education for all children through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate schools in underserved areas of the country. FY 2016 funds will support a nation-wide, early-grade reading and math program in formal Ministry of Education (MoE) schools. This will be done while strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE at the national, provincial, and district level.
- **Higher Education:** FY 2016 resources will help the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. USAID will strengthen Afghan universities' academic programs through the development of quality relevant associate, undergraduate and graduate degree programs; improve the link to private sector and industry leaders in the design and delivery of higher education degree programs; increase the number of qualified university faculty; and improve the management systems of selected universities. USAID will also support post-secondary education and training activities to improve the employability of Afghan youth; establish partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees; and increase access to technical disciplines which are essential for workforce development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of \$1.1 billion in ESF-OCO for Afghanistan will support critical objectives we share with our Afghan partners, including ensuring a strong and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans find security, peace, prosperity, and dignity. ESF-OCO resources will provide short-term funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan Government: With \$573.0 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID will provide support to the newly-elected Afghan Government to continue promoting a more capable, accountable, and responsive GIRoA that can serve the Afghan people with lower levels of international assistance.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will seek to improve provincial government authorities' competencies in planning and budgeting.
- USAID will assist GIRoA at the central and municipal governance levels to strengthen the capacities to raise and manage revenues, deliver services, and be accountable to citizens.
- USAID will raise awareness about trafficking in persons and build capacity of institutions to address this issue from a policy, legal, and service delivery perspective.

Afghanistan Reconstruction: The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, will remain an important vehicle by which the U.S. government will pool funds with other donor resources to improve the performance and accountability of the Afghan Government through an on-budget approach. The ARTF Incentive Program provides discretionary funds to GIRoA if it meets key benchmarks in the areas of public financial management, governance and civil society, investment climate, and sub-national governance. In FY 2016, USAID plans to disburse approximately \$250 million to ARTF. In addition, USAID will provide up to \$100 million in bilateral incentive funding through the ARTF.

Key Interventions:

- USAID funds channeled through the ARTF will continue to improve the quality of educational inputs and processes as a foundation for a long-term strategy to improve the quality of educational outcomes achieved through investment in human resources (teachers, principals, and educational administration personnel), physical facilities, promotion of school-based management, and capacity building of provincial and district education departments.
- USAID will also contribute to improve the health of the Afghan people by supporting the Ministry of Health to enhance its ability to provide basic health services, promote healthy behaviors, and more competently manage the sector on its own.
- In a new area under the ARTF, USAID will contribute funding to reduce stunting and malnutrition and improve access to water sources and sanitation facilities at a local level, while promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices.
- As a cross-cutting emphasis, USAID funding for the ARTF will strengthen the ability of select ministries to provide services to the Afghan people by supporting the design and implementation of ministry-specific reform programs, which include systematic monitoring and the recruitment of qualified management-staff.
- USAID funds channeled through the World Bank will support irrigation rehabilitation and on-farm water management.
- FY 2016 resources also will support GIRoA reforms under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework by disbursing USAID's own bilateral Incentive Funding through the ARTF Recurrent Cost Window upon proof of satisfactory progress in key areas.

Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions: The United States will continue supporting Afghan electoral management bodies, political entities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the efforts to plan and administer successful elections. Total FY 2016 ESF-OCO resources for political competition and consensus building is \$12.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- Based on the lessons learned from the three elections cycles between 2004 and 2015, USAID will continue to provide targeted assistance to Afghan election management bodies, the Independent Elections Commission, Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and the Media Commission in the following lines of effort: internal institutional capacity building and reform, administering elections within the Afghan operating environment, and increasing their ability to independently administer future elections using their own financial resources.
- In addition, USAID will expand its work in civic education, which will provide support to CSOs for the aim of increasing citizen awareness about their rights and their knowledge of the electoral process, as well as encouraging and increasing their participation in these processes.
- As a part of USAID's work to strengthen political entities and domestic observer groups, there will be ongoing capacity building programs focused on empowering these two important stakeholders within the electoral landscape to actively participate in the process and provide strong checks and balances

on the work done by the election management bodies.

Civil Society: With \$66.0 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID and the Department of State will support civil society and media engagement that enables Afghan citizens to influence policy, monitor government accountability, and serve as advocates for political reform.

Key Interventions:

- USAID programs will support civil society networks and coalitions, build CSO sectoral expertise so that they can better advocate and hold government accountable, and promote civic education to increase demand for quality services and greater civic participation.
- USAID programs will continue to support Afghan independent media's effort to better inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.
- FY 2016 funds will also support academic and professional exchanges including through the Department of State's Fulbright program to help expand Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders and build lasting links between Afghan and U.S. institutions.

Supporting Victims of War

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2016, \$15.0 million of ESF-OCO funds will be used to provide humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of conflict in Afghanistan. This assistance is expected to be closely coordinated with State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled as well as UN bodies and Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Countering Trafficking-in-Persons (C-TIP): With \$5.0 million in FY 2016 ESF-OCO funds, this activity will raise awareness around C-TIP and strengthen the capacity of GIROA officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce the prevalence of trafficking in persons, both within country and in neighboring countries.

Key Intervention:

- USAID's C-TIP programming will continue to focus on technical capacity building support to Afghan Government officials at the national and sub-national level, to lead change in attitudes, practices, and processes, community awareness, and cross border coordination through NGO and government counterparts.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIROA justice sector institutions: With FY 2016 resources, USAID will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity building, and promoting transparency and accountability. Civilian agency programs will remain focused on building Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions, in accordance with all applicable legal restrictions on assistance to law enforcement forces.

Simultaneously, USAID programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights, accountability, transparency, and government protection of individual rights.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with Afghan justice institutions to build the capacity of the formal justice sector to increase the public's access to courts, align traditional dispute resolution with the Afghan Constitution and international human rights standards, increase transparency and accountability in the courts, and reduce corruption through improved public oversight of the justice system.

- FY 2016 ESF funding of \$20.0 million will continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics. Programming will also support CSOs and GIRoA institutions in efforts to combat corruption. USAID intends to provide intensive training for judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector, improve administrative systems that will result in increased performance of the court system, and support the GIRoA to align traditional dispute resolution in the informal justice sector with the Afghan Constitution.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure

Education: Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2016 assistance (\$113.1 million) will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, improving educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** In FY 2016, USAID will promote equitable access to quality basic education for all children through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate schools in underserved areas of the country. FY 2016 funds will support a nation-wide, early-grade reading and math program in formal Ministry of Education (MoE) schools. This will be done while strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE at the national, provincial, and district level.
- **Higher Education:** FY 2016 resources will help the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. USAID will strengthen Afghanistan universities' academic programs through the development of quality relevant associate, undergraduate, graduate degree programs; improve the link to private sector and industry leaders in the design and delivery of higher education degree programs; increase the number of qualified university faculty; and improve the management systems of selected universities. USAID will also support post-secondary education and training activities to improve the employability of Afghan youth; establish partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees; and increase access to technical disciplines that are essential for workforce development.

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: FY 2016 resources will help GIRoA promote broad-based private sector development and investment, foster job creation, improve fiscal sustainability, and build stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. FY 2016 resources (\$185.0 million) will help Afghanistan attract private sector investment by building on previous gains made in strengthening the business enabling environment and improving GIRoA capacity in the area of public financial management. USAID will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy and will continue to promote Afghan ownership and sustainability through full alignment with GIRoA's National Priority Programs and the goals identified under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will strengthen GIRoA's ability to generate revenue, budget more effectively and allocate resources more effectively to promote fiscal sustainability and provide essential services to the Afghan people.

- USAID will complement macro-level support to the MoF with micro-level business advisory services, workforce development training, and improved access to sources of credit.
- USAID will promote the acceleration of inclusive, sustainable development by economically empowering women and reducing gender gaps through a comprehensive effort to increase women's access to credit and markets and by strengthening technical and workforce knowledge and experience for women professionals and entrepreneurs.
- USAID will continue its support to public-private partnerships that leverage significant private sector resources for critical investments in private enterprises, energy and water infrastructure, and social development resources in strategically important regions and economic zones.
- Continued support for technical assistance and operations and maintenance of key infrastructure will help the GIRA protect and sustain previous U.S. government investments, particularly those in the transportation, water, and energy sectors.
- USAID will continue providing critical quality assurance and engineering services for its infrastructure projects to ensure quality construction and sustainability as well as to provide related capacity building to key ministries.
- To further safeguard investments in the transport sector, USAID will develop GIRA's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to operate and maintain the country's road network.
- USAID will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes, a strengthened financial sector, and reductions in the duration, cost and steps for businesses to comply with regulations.
- USAID will continue to stimulate the expansion of productive small and medium enterprises to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- USAID intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: FY 2016 efforts continue the strategy of moving away from short-term stabilization activities and towards longer-term and more sustainable development in the agriculture sector. USAID will continue to integrate its Alternative Development and agricultural development activities (\$97 million combined). FY 2016 Alternative Development funding will be used to support agricultural activities through regional programs that cover areas that have historically grown poppy, particularly in the south and east.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will implement major agriculture programs that promote the use of improved agricultural technologies and practices, particularly in the wheat, horticulture, and livestock sectors and including improved on-farm water management, to increase rural incomes, generate employment, improve household food security, and offer farmers viable economic alternatives to the cultivation of opium poppy. USAID will also work to strengthen the effectiveness and management capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to improve its ability to provide key services to farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector.
- USAID will support efforts to improve the efficiency of water use in irrigation systems, through the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and the introduction of improved on-farm water management techniques. This will include support for a joint effort with the World Bank. USAID also will support efforts to rehabilitate watersheds to reduce erosion.
- FY 2016 resources will continue to stimulate the expansion of small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises leading to increased investment in the sector, greater sales of agricultural products and services, and increased employment.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to improve household income and food security by increasing the productivity in wheat, high value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock. This will include the introduction of improved varieties and production practices, as well

as the introduction of improved crop storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses.

- A particular emphasis will be placed on improving cultivation techniques for perennial crops (e.g., such as the trellising of grapes) and post-harvest processing techniques to add value at the farm and market intermediary level and to increase employment. The expansion of perennial crops offers the greatest opportunity to move arable land from poppy cultivation to licit agriculture.
- USAID programs will improve the effectiveness of “value chains” for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, including through the identification and alleviation of constraints that limit the ability of producers to access markets and through expanded access to quality agricultural inputs and other private sector services.
- FY 2016 resources will support the expansion of small and medium agricultural enterprises to create jobs, increase investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services. Improving access to credit for farmers and agribusinesses will be a critical component of such support.
- USAID programs will seek to increase the opportunities for women in the agricultural sector and to improve household nutrition.
- USAID will strengthen the capacity of MAIL to carry out applied research, provide extension services to producers, and address policy constraints. This may include rehabilitating research stations and laboratories in key provinces.
- Support also will strengthen Afghanistan’s analytic framework and baselines to better assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions. This area of engagement will include timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate GIRoA, donor, and civil society response.

Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice: Women’s increased participation in all facets of public and professional life is fundamental to Afghanistan’s security, governance, justice, and development as the country enters its Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. In support of the Afghan Government’s National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan and Afghan National Priority Programs, U.S. government efforts will promote women’s economic and social equity to maintain the positive gains made since 2002, and to ensure Afghanistan achieves continued progress on the protection and promotion of women’s rights. As part of the wider Let Girls Learn initiative, \$45.0 million will support substantial new investments in programs supporting girls, further advancing our commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan.

Key Interventions:

- To capitalize on the empowerment of women leaders and to expand the number of educated women entering and advancing in important decision-making positions in government, the private sector, and civil society, the Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (Promote) Program will support: Women in the Afghan Economy, Women’s Rights Groups and Coalitions, Women in Government, and Women’s Leadership Development.
- To enhance the lasting impact of Promote and other USAID programming focused on women’s empowerment in Afghanistan, legacy initiatives will be pursued, to include providing higher education scholarships to Afghan women, establishing and maintaining a Gender and Development Studies Institute at a leading Afghan university, and developing e-learning opportunities at another Afghan university to provide distance learning platforms designed for Afghan women and girls.
- USAID will continue to support capacity building and strengthening of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Departments of Women’s Affairs at the provincial level.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program is a key component of leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army. Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through the IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Security Force capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. IMET programs instill basic democratic values among Afghan national military personnel, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible and stable Afghan government: Funding will provide for officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to travel to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Armed Forces.

Key Intervention:

- The IMET program sends officers and NCOs from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Students begin with English language training and then attend a wide variety of professional military education and aviation courses. Officer Professional Military Education and leader development schools include the Service War Colleges, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, Captains' Career Courses, and Basic Officer Leadership Courses. NCOs attend the Sergeants Major Academy and Senior Leadership branch courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of \$45.0 million in INCLE for Afghanistan will provide administrative and operational support funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for these institutions and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector and law enforcement institutions: Counternarcotics & Administration of Justice Programs: Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. In addition, INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support, and secure transport for travel by U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, as well as local and international implementing partners.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of \$205.0 million in INCLE-OCO for Afghanistan will provide short-term funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: Counternarcotics: The FY 2016 Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) counternarcotics program continues to strengthen the Afghan government's capabilities to independently tackle the narcotics problem.

Key Interventions:

- Support mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan specialized units to build capacity within Afghan drug law enforcement, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.
- Support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives and facilitate counternarcotics collaboration between central and sub-national authorities, including through political incentives to reduce illicit crop cultivation like the Good Performers Initiative (GPI) and Governor-Led Eradication (GLE); cooperation with regional partners on cross-border narcotics activity; and stronger research, monitoring, and verification of drug-related trends.
- Enhance the capacity of relevant Afghan authorities to implement anti-drug public awareness and messaging campaigns, as well as to partner effectively with Afghan media and civil society to build public support for eliminating the supply of and demand for illicit narcotics.
- Continue progress on the transition of responsibility for INL-funded drug treatment programs to the Afghan government. Work with Afghan authorities to mitigate the growing public health crisis of drug use through public outreach, improved addiction prevention and treatment programs, and drug demand reduction activities.
- Support the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to effectively monitor, oversee, and guide implementation of the Afghan government's National Drug Control Strategy, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening Afghan rule of law through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: The FY 2016 INL justice program will continue to help the Afghan government provide justice services, while simultaneously helping citizens access justice through support to civil society and public education initiatives. INL will continue to assist the Afghan government in improving the administration within justice institutions and courts, while simultaneously helping them to build the internal capacity to provide continuing legal education programs. A particular emphasis on helping civil society grow, to provide an important check against increasing government capability, will continue.

Key Interventions:

- Promote the use of transparent bureaucratic systems in the justice ministries, as well as effective and integrated communication and processes across justice ministries, including criminal case tracking.
- Support legal education initiatives to ensure that Afghan justice practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, and provide long-term sustainability for the justice sector. Support the development of training offices inside governmental justice institutions to facilitate the transfer of the training mission to the Afghan government.
- Strengthen access to justice by promoting legal awareness and supporting defense attorneys. Protect women and children by promoting women's legal rights, supporting the professional development of Afghan female justice practitioners, and providing shelters and legal aid for indigent women.
- Support programs that promote transparency, fight corruption, and build demand for an accountable government.
- Support programs for vulnerable inmate populations including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities.
- Provide a broad array of capacity building efforts, including embedded mentors at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) headquarters as well as U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and

- maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.
- Counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.
- Support Afghan police units providing security to lawyers and judges engaged in bringing criminals to justice, particularly those in danger because of their work in sensitive areas such as countering narcotics trafficking and national security cases.
- Support rehabilitation programs at provincial prisons across Afghanistan; provide assistance for alternatives to incarceration; and support Afghan capacity to monitor prisons and detention centers through partnerships with civil society groups.
- Support limited, small-scale infrastructure development projects to address emergency needs in Afghan correctional facilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Launching the Transformation Decade: Weapons Removal and Abatement: The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines and other munitions during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily explosives-contaminated countries in the world. The FY 2016 request for NADR is \$37.9 million to support the following activities:

Key Interventions:

- Political-Military Affairs/Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance. In addition to conventional weapons destruction, PM/WRA funded several community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).
- PM/WRA-funded de-miners will clear and return to productive use contaminated land. Teams will locate and/or destroy anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, and ERW, including abandoned improvised explosive devices.

Export Control and Border-related Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons.

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS program is well established and will continue to provide essential support to the GIRoA through targeted enforcement training, equipment donations, and infrastructure improvements. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): The TIP sub-account supports PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) in Afghanistan.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 TIP funding will cover all necessary costs for the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) hardware and software upgrades to maintain the current six ports of entry in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a crucial PISCES partner nation that is showing strong signs of political will and is seeking to expand to six additional locations following the 2014 transition.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance: The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program in Afghanistan began in 2003

with an exclusive focus on training the Presidential Protective Service (PPS), a unit created to protect the President of Afghanistan.

Key Interventions:

- The ATA program has shifted its focus to assisting the Directorate of Protection for High-Level Persons (D-10) in building its capacity to protect a range of Afghan senior leadership and critically important government facilities.
- In addition to conducting training in protection of national leadership, designated defensive marksmanship, and counter-assault, the ATA program will provide D-10 with a series of instructor development courses in order to develop its capacity to train its own agents and ultimately achieve sustainability of its capacities.
- The ATA program also is exploring avenues to provide training to Ministry of Interior units which provide immediate counterterrorism response in Kabul, particularly the Kabul City Police, Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit, and Afghan Border Police who protect the Kabul International Airport.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Coordination Directorate (CD) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, Resolute Support Mission, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and mitigating the risks that funds are not used as intended. A representative example of CD's efforts to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making is the release of a Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013.

This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place with the expected decrease in U.S. Direct Hire mobility as the international forces in Afghanistan draw down. The policy requires in-depth monitoring plans at a project level to verify deliverables and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. For each assistance program, a Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach is used to organize the collection and verification of implementing partner reporting, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings. This approach positions each Project Manager to gather and analyze monitoring data from various monitoring actors, triangulate data to ensure confidence in the reporting, and use the results to make programmatic decisions. Under USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, monitoring actors include Tier 1: U.S. government staff (USAID and other agencies), Tier 2: implementing partners, Tier 3: GIRA (internal M&E systems, observation) and other donors, Tier 4: civil society, local organizations, and beneficiaries, and Tier 5: independent monitoring contractors. With respect to Tier 5, USAID has independent monitoring contractors in place to provide objective validation and quality assessments on projects. The contractors use a variety of monitoring methods to verify project data, including GPS/date/time-stamped photos, site visits, crowd-sourcing, interviews, and traditional surveys.

To effectively implement the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, USAID is devoting increased staff time and funding resources towards this program. A dedicated M&E team has begun regular reviews of monitoring efforts, hosted mission-wide workshops, and is providing project-by-project support. An Implementation Support Team complements the M&E team by connecting USAID project managers to the remaining field based Afghan staff and local organizations. The IST is responsible for reviewing and analyzing data on specific geographic impediments to implementation and oversight. The combined efforts of these teams provide mission leadership with enhanced visibility on oversight being conducted

on development assistance projects.

Finally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes and using innovative solutions to complex situations. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) provides rigorous oversight of program activities according to the agreements it has with implementers. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners, through a multi-tiered approach, is required as part of the basic oversight framework. INL also is taking steps to expand its monitoring staff.

As there are numerous and varied requirements for INL's projects in Afghanistan, INL requires a flexible and multi-faceted monitoring and oversight approach. Each project or program will involve different levels of monitoring, and will be required to utilize one or more strategies to create sufficient oversight coverage. All resources engaged in monitoring will need to be technically proficient in INL's oversight and management processes so that they can provide substantial and definitive reports. INL identified a series of monitoring options to ensure we are conducting thorough and comprehensive oversight/monitoring. Options may be mixed and matched to achieve the most effective, cost efficient results.

The above monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as Performance Measurement Plans (PMPs)—that are tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMP, there are project level indicators (baselines and targets) that help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree activities help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Over the past year, USAID completed sixteen performance evaluations and initiated six other evaluations in Afghanistan. The findings from these evaluations are improving project management and being incorporated into numerous project designs across all sectors. Below are some examples of how USAID has used monitoring and evaluation activities to inform programmatic decisions and improve assistance projects:

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II) was completed. The evaluation produced a series of recommendations that were implemented to improve the effectiveness of the project. This includes measures to prevent intra-beneficiary disputes and to recalibrate thresholds for eligibility and assistance type delivered. USAID has already acted on the findings from the evaluation.

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Afghanistan Trade and Revenue project is planned for the last quarter of FY 2015. Specifically, USAID intends to use the evaluation to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the technical assistance provided to Afghanistan Customs Department and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock. The evaluation will also inform USAID's determination on the feasibility of expanding Afghan ownership of the management of the project.

The Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives Project has completed the fourth wave of surveys to analyze the effect of stabilization activities on people's perceptions of stability. Building upon the baseline wave completed in 2012 and subsequent waves, the fourth wave of the perception survey continued its precedent of sampling approximately 20 percent of Afghan districts, and incorporated tens of thousands of survey responses. The results of this survey helped USAID better understand the impact

of stabilization activities. USAID recently commissioned a peer review of the survey methodology to improve further upon this valuable data source.

Under the rubric of the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, USAID conducted a series of short-term objective monitoring site visits through the project for Services under Program and Project Offices for Results Tracking Phase II (SUPPORT II). This work served as one point of verification for several programs such as the training events provided by Afghanistan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP). This monitoring provided validation of the number of participants, the engagement of the beneficiaries, and proof through photographic evidence of the events.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

FY 2016 assistance to Afghanistan will center on five primary objectives:

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan Government: The transition to Afghan-led development, under the leadership of President Ashraf Ghani and a newly-elected Parliament, will continue, requiring increasingly capable and sophisticated governance and political institutions. The United States remains committed to help the Afghan people realize their potential as they enter a new era.

Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions: The United States will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to help Afghan institutions become more effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. The United States will concentrate on improving the capacity of Afghan government ministries to collect revenue and deliver essential services as well as assist the new government in its efforts to reduce corruption. Local governance systems will be strengthened to better deliver services as a means of facilitating economic growth and increasing the government's legitimacy. At the same time, the United States will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor government and demand accountability.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIROA justice sector institutions: The U.S. government's strategy is to support Afghan government and civil society efforts to increase access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law. Towards this end, the U.S. government has coordinated closely with the new Afghan government and is working to ensure aligned goals aimed at a functioning and fair justice system, including combating corruption. The United States will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system with increased access to justice for all, which are critically important functions for long-term stability. FY 2016 programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, and increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms and holding judicial institutions accountable. Funding will support efforts to strengthen the Afghan Government's capacity to combat the drug trade as a critical element of securing stability and countering the link between narcotics and criminal, insurgent, and terrorism networks.

Corruption remains a formidable obstacle to effective governance, economic development, and stability in Afghanistan. The formation of a new Afghan government in 2014 and the election of a new Parliament in 2015 will provide important opportunities to increase transparency and accountability, and reduce the corrosive effect of corruption on economic activity and government credibility. Counter-corruption efforts will focus on reducing vulnerabilities by improving systems, increasing transparency in

government operations, developing investigation and prosecution capabilities, and strengthening civil society and independent media oversight.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure: U.S. resources will work to facilitate sustainable economic growth and maintain the gains made in providing Afghans with access to health and education services. Efforts will continue to be guided by the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan that called for an emphasis on agriculture and agribusiness, beneficial use of natural resources and support for small and medium enterprise. The United States will also continue work to improve the business-enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development.

The United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan counterparts to sustain notable achievements in education and health. The United States will work directly with the Afghan Government and through non-governmental implementing partners to build capacity and achieve broader objectives in this sector. U.S. assistance will support continued access to quality primary, secondary and university education and continue to provide technical and vocational training opportunities for the growing youth population. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that expand educational opportunities for women through community-based education initiatives. Similarly, health activities- implemented in close cooperation with other donors will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts.

U.S. programming will support a transition from short-term relief to Afghan-led, sustainable development. Previous interventions that have focused on stabilization of key areas through local service delivery will transition to activities that strengthen local governance structures to increase government capacity to provide services. Transition from relief to development will also require FY 2016 resources to continue building the Afghan government and civil society's capacities in disaster risk reduction for natural and conflict-induced disaster situations. Though the need for humanitarian assistance will persist, efforts across U.S. programming will be increasingly focused on building long-term improvements in place of solely short-term impacts. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to work with Embassy colleagues to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security, as well as build resilience among Afghan communities.

Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice: In FY 2016, the United States will continue to prioritize issues affecting women. Although the circumstances for Afghan women have improved significantly since 2001, the U.S. government will seek to solidify and build upon the positive gains of the last 13 years. Thus, U.S. government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs so that the gradual decline in assistance funding in Afghanistan does not disproportionately affect women. Additionally, stand-alone gender programs will promote the inclusion of the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private, and civil society sectors, with an ultimate goal of generating a critical mass of professional females to help break down discriminatory social norms.

The long-term commitment of the United States to a partnership with Afghanistan must be matched by an equal commitment from Afghanistan to remain on a course of democratic governance and reform. The transition to the government of national unity presents a unique opportunity to elevate the U.S.-Afghan relationship to a more strategic level. In furtherance of Afghan self-reliance and sustainability, the United States looks to the new government to define its own reform agenda and then find constructive

means to follow through on its plans. The United States and the Afghan Government have reaffirmed their commitment to continuing a constructive reform dialogue according to the 2012 Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, including conditioning a significant portion of on-budget assistance to progress on Tokyo reforms. The Tokyo Framework also encourages donors to provide 50 percent of their development assistance directly through the government. The United States believes providing a responsible percentage of on-budget assistance will help improve Afghan ownership of development challenges, and increase the overall sustainability of development efforts and government capacity. The United States has made clear to the Afghan government that meeting the U.S. commitment to channel up to 50 percent of development assistance through the Afghan budget depends on their progress on Tokyo Framework reforms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	1,514,055
Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan government	708,655
Economic Support Fund - OCO	545,500
2.2 Good Governance	545,500
International Military Education and Training	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	22,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	101,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	101,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	37,955
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	990
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,365
Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions	98,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	98,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	12,000
2.4 Civil Society	66,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000
Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIROA justice sector institutions	182,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	56,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	31,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,000

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		22,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		22,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO		103,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		103,500
Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure		502,900
Economic Support Fund		138,850
3.1 Health		111,900
3.2 Education		26,950
Economic Support Fund - OCO		364,050
3.2 Education		113,050
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment		20,000
4.3 Financial Sector		11,000
4.4 Infrastructure		68,000
4.5 Agriculture		66,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		69,000
4.8 Environment		6,000
Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice		22,500
Economic Support Fund - OCO		22,500
2.2 Good Governance		22,500

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh, the world's seventh most-populous country and fourth largest Muslim-majority country, is a key strategic partner for the United States in South Asia. Despite its development and security challenges, Bangladesh provides a moderate alternative to violent extremism, promotes stability in a troubled region, sustains global peace as a major contributor of forces to peacekeeping operations, and contributes to global food security. U.S. assistance to Bangladesh will address persistent challenges in the areas of agricultural productivity and crop diversity, health care, nutrition, vulnerability to natural disasters, governance, and the rule of law, and will support efforts to stabilize Bangladesh's democracy. Notwithstanding frequent natural disasters and significant development challenges, Bangladesh's economy has grown over the last decade at an average annual rate of about 6.2 percent, which helped reduce the poverty rate from 41 percent to 31.5 percent.

In addition, dramatic improvements in public health have cut under-five mortality by 60 percent and maternal mortality by 66 percent over the past five years. Despite these impressive gains, key challenges remain in many sectors including agriculture, health care, nutrition, governance, and the rule of law. More than 120 million Bangladeshis still live on less than \$2 per day, 30 percent of women are chronically undernourished, and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding economic opportunities for Bangladeshis in targeted areas, improving governance, and developing social services which will greatly contribute to the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, its 50th year of independence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	205,051	*	208,883	3,832
Development Assistance	81,578	*	92,923	11,345
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	*	71,200	-8,300
International Military Education and Training	996	*	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,600	*	2,000	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	*	3,260	-90
P.L. 480 Title II	34,527	*	36,000	1,473

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will improve citizens' confidence in government, increase food security, improve reading outcomes, and address climate change. In the democracy and governance sector, USAID will invest DA funds in activities to increase citizen confidence in government institutions by addressing key challenges such as the inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law. USAID will also invest DA funds in activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. To address food security, USAID will use DA funds to support the activities under the Feed the Future (FTF) presidential initiative to expand the Bangladeshi diet to include more nutritious foods, enhance and

diversify agricultural productivity—especially for small farmers—and strengthen agriculture value chains. In the education sector, USAID will use DA funds to improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to improve comprehension, retention, and critical thinking. Finally, in cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will utilize DA funds to improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation to climate change and resilience to natural shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh’s capacity for low emissions development.

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased

Key Interventions:

- \$1.1 million will fund a Combat Trafficking in Persons activity that will strengthen the GOB’s capacity in this area through technical assistance and training to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. It will include awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and provide care for victims.
- \$9.0 million will expand Civil Society activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety and develop youth and community leaders to advocate for change. Using these funds, USAID will help workers—particularly in the ready-made garment, shrimp and fish export sectors—to form legally-registered unions, engage in collective bargaining, advance worker rights and improve workplace safety. Activities will teach worker representatives and leaders how to advocate for their members, raise awareness of fire and building safety, and enforce international standards in these important industries. Also within the civil society strengthening sector, these funds will support activities to develop a new generation of community and youth leaders in Bangladesh.
- \$6.0 million will support activities to strengthen the Rule of Law and Human Rights. Assistance will improve the capacity of the Bangladeshi judicial system to deliver services to all citizens and to empower vulnerable populations, including women and the poor, to exercise their rights effectively.
- \$3.8 million will support activities to improve Political Competition and Consensus Building. USAID will continue to promote multi-party platforms and encourage cross-party activities to enhance tolerance at local levels. Activities will increase the ability of local civil society organizations to provide oversight to election processes. Furthermore, future USAID activities will be designed in close consultation and partnership with other donors, who are actively providing technical assistance to enhance political competition and foster democratic governance in Bangladesh.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$50.0 million will fund activities to improve agricultural productivity. USAID will promote food security through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and increased dietary diversity to enhance the consumption of nutritious food. Specifically, USAID’s food security activities promote efficiency gains in rice production to allow farmers to diversify into additional, higher value and more nutritious crops. At the same time, these activities improve incomes and nutrition by increasing the productivity of horticulture, aquaculture and livestock and changing behaviors and beliefs related to nutrition and women’s empowerment. FY 2016 funding will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. For example, USAID will further promote proven technologies such as fertilizer deep placement and improved rice seed varieties which will be combined with other beneficial practices such as improved irrigation techniques as part of a cohesive package of improved rice cropping practices. USAID will also expand the use of fertilizer deep placement in non-rice crops such as vegetables. The Mission will utilize a market-driven agriculture service provider approach

with a high potential for scaling and sustainability which is expected to increase the numbers of hectares under productive cultivation.

- USAID will use \$3.5 million in Private Sector Competitiveness funding to improve the business enabling environment in agriculture through activities that will increase rural employment and incomes, expand livelihood opportunities for the poor, and facilitate market linkages. USAID will do this by increasing competitiveness throughout the value chains of selected agricultural products, increasing engagement with the private sector, and continuing to support policies that promote investment in the agriculture sector. USAID will also continue to support a trade facilitation activity that will streamline the procedures and controls governing the import and export of agricultural products and other goods.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$2.0 million to fund Basic Education activities to improve reading instruction in primary grades. Specifically, USAID will work closely with the GOB to disseminate supplementary reading materials; engage parents and communities to support reading; and provide training to teachers to improve the methods and techniques of reading instruction.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$6.0 million in Adaptation funding and \$5.0 million in Sustainable Landscapes funding will support activities to promote sound natural resource management and conservation by working with community-based co-management organizations and relevant GOB ministries. These activities will improve beneficiaries' livelihoods and the management of critical ecosystems in priority regions of the country to build resilience to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects. In addition, Sustainable Landscapes funding will be used to strengthen the GOB's forest management and monitoring capacity through the establishment of an institutionally sustainable, publically accessible forest monitoring and inventory system.
- \$4.0 million in Clean Energy funds will support the development of solar renewable energy in rural off-grid areas focusing on home systems, mini-grids, and irrigation pumps. USAID will also work with the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, GOB ministries and agencies, energy utilities, and energy end-users to strengthen the regulatory climate, increase energy efficiency and promote clean energy development through technical assistance, capacity building, and incentive programs.
- USAID will use \$2.0 million in Biodiversity funds to support wildlife conservation throughout Bangladesh, especially in the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world and home of the critically endangered Royal Bengal tiger. Activities will reduce illegal wildlife trafficking, strengthen biodiversity conservation research, minimize human-wildlife (tiger) conflict, and improve rural livelihoods. Activities will also help establish marine protected areas to assure the long-term sustainability of fisheries.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will provide continued support for Bangladesh's maritime security capacity as part of a multi-year effort to increase the Bangladesh Coast Guard's patrol capabilities. Procurement of patrol craft, associated equipment, spare parts, technical assistance, and training will increase the government's presence in remote areas, support efforts to counter transnational maritime threats, and facilitate the execution of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system

to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in FMF funds for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will address terrorism and other transnational crime, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to end preventable child and maternal deaths and protect communities from infectious diseases. Bangladesh is expected to meet or exceed Millennium Development Goals for maternal and child health and reach replacement level fertility by the end of 2015, both impressive achievements. However, serious challenges remain, including significant unmet needs in family planning, high newborn mortality, and malnutrition rates that exceed emergency thresholds. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis in the world, an increasing rate of HIV infections, and a rapidly growing and poorly managed burden of non-communicable diseases. Domestic financing for health is only one-third of what is needed to fund its essential basic health services.

Health Status Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$9.0 million for tuberculosis prevention and treatment. With FY 2016 funds, USAID will continue to strengthen the GOB's Tuberculosis Control Program for tuberculosis detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on tuberculosis control; and improve the detection and management of tuberculosis drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology.
- USAID will use \$30.0 million in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) funds to continue to address the most common causes of maternal and childhood death through efforts to improve the quality and utilization of health care services during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and through the first five years of life. As neonatal deaths make up a disproportionate share of all child deaths, USAID will support the GOB to scale up evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality in this vulnerable period. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistulas and improving overall safe motherhood practices to prevent them.
- USAID will use \$25.0 million in Family Planning and Reproductive Health to assist Bangladesh in continuing to improve family planning. In spite of progress, the unmet need remains substantial and there has been very little uptake of long acting and permanent methods of contraception. U.S. assistance will continue to ensure access to and strengthen the quality of voluntary Family Planning and Reproductive Health services through the public, non-government, and private sectors.
- USAID will use \$7.2 million in the Nutrition Program Area to support the objectives of GHI and FTF. As such, USAID will continue to fund community-based nutrition activities to prevent and manage child under-nutrition, with an emphasis on children under two years of age. USAID nutrition activities will continue to link agriculture and fish production with nutrition education and health interventions in an integrated approach to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, the focus area of the FTF Initiative. Other interventions will include the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and homestead gardening for poor rural families.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the

professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Bangladesh military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- \$1.5 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through the offering of various primary military education and technical courses. Professional Military Education courses allow the United States to develop strategic influence among future leaders of the Bangladesh military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates can better understand American values, connect with American mentors, and return to Bangladesh in positions of authority.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue challenge the GOB's ability to enforce and uphold the law throughout the country. These conditions continue to make Bangladesh's population vulnerable to crime and even terrorist activities. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials to build their capacity to prevent, detect, and address national and transnational criminal activity.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- \$1.4 million in funds for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform will strengthen law enforcement capacity to conduct and manage complex investigative cases, such as those involving terrorism, narcotics, and wildlife trafficking. Assistance will support advising, training, study-tours, and workshops with the goal of expanding the scope and role of law enforcement to not only protect, but also serve the communities of Bangladesh.
- \$0.6 million in funds for Rule of Law and Human Rights will provide advising and training to the judges and public prosecutors of Bangladesh on areas such as plea bargaining, oral advocacy, and police-prosecutor cooperation. INL assistance will also advocate for the development of a model career prosecution unit which would not be susceptible to political influence. INL support will continue to assist in the implementation of such legislation alongside GOB stakeholders including the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and the Attorney General's Office.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The same conditions that make law enforcement and counter narcotics a challenge also make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism and exploitation by proliferation networks and other nefarious actors seeking to transit weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their components, and other strategic commodities through its relatively insecure ports. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will capitalize on the GOB's expressed and exhibited commitment to countering terrorism by building Bangladesh's resistance to violent extremism and its capacity to counter active threats while respecting human rights. Our assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, counter terrorist financing, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of WMDs, and deny haven for transnational terrorists.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- \$3.0 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on building law enforcement capacity to respond to border security threats and terrorism-related crisis incidents. Additionally, ATA assistance will promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- \$0.3 million in NADR – Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance funds will provide key Bangladesh security agencies with training and equipment. The program will improve officials' capabilities to draft strategic trade control laws and regulations, develop the regulatory infrastructure necessary to administer strategic trade control, and improve Bangladesh's enforcement capabilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) resources will achieve the goal of improving gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of the extreme poor and vulnerable people living in Bangladesh. The program will seek to increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females. In addition, the program will seek to improve health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under five years of age. Finally, the program will aim to strengthen the ability of individuals, households, communities, and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural shocks and stresses. FFP will also target youth by including them in activities that target livelihoods development, improving maternal and child health, nutrition, and building capacity to effectively manage food security shocks. FFP is considered to be part of the Presidential Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, and thus will contribute to the collective impact under USAID/Bangladesh FTF results framework of a diverse set of mutually-reinforcing activities that address food security and natural disaster resilience among vulnerable populations in Bangladesh.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million to increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females
- \$8.0 million to improve health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under five years of age
- \$10.0 million to strengthen ability of individuals, households, and communities to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural disasters.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning by preparing the annual Performance Plan and Report towards which all U.S. government agencies implementing foreign assistance contribute.

To monitor progress toward strategic objectives, USAID conducted a mid-term review of its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) that had been approved in September 2011. This review enabled USAID to monitor progress to date towards the achievement of the four CDCS Development Objectives (DOs) and to consider changes in the political, social, economic and natural environment that might suggest the need for revisions to the Mission's strategy, projects and activities.

To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID/Bangladesh collects performance data using Performance Management Plans. All USAID Bangladesh performance data undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). DQAs for activities were conducted throughout FY 2014.

Finally, USAID/Bangladesh uses evaluations to measure project effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency, disclosing those findings to stakeholders, and using evaluation findings to inform resource allocation. In FY 2014, USAID conducted five evaluations for the following activities: Action for Combating Trafficking-in-Persons (ACT); Protecting Human Rights (PHR); Poverty Reduction by Increasing the Competitiveness of Enterprises (PRICE); Mayer Hashi; and Community-based Policing (CBP).

Through the Embassy's International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), local U.S. law enforcement personnel are deployed to Bangladesh and work with the national police academy and rural police stations in Rajshahi and Rangpur. Specifically, the U.S. officers train academy trainees and rural police on basic investigative and supervisory skills development, human rights awareness, and improving police-community relations. To date, ICITAP has trained more than 10,000 Bangladeshi police officers, far exceeding its three-year goal of 2,500. To ensure performance quality, ICITAP consistently employs measurement and evaluation strategies that document that learning has taken place. In most of its formal classes, written pre- and post-tests are given to the participants. In all courses, the participants engage in practical exercises and are required to demonstrate to instructors that they can actually do what they've been taught in class. In 2013, ICITAP conducted an internal survey to assess public confidence in both the capacity and willingness of the police to provide basic services. The survey concluded that those stations that received ICITAP assistance show a marked increase in all positive outcomes associated with their exposure to training, mentoring, information exchanges, and the implementation of community policing strategies.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ACT evaluation informed revisions of the program's interventions, reinforcing and publicizing the basic concepts of TIP as well as emphasizing research (generation of evidence) on TIP in Bangladesh and publicizing it widely. The evaluation also included recommendations that will guide the design of a new activity scheduled for FY 2015.

The recommendations of the PRICE final evaluation are being incorporated into the new Agriculture Value Chains (AVC) project, especially the recommendation to promote vegetables grown on dikes and certain types of vegetables in the relevant value chains and sectors. Dike vegetable farming has been a successful model of PRICE and is also being continued by the Aquaculture for Income and Nutrition activity (AIN). The findings and recommendations will also be used in the design of other relevant projects in future.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2016 Plans: USAID carefully monitors each of its programs through performance indicators established in project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans and the Mission Performance Management Plan. In addition, USAID funded nationwide household surveys to track outcome and impact indicators in the health and food security sectors. Finally, under its current CDCS, USAID has conducted eight high-quality external evaluations that provided insights into key programs. These M&E activities inform the Mission in project design and implementation. For example, results from the USAID's FY 2013 agriculture activities showed that the promotion of fertilizer-deep-placement technology increased rice production by 15 percent while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. USAID expanded fertilizer-deep-placement technology to a total of 1,161,797 hectares in the FTF zone, leading to incremental rice sales of \$26.0 million and an improvement in the access and availability of food in the FTF zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: The inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law substantially constrain economic development and jeopardize Bangladesh's development successes. Contentious national elections in early 2014 put enormous pressure on the country's already weak democratic institutions and processes that could ultimately reverse the positive democracy and governance trends of the past decade. Furthermore, although factory-produced exports are immensely important to the Bangladeshi economy, safe working conditions and protection of labor rights remain serious challenges. Reducing corruption and improving governance are also central to U.S. objectives in the country and the region. Accordingly, assistance is critical to shore up progress in this sector and advance the four Development Objectives in other sectors outlined in USAID's CDCS. USAID's Democracy and Governance program seeks to enhance human rights and increase citizen confidence in the institutions of governance by strengthening political processes, promoting greater accountability and transparency in public institutions, and improving access to justice.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's Feed the Future initiative to address global hunger and food security, USAID will provide \$50.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. Agriculture is a critical part of the Bangladesh economy and accounts for an estimated 48 percent of employment. FTF activities will improve food security through targeted interventions to enhance agricultural productivity, especially for small farmers, and strengthen agriculture value chains. Equally important, FTF activities will increase farmers' incomes and access to food, while improving nutrition and dietary diversity.

Health Status Improved: Bangladesh is one of the few countries on-track to achieve its Millennium Development Goals related to child and maternal mortality. In the past 20 years, under-five mortality has declined by 60 percent and maternal mortality has declined by 66 percent. Neonatal mortality has declined much more slowly. Currently, 60 percent of child deaths occur during the first month of life. Unfortunately, child stunting and acute under-nutrition (wasting) remain major health issues. Despite improvements in household income and agricultural productivity, high rates of under-nutrition persist among Bangladeshi children. In 2013, 41 percent of children were stunted, while 16 percent suffered from wasting. While rates of exclusive breastfeeding among children up to six months of age have increased from 43 percent in 2007 to 64 percent in 2011 (as indicated by the Demographic Health Survey), only 21 percent of children aged six to 23 months are breast fed according to infant and young child feeding standards. The Mission's Development Objective 3 – Health Status Improved – promotes effective and sustainable programs in population, health, nutrition, and education. Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale up the use of voluntary family planning methods, including long-lasting methods; reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and improve nutrition. USAID programs also reduce the burden of tuberculosis and strengthens health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved: Bangladesh is the most vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones. Eighty percent of the country is in the low-lying delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. As such, the country is also the sixth most vulnerable to flooding. These natural disasters cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact the lives and livelihoods of many of Bangladesh's 155 million people, especially the poor. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to economic

shocks make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate risks. Mitigating the effects of Global Climate Change (GCC) is a high priority both for the GOB and the United States. In cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program; helping Bangladesh to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development; measuring and curbing greenhouse gas emissions; and pursuing opportunities for private sector investment using clean energy sources.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded: While Bangladesh has made considerable progress in primary school enrollment, especially for girls, the quality of instruction is often poor. Reading skills in particular are weak, with only two percent of students achieving prescribed competencies by the end of fifth grade. Furthermore, many students still drop out before completing primary school. In this environment, USAID activities will improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to enhance comprehension, retention, and critical thinking.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations: As the third largest Muslim-majority country by population with a moderate, and pluralistic tradition, Bangladesh is a key bilateral and regional partner in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism. Mission interventions will increase security force capacity, counter violent extremism, promote rule of law, strengthen porous borders, combat wildlife trafficking, enhance military-to-military engagement, bolster Bangladesh contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, improve law enforcement, and combat trafficking in persons and illegal drugs. Our assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and deny a safe haven for transnational terrorists. U.S.-supported implementation of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism finance laws, including investigative capabilities training, will reduce ungoverned financial spaces. Human rights training and increased trust between internal security forces and the communities they serve are at the core of efforts to improve the justice system, as are similar efforts to promote rule of law and access to justice.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	208,883
Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations.	8,760
Foreign Military Financing	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,260
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260
Health status improved	71,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200
3.1 Health	71,200
Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased	19,900
Development Assistance	19,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,800
2.4 Civil Society	9,000
Food security improved	79,500
Development Assistance	53,500
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	26,000
3.1 Health	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
Responsiveness to climate change improved	27,523
Development Assistance	17,523
4.8 Environment	17,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	523
P.L. 480 Title II	10,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000
Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded.	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
3.2 Education	2,000

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in India is to harness the strengths and capabilities of both countries to tackle development challenges not only in India, but globally. India is the world's largest democracy, and it is the tenth largest economy based on 2013 nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, according to World Bank data, India's GDP per capita is only \$1,499, and one-third of its population still lives on less than \$1.25 per day. Projected to become the world's most populous country by 2030, India faces huge energy, education, health, water and sanitation and gender-based violence challenges. Situated between Pakistan and China, India is an increasingly important U.S. partner in maintaining regional stability, deepening trade ties, and addressing development challenges. The U.S.-India development partnership recognizes India as a growing economy and global innovation center. Programs across sectors link with India's public and private sectors to jointly achieve development gains in a cost-effective manner in India and in third countries, where India's achievements stand to jump-start development results. Programming supports greater gender integration, equity, and equality. India also faces both internal and external security challenges. U.S. assistance continues to play a critical role in supporting India's leadership in maintaining regional stability. The President's January 2015 visit to India, the second of his Administration, came on the heels of Prime Minister Modi's September 2014 trip to Washington and highlighted the broad strategic and global partnership between our two countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	87,165	*	78,737	-8,428
Development Assistance	19,000	*	24,537	5,537
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	*	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	*	27,500	-20,500
International Military Education and Training	1,388	*	1,300	-88
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	2,400	-2,600

Development Assistance (DA)

As the world's third largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a top priority partner for the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). There is an important window of opportunity for the U.S. to support India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), given that much of the infrastructure that will drive and result from India's rapidly growing economy is still being planned. Implementing the NAPCC will help India move towards its target of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 20-25 percent by 2020. DA funds will also support the new Knowledge Partnership between the United States and India, which will allow the two countries to share knowledge, expertise, successful models, and global best practices on a range of urban water and sanitation topics. DA funds will also disseminate proven Indian agricultural innovations that contribute to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agriculture. Other DA funds will provide support for economic opportunity programs to help in the global diffusion of proven Indian innovations.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding of \$12.0 million in GCCI-Clean Energy funding will enhance the Government of India's (GOI) strategic initiatives to scale the use of renewable energy to a level that can measurably limit the growth of national greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security. Funding will support the "Greening the Grid" program, which will ensure reliable delivery of clean energy through a stronger, more flexible power system. This new program will directly support India's 24x7 energy access goal through a suite of activities aimed at enabling large-scale deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency. This intervention will enable India to absorb significant increases in renewable energy generation and position India as a leader in global efforts to reform power systems.
- FY 2016 funding of \$4.0 million in GCC Sustainable Landscapes will improve forest management practices in India. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation activities will be taken to scale. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment and Forests, the intervention will: 1) address sector barriers; 2) build human and institutional capacity; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory; and 4) design and deploy programs to provide better incentives to forest-dependent communities. Targeted landscapes under the program will have the potential to reduce emissions and increase sequestration.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors

Key Intervention:

- \$3.2 million in Water funding will support a new Knowledge Partnership with India. Through flexible, peer-to-peer, demand-driven technical assistance to national and sub-national governments, this partnership will contribute to India's goal of building a cadre of Indian urban water and sanitation experts to help operationalize India's bold vision, and bridge the last mile by extending water and sanitation services to India's low-income urban populations.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding of \$3.5 million in GCC Adaptation will support the adaptation and diffusion of proven Indian agricultural innovations that significantly contribute to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agricultural production and productivity. Under this program, Indian implementing partners will form partnerships with African and Asian entities to share proven Indian innovations that address challenges in agriculture associated with climate change and promote climate adaptive measures and best practices. Activities will focus on promoting region-specific responses to development challenges. These responses include: developing, testing, and deploying climate-resilient technologies and management practices that increase farmer abilities to cope with increased rainfall variability (e.g., translocation of crops and changing cropping patterns); diversifying crops; and improving the management of natural resources, such as soil and water. These interventions will address the U.S. government's GCC priorities of helping countries achieve climate resilient, low emissions development.
- \$1.8 million in Economic Opportunity funding will take advantage of India's unique position in the world as a model for sharing its development innovations and the lessons it learns with countries facing similar problems. This funding will supplement support for Indian development innovations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

India's intensive focus on agricultural development over the past 40 years has resulted in increasing agricultural production through the adoption and adaptation of new technologies and production methods.

India is now one of the world's largest agricultural producers of staple crops, fruits, horticulture, and dairy. Many of India's agricultural successes have emerged from its ability to develop and apply cost-effective development solutions. The United States and India are building upon a broad range of collaborative experiences from the Green Revolution to reduce global food and nutrition insecurity. India is a leader in the development of ideas, technologies, and processes to address the complex problems faced by smallholder farmers. These agricultural innovations offer a unique opportunity to assist partner countries confronting similar challenges. As part of India's strategic partnership under Feed the Future, the U.S. government's food security initiative, USAID will facilitate sharing of proven Indian agriculture innovations with other countries.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries:

Key Intervention:

- \$3.0 million to support partnerships to enable sharing proven Indian agriculture development innovations with other countries as part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future. Interventions will include the transfer of agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, and/or business models aimed at taking agricultural innovations to scale. This will be a whole-of-government effort to strengthen India as a Feed the Future Strategic Partner. Interventions will aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth in other countries through agricultural development.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in India provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the PEPFAR among USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

India has achieved major victories in health in the past decade. Maternal and child mortality rates have been reduced by more than half, and the total fertility rate is at an historic low of 2.4. In 2014, India was certified polio free by the World Health Organization after going three years without an endemic case of polio. The Global Child Survival Call to Action, co-hosted with the GOI, secured India's commitment to a bold, shared vision of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035. With India accounting for one-fourth of mother and child deaths globally, success in India in this arena means success globally.

India faces formidable challenges as it tries to reach 311 million women of reproductive age, 253 million adolescents, and 138 million young children with high-impact and affordable reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services. Gender inequality is pervasive throughout India and undermines health outcomes and the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of services. Nearly two-thirds of pregnant women are anemic and poorly nourished, resulting in life-threatening hemorrhage and other potentially fatal complications after delivery. Young mothers are most affected, with nearly half of all maternal deaths among women 24 years of age or younger. Poor nutrition and health among India's mothers results in infants born too early, with India accounting for over one-third of all global newborn deaths due to prematurity.

Approximately 265 million people reside in India's 500 cities with over 500,000 residents. Rapid urbanization is placing an immense strain on the ability of government to provide clean water and sanitation services to the urban population in particular. The negative health consequences of this deficit are evident across India, which exhibits high rates of stunting, malnutrition, and death from water-borne

disease. Eight million children in India's urban areas are at risk of illness and death due to the poor supply of water. Indian Prime Minister Modi has identified the provision of clean water and sanitation to all Indians as his top development priority. Tuberculosis (TB) infection rates remain high, with two million new cases treated every year and another million cases thought to go undetected. India is increasingly reporting cases of multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB, including strains resistant to all available drugs.

According to 2012 GOI national estimates, there are 2.08 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the country, with over 0.8 million on antiretroviral treatment. HIV prevalence is 10-20 times higher among key populations. The 2011-2012 HIV Sentinel Surveillance, published by the GOI, estimates a three percent HIV prevalence among female sex workers, four percent among men who have sex with men, seven percent among people who inject drugs, and nine percent among transgender individuals. India reduced annual new HIV infections by 57 percent between 2000 and 2011. The United States is a key partner in GOI efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. The United States government, through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), supports India with high impact technical assistance to achieve epidemic control, with a focus on key populations, stigma and discrimination, and increased coverage and quality of core HIV services.

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- As a part of PEPFAR, India will receive \$20.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- FY 2016 funding of \$1.2 million will support the GOI's Revised National Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program (RNTCP). TB activities will focus on ensuring that India has a strengthened RNTCP in place with the staff, expertise, resources and authority to implement one of the largest and most important TB programs in the world successfully. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas. The goal of the India TB program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- FY 2016 funding of \$3.0 million in Maternal and Child Health funding will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and vitamin A supplementation and immunizations for children. Funds will support high impact interventions during the critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal mortality, saving both mothers and newborns. The program builds on India's commitments to the Child Survival Call to Action announced in June 2012, and GOI has designated USAID as one of five lead development partners in helping India reduce under-five mortality to below 20 per 1,000 live births by 2035. As co-conveners of the global Call to Action, India and the United States have helped catalyze efforts around the world to save the lives of mothers and children. The new partnership supports national-level policy development and implementation across 184 highly-burdened Indian districts with a population of 306 million (one-fourth of India's population).
- FY 2016 Family Planning and Reproductive Health funding of \$4.0 million will support policy advocacy, and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning and other reproductive health services and information by expanding contraceptive choice, supporting postpartum family planning services, and using high-impact practices to bring quality contraceptive services to scale. Such services will improve maternal and child health and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results by 2020 include an increase in voluntary use of modern contraceptive methods and a decrease in unmet need for family planning services. These results contribute to the goal of enabling 120

million more women and girls globally to access and use contraceptives by 2020, out of which 48 million are in India.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors in India

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 Tuberculosis (TB) funding of \$4.8 million will help new partnerships leverage the considerable intellectual, financial, and material resources available within India for TB control. It will engage with the private sector, partner with non-traditional stakeholders, spur innovations and accelerate implementation of best practices. USAID will support a large urban health initiative on TB to provide a platform for diverse stakeholders to come together to develop, test, and refine new ways to address major TB control challenges in large urban areas. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas, enabling the goal of the India TB program to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- FY 2016 Maternal and Child Health funding of \$4.5 million will support innovations that modify health-seeking behaviors; improve care for life-threatening infant and child infections; provide high-quality healthcare in designated facilities; decrease out-of-pocket expenses; increase access to medical supplies; strengthen tracking systems; and build awareness of health and hygiene. The program will improve knowledge and foster innovation for scaling high impact interventions. The program will also build institutional capacity to accelerate impact. Supported innovations will be focused on critical areas of lifecycle approaches for improving women's and children's health, throughout the continuum of care.
- FY 2016 Water funding of \$3.0 million will support the GOI in addressing the water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of the urban poor who are overwhelmingly women and children under five years of age. Funds will be programmed to support activities that leverage the GOI's national programs, including the flagship sanitation effort under the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" Clean India Campaign and 500 Cities National Urban Development Mission that has a strong water and sanitation focus. Activities will expand the reach and improve the quality of water and sanitation services for the bottom of the pyramid population in the India's Tier 1 cities with a population greater than 500,000. Efforts will seek to build locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources. Activities will directly support the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.
- FY 2016 funding of \$5.0 million will be used to support voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities. USAID programs will support innovations for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and activities aimed at reducing the unmet need for family planning services. The program will support innovative service delivery, quality improvement, and social behavior communication change models for scaling up. These efforts will contribute to increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million will establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in maternal and child health from public and private sector organizations. The funds will also be used to strengthen Indian organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable Share Global platform.
- \$1.0 million will help USAID establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in family

planning and reproductive health. It will also strengthen organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable Share Global platform.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Indian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. The training program favorably impacts India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to mutual understanding between the U.S. and Indian security establishments. The program provides access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives. In recent years, there have been two occasions where all three service chiefs were IMET graduates. The U.S. assistance program reaches senior leadership positions in planning that will eventually manage large military commands and organizations.

Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and Country Security Cooperation Plan

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.3 million will support training to enhance military professionalism, facilitate cooperation, and increase understanding as a means to promote regional stability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

India has been the victim of numerous attacks by international terrorist groups that threaten stability in a highly volatile region. U.S. citizens in India have also been victims of these attacks. The Cabinet-level Homeland Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. and Indian law enforcement authorities to protect both countries' citizens and interests. The GOI has made a long-term commitment to a strong strategic trade control system, a key achievement considering India's possession of nuclear arms and its civil nuclear agreement with the United States.

The United States and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funding of \$2 million will support ATA training to Indian law enforcement entities. The ATA program will potentially focus its training on building sustainable Indian police capacity to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct terrorism-related investigations, secure the country's borders from terrorist transit and cooperate with regional partners against regional terrorism threats. ATA program representatives conducted a capabilities assessment of the bilateral program in November 2014 and will focus ATA training on those areas of highest priority to the Department and usefulness to Indian law enforcement partners.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance of \$0.4 million will continue implementation of the U.S.-India Roadmap for Export Control Cooperation. In FY 2016 EXBS programs will promote GOI outreach initiatives to Indian industry, continue supporting the GOI's development of an effective and transparent interagency licensing process, and maintain enforcement-related training programs for Indian Customs and Border Guards.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID undertook two independent performance evaluations in FY 2014 for: 1) Agricultural Innovation Partnership Project; and 2) Improving Healthy Behaviors Program. In addition, USAID also conducted the process evaluation for the Round One awards under the Millennium Alliance.
- USAID worked with the GOI and conducted regular monitoring site visits for family planning, child survival, TB, HIV/AIDS, clean energy, sustainable forests, and food security activities. USAID staff conducted site visits to ensure compliance with U.S. government statutory and policy requirements in family planning.
- Under USAID's Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) program, there were several site visits and meetings with GOI counterparts in FY 2013 to monitor performance. An August 2013 field visit found that delays associated with recruiting field staff hampered coordination and communication with the state forest department. There was a suggestion that site-specific activity planning would help Forest-PLUS interface better with the state forest department, which is now part of the program's implementation plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by India informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The evaluation of the Improving Healthy Behaviors Program has highlighted that the program has brought about expected changes in health behaviors, and that progress would be compromised if the activities were to end precipitously. The evaluation provided evidence that the program is well worth continuing; as a result, USAID has decided to continue to provide related technical assistance to the Healthy Behaviors Program.
- The Millennium Alliance is a platform bringing together social impact funds, venture capitalists, corporate foundations, angel investors, donors, and others to discover, support, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges that affect base of the pyramid populations in India and around the world. Through sub-awards and other support, this alliance provides social innovators with essential resources such as seed/grant funding, business incubation services, networking opportunities, and technical assistance, and facilitates their access to equity, debt, and other capital. The objective of the process evaluation of Millennium Alliance Round One awards was 1) to document and describe processes undertaken and experienced by grantees; and 2) to build local capacities. This evaluation highlighted how instrumental data can be in measuring the sustainability and scalability of the innovations. The evaluation methodology, tools and curriculum developed and utilized have been shared with implementing partners so that they may continue to track progress of their existing and new grants.
- The evaluation of the Agricultural Innovation Partnership Project has validated that the project successfully built the institutional capacity of agriculture universities and developed closer linkages among farmers, extension agents, and universities for knowledge sharing. Through this project, USAID is facilitating the sharing of proven Indian agriculture innovations with other countries. Leveraging existing partnerships with Cornell University, USAID has decided to train private sector entrepreneurs and Government of Nepal officials in key areas to fill capacity gaps in their Feed the Future program. The program will focus on human capacity building through exchange visits, institutional capacity building through curriculum development, and private sector engagement in Nepal.
- In 2013-2014, USAID conducted several data quality assessment (DQA) checks involving multiple implementing partners. The findings of these DQAs were shared with partners, with specific recommendations on how to strengthen the data collection and utilization processes. For example, in

September 2014, a detailed review of data collection methodology and reporting was undertaken for the Cereal Systems Initiative in South Asia (CSISA) project. As a result, data collection procedures and questionnaires were refined, the inference methodology was devised to attribute the contribution of CSISA project, and new analytical and reporting frameworks were developed. These efforts have resulted in revised monitoring methodologies across all CSISA hubs in India.

- The main conclusion of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 portfolio reviews was that modestly-funded U.S. foreign assistance programs in India, particularly those which leverage the resources of Indian partners, can yield impressive and sustainable development results, advance the President's global development agenda, and support the goals of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue. These reviews emphasized the need to reduce financial pipelines by accelerating the pace of program implementation.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations: The United States Government will improve the health of vulnerable populations in India by applying effective and innovative health system solutions to address some of India's most pressing health challenges. Continuous improvement of the health status of vulnerable populations in India, especially those populations at the base of the socio-economic pyramid, requires the continued and accelerated application of effective public health measures to strengthen and sustain the health systems that deliver life-saving and disease-preventing interventions. For India to realize the potential opportunities in its health sector, it must overcome a series of institutional and systemic barriers. Through technical collaboration, public and private sector health systems can be strengthened, which will lead to improved health outcomes and an enhanced likelihood that supported health innovations deliver the desired development impact.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy: USAID will support clean energy and sustainable landscapes (forestry) under India's NAPCC. Energy is a priority as it is key to economic growth and because the sector accounts for as much as 58 percent of India's greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades to meet India's increasing energy demands. The forestry sector supports over 200 million rural people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. Improving forest management will reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration through eco-friendly landscape administration – considered to be among the most cost-effective ways to address climate change. At the same time, improved landscape management generates co-benefits, such as greater biodiversity conservation, enhanced livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: India is a proven laboratory for innovations and provides a unique setting for USAID to extend proven innovations for global impact. USAID will facilitate the sharing of proven Indian development innovations with other countries. USAID will also reach out to the Indian and global development community to create awareness about the types of development innovations that are being tested and proven in India. These activities, with contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will advance the adoption of proven development innovations in select developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors: To capitalize on this dynamic development innovations ecosystem, the landscape of diverse and active potential partners and USAID's comparative strengths in India, activities will adopt a new development model to tackle India's development challenges. This model is based on the hypothesis that USAID can deliver development results faster, cheaper, and more effectively, by identifying evidence-based innovative approaches, products, and/or systems, combining these with Indian financial and intellectual

capital, and partnering directly with and under the leadership of Indian organizations. Based on this hypothesis, USAID will seek to build locally led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources, identify “game-changing” solutions to development problems, and test, diffuse, and scale up these solutions to benefit BOP populations in India. USAID’s health program in India will focus on bringing to scale proven, high impact interventions, through both public and private health care systems. With its vibrant private sector bringing massive leverage and a government that is open to testing new ideas and approaches, coupled with a large low-income urban population, India is an ideal environment in which to develop and deploy innovative water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) approaches that reach large numbers of beneficiaries. USAID will capitalize on the growing momentum and political will around WASH in India, and magnify the development impact of its various WASH initiatives. USAID will continue partnering with several Indian public and private entities to demonstrate innovative public-private partnerships in Tier 1 (with population of over 500,000) Indian cities that exhibit strong potential to be scaled.

Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and Country Security Cooperation Plan: While the bilateral defense relationship has advanced significantly since 2001, the development of a robust strategic defense partnership remains a work in progress. Our portfolio of security cooperation activities is designed to build this partnership incrementally, but success has been uneven. Defense trade and Foreign Military Sales are currently booming, and India’s desire to develop its defense industrial base and locate the production of military hardware in India presents many opportunities for co-production, co-development, and S&T collaboration. Conversely, the quantum and complexity of mil-mil activities like exercises, subject matter expert exchanges, and senior leader engagements have stagnated and in some areas even regressed in recent years. Continued development of the defense relationship will require growth across the full spectrum of security cooperation activities.

U.S. and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership: India and the United States share many security challenges, both internal and external, none of which can be overcome by a single nation. While some areas of cooperation in this realm will remain sensitive, many issues like law enforcement (LE), counter-terrorism (CT), maritime security (MARSEC), humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR), and cybersecurity are relatively non-controversial. Leaders of both nations have already committed to deepening and broadening our engagement in these areas. Effectively addressing these challenges will need more than just talk: coordinated operations, actions, and activities, as well as training to build capacity, facilitated by the increased sharing of sensitive but critical information, will ultimately be required.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	78,737
Accelerate India’s transition to a low emissions economy	16,000
Development Assistance	16,000
4.8 Environment	16,000
Development innovations impact people’s lives at the base of the pyramid in a range of sectors.	20,500
Development Assistance	3,200
3.1 Health	3,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.1 Health	17,300
Innovations proven in India are increasingly adopted in other countries.	10,337
Development Assistance	5,337
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,837
4.8 Environment	3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000
U.S. and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership.	2,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400
Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and 'Country Security Cooperation Plan'.	1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
Increase the capacity of India to improve the lives of vulnerable populations.	28,200
Global Health Programs - State	20,000
3.1 Health	20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,200
3.1 Health	8,200

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to ensure and maintain the development of the country as a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that respects international law and agreements, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played an important role in supporting this progress; however, there are still critical areas where U.S. assistance is needed. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will focus on promoting an effective civil society and strengthening non-governmental organizational (NGO) capacity, promoting the rule of law and human rights, and increasing access to information. Efforts will also seek to strengthen border security and combat transnational crime. Proposed FY 2016 activities will mitigate climate change by supporting a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,664	*	8,513	-1,151
Economic Support Fund	6,354	*	6,113	-241
International Military Education and Training	680	*	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	*	700	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	*	1,000	-430

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Enjoying the most advanced economy in South and Central Asia, Kazakhstan plays a prominent and often critical role in numerous strategic U.S. policy priorities, including energy security and climate change. Kazakhstan's rapid urbanization and the government's priority of reducing the threat of violent extremism are placing stress on Kazakhstan's underdeveloped democratic institutions, which is reflected in passage and implementation of restrictive new laws on religion, the media, and national security. ESF programs will work to improve rule of law and to increase the influence of civil society and media organizations on public policy and decision making at the national level, and support Kazakhstan's efforts to reduce climate change emissions. ESF programs will also support efforts to improve social service delivery and help address the problem of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.6 million in funding requested as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), the United States will continue to support climate change mitigation, working with the Ministry of Energy and Kazakhstan's business community, to promote more effective implementation and compliance with Kazakhstan's emissions trading system.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training.

Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Intervention:

- Anti-TIP activities will include increasing awareness of TIP issues and improving the government's ability to identify and provide support for trafficking victims.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding will help identify and expand good governance reforms advocated for by civil society organizations, in order to achieve long-term, institutionalized improvements in public-service delivery and accountability.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the capacity of human-rights activists and groups to protect and promote human rights, and increase knowledge of and respect for human rights among Kazakhstan's youth, with a growing emphasis on Kazakh-speaking communities.
- U.S. assistance will promote an enabling legal framework for civil society. Activities will include analysis, technical advice, and advocacy for positive legislative and regulatory reforms.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives

Key Intervention:

- U.S. programs will work to strengthen independent media outlets, both as individual entities and networks that share content, advertising markets, and advocacy positions on policy issues. Media support will also seek to broaden information sources available to citizens. Activities will include legal support, training, and networking opportunities for journalists and media outlets.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might Be Used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts

Key Intervention:

- U.S. programs will promote increased cooperation in civil nuclear energy, particularly related to nuclear safety, and provide training to enable Kazakhstani authorities to effectively respond to nuclear/radiological incidents and emergencies.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private Sector Development

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will promote the development of a robust private sector by providing industry specific training for business leaders and, where relevant, government officials. Additional activities will support the development of a science-based sustainable agricultural system that is consistent with World Trade Organization obligations and incorporates international best practices.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and

are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of Kazakhstan's military, build partner capacity, and forge lasting relationships between the country's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. These outcomes help increase stability in the Central Asian region. IMET requirements for U.S. training and education will increase as Kazakhstan's Ministry of Defense (MoD) continues its program of modernization and defense professionalization. In 2013, Kazakhstan acknowledged the importance of these programs by funding the travel expenses of Kazakhstani military students to the U.S., allowing more students to attend IMET courses.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will continue to educate up to 20 Kazakh military leaders in U.S. military educational institutions to enhance their interoperability with other forces and advance Kazakhstan's professionalization initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will expand the MOD's capacity to train its non-commissioned officer corps through development courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Kazakhstan is a primary transit country for Afghan-origin narcotics smuggled to Western Europe and Russia. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacity to fight transnational threats, such as narcotics, trafficking-in-persons, and organized crime. In spite of Kazakhstan's relatively competent law enforcement capabilities, these and other justice sector officials still lack the means to successfully deal with the increasingly sophisticated criminal networks that move illicit drugs and money—as well as people—through the country. INCLE-funded programs target development of the skills necessary to combat these criminal enterprises and help advance the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship. U.S. assistance will enable Kazakhstan to become a reliable partner in fighting transnational crime.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its counternarcotics capacity through training in analysis of operative information, narcotics investigations, and convictions of drug traffickers; investigation of drug-related money laundering crimes, instructor development courses; and technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and international best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime. Funding may be used for purchase of office equipment, which is to be used in the law enforcement training academies for internal, interagency, regional, and international educational programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Kazakhstan is an important U.S. nonproliferation partner, as it possesses significant proliferation-relevant industry and inherited Soviet-era facilities. Through cooperative activities and the provision of training, equipment, and technical assistance, NADR-funded programs will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might be used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.0 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will support the provision of modern detection and inspection equipment, specialized training programs, and limited infrastructure support to help Kazakhstan strengthen its strategic trade controls, meet its international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen its borders. The EXBS program continues to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility and capacity-development efforts in strategic-trade-control licensing, and outreach to proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS will also pursue regional enforcement training with Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID finalized a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Kazakhstan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the INL Bureau reviewed achievement indicators with the GOK.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with USAID, the INL Bureau, all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- The evaluation of USAID's ongoing assistance to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs informed the design of USAID's new "Enhanced Enabling Environment" program, which was launched in October 2014. Also, a media assessment conducted by specialists from USAID Washington and the USAID Central Asia Mission fed into the plans for the new regional "Access to Information" program. This assessment resulted in several important changes, including an increased focus on journalist training and Kazakh-language media outlets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change: Global health problems, such as multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis (TB), remain acute in Kazakhstan, despite

reductions over the past decade. The lack of trans-boundary cooperation against TB threats exacerbates the challenges of diagnosing and treating these diseases. Climate change is also predicted to negatively affect Kazakhstan. Estimates show that Kazakhstan's agricultural output could decrease by as much as 75% from 2030 to 2050 if no mitigating efforts are made, primarily due to the loss of water resources. This potentially has serious effects on the food security of the entire region, with other countries in Central Asia and Afghanistan heavily dependent on imports of Kazakhstani wheat.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent: Civil society development in Kazakhstan has lagged behind economic development. While the average citizen's material well-being has improved dramatically since independence, individual citizens do not play a markedly greater role influencing state policy than was the case 20 years ago. Just as Kazakhstan needs continued assistance to complete its transition to a market economy, U.S. policy should include support for expanding space for civil society in Kazakhstan. That space has been restricted in recent years, rather than expanded, by laws on religious freedom, labor unions, and other public associations. By supporting civil society development, U.S. assistance can help reverse that trend by helping Kazakhstan live up to its international obligations, including on human rights. Supporting civil society also reinforces the importance of conforming to those obligations as a necessary condition for playing the regional leadership role that Kazakhstan desires.

Kazakhstan Increases the Effectiveness and Inclusiveness of its Governance Institutions by Promoting Accountability and Citizen Access in order to Serve the Public Good: Governance and accountability are essential to a functional government. Assistance programs will promote open decision-making processes and the encouragement of public input. The promotion of transparency, civic engagement, and access to information will support Kazakhstan's continued development as the country's population demands more and better services from the government.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives: The vast majority of Kazakhstanis see the world through the filter of Russian media. Improved access to a wider range of objective information sources, resulting from well-trained traditional media, as well as social media and other direct communication with the Mission, will allow Kazakhstan to become less suspicious of Western motives.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action: Kazakhstan's law enforcement entities and justice system are trying to transform themselves into more professional and effective bodies. Helping this transformation improves Kazakhstan's ability to counter threats, such as violent extremism, terrorism, transnational crime, cyber-crime, trafficking in persons, narco-trafficking and corruption, and will pay large dividends in Kazakhstan and the region. The government aims to modernize and professionalize its armed services, and desires closer cooperation with the U.S. to make that transformation occur. U.S. assistance will help build capacity within the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the development of a professional military that can respond to a range of threats from foreign military action. Assistance will also help develop self-sustaining training and education programs to develop a capable corps of professional officers and NCOs; increase their interoperability with other forces through the pursuit of NATO IPAP goals and UN peacekeeping deployment; and employ DoD resources to counter the illicit trafficking of people, contraband, and narcotics across state borders through the provision of equipment and training.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might be used to Make

Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts: Cooperation under the aegis of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Agreement has been a fundamental pillar of U.S.-Kazakhstan relations since the 1990s, and the U.S. aims to continue to strengthen that cooperation. The United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency has made great progress working with Kazakhstan to enhance bio-safety and bio-security by consolidating and securing extremely dangerous pathogen collections in safe, centralized facilities, and continuing this work will enable us to almost completely eliminate those risks. Department of Energy programs aim to improve physical protection of nuclear and radiological materials, nuclear safeguards, nuclear forensics, radiation detection at border crossings and points of entry, the conversion of nuclear research reactors, the removal and disposition of weapons-usable special nuclear materials, and enforcement of strategic trade controls. These activities will further reduce the risk such materials and technology pose. U.S. assistance will also support and encourage Kazakhstan's efforts to fully eliminate its WMD infrastructure, secure its WMD materials, enact and effectively enforce sound export controls, and continue active engagement in the area of nonproliferation.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private Sector Development: While countries across the region, particularly Kazakhstan, are trying to increase their trade outside of the region, intraregional trade in Central Asia is less than five percent of total trade. This is low by global standards and reflects the lack of action to integrate trade corridors or customs procedures. Borders are frequently closed in response to bilateral conflicts. While trade figures remain modest for now, greater economic dynamism can provide future opportunities for international businesses, especially in key areas such as services, energy, mining, higher education, infrastructure and aircraft sales. U.S. firms are well-positioned to help promote this economic dynamism, especially those with an edge in technology and management approaches. Greater business contact also strengthens ties between distant parts of the world, to the benefit of both the United States and Kazakhstan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	8,513
Kazakhstan increases law enforcement and military capabilities through improved training, equipment, and standing operating procedures to effectively address a wide range of threats, such as transnational crime and foreign military action.	1,514
Economic Support Fund	114
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	114
International Military Education and Training	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	242
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	230
1.5 Transnational Crime	228
Kazakhstan improves access to objective, editorially diverse information sources, cultivating pluralistic civic engagement and resulting in increased openness to U.S. policies and perspectives.	565
Economic Support Fund	565

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
2.4 Civil Society		565
Kazakhstan eliminates the risk that dangerous materials and technologies might be used to make weapons of mass destruction by increasing bilateral cooperation, thus strengthening nonproliferation efforts.		1,430
Economic Support Fund		430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		430
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		1,000
Kazakhstan improves health, food, and water security through closer partnership with the United States and UN, in order to better counter diseases and mitigate against the effects of climate change.		2,550
Economic Support Fund		2,550
4.8 Environment		2,550
Kazakhstan promotes greater economic diversity, openness, and competitiveness by expanding trade and markets, thereby increasing U.S. commercial opportunities and encouraging greater private sector development		225
Economic Support Fund		225
4.2 Trade and Investment		150
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		75
Kazakhstan increases the effectiveness and inclusiveness of its governance institutions by promoting accountability and citizen access in order to serve the public good		250
Economic Support Fund		250
1.5 Transnational Crime		250
Kazakhstan expands the space for civil society to develop by honoring its international commitments, thereby increasing citizens' influence on government and becoming more tolerant of dissent		1,979
Economic Support Fund		1,979
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		495
2.4 Civil Society		1,484

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic has continued to consolidate its democratic system since the transition to a parliamentary democracy in 2010 and the first democratic transfer of presidential power in Central Asia in 2011. The presidential election in 2017 will be critical to the country's continued democratic development, as the system remains fragile and faces a myriad of challenges, including widespread corruption, an energy deficit, lack of viable employment opportunities, weak rule of law and law enforcement sector impunity (especially towards minority groups), and deteriorating social service infrastructure. In order for the Kyrgyz Republic to continue on its democratic path, it needs to address these challenges and demonstrate that democracy can improve its citizens' lives. The primary goals of U.S. assistance programs in the country include a more democratic and well governed Kyrgyz Republic; a strengthened contribution by the Kyrgyz Republic to regional security including by addressing corrupt law enforcement structures and counter-narcotics efforts; and greater economic prosperity and increased cooperation with other states of Central Asia. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people's lives and address the energy deficit, as well as programs that support continued parliamentary development, judicial reform, and consolidation of an electoral process that continues to reflect the will of the citizens. U.S. assistance will continue to support institutional police reform, address development challenges in education, and combat infectious diseases.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,356	*	50,391	5,035
Economic Support Fund	32,937	*	41,446	8,509
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	*	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	869	*	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	*	3,235	-2,765
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	1,010	-240

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support democracy and governance programs that promote judicial reform, strengthen the country's parliamentary democracy, and increase the capacity of key government ministries to deliver services to its citizens. ESF assistance will also support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to institutionalize free and fair electoral processes as well as increase citizen access to civically-relevant information.

Economic assistance will focus on implementation of business-enabling environment reforms and will strengthen the competitiveness of firms and industry sectors to promote business growth, job creation, and economic development. ESF assistance will also focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school aged students, who are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and has a competent, well-educated workforce.

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.5 million in FY 2016 funding will support efforts to institutionalize free and fair elections. Programs will support electoral legislation reforms; sound election administration, including implementation of new technologies; domestic election monitoring; and voter education.
- U.S. assistance will support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation.
- U.S. assistance will also support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis and government oversight.
- A total of \$0.7 million in U.S. assistance will support the development of an informed citizenry through programs that support diverse independent media voices, public service-oriented and civically relevant information products, minority language media, and widespread civic education.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.1 million in U.S. assistance will help key government partners to improve their internal administration (public administration reform), and ensure the inclusivity of service provision to citizens. Institutional partners will include local government bodies and key national-level ministries.
- A total of \$4.5 million in U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis and basic service delivery.
- A total of \$3.0 million in requested FY 2016 funding will be used to strengthen teaching methodologies in order to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parental support for reading in order to increase out-of-school reading time and build support for increased government funding to improve reading.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation.
- A total of \$0.5 million in U.S. assistance will support collaborative relationships between civil society and the government, and increase engagement through Democracy Commission Small Grants Program.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.5 million in U.S. assistance will support the increased independence, integrity, and transparency of the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system. Assistance will focus on certifying and training newly-appointed judges, enabling the transparent publication of judicial decisions, and promoting improved trial standards and courtroom management. Interventions will also address access to justice, sound legal defense, and cultural perceptions of rule of law.
- U.S. assistance will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation. U.S. assistance will also support citizen access to justice through an increasingly independent, well-qualified, and appropriately trained cadre of defense lawyers, which will also seek to raise citizen awareness of their legal rights and improve their perception of the justice system.
- FY 2016 funding will support programs to address crucial human rights issues such as torture, minority rights, access to justice, freedom of association, and impunity for law enforcement abuses.

Accelerated Growth of Diversified and Equitable Economy to Bolster Economic Growth, Increased Investment, and Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding will provide technical assistance to implement business enabling environment reform. Programs will strengthen the competitiveness of key value chains to improve their productivity, access to markets, financial management, and quality controls. Finally, support will increase local firms' ability to meet increasingly stringent international technical trade and quality standards that will increase their competitiveness and regional economic integration.
- FY 2016 funding of nearly \$9.0 million will support private sector development, especially in the agricultural sector. This funding will focus on specific agricultural value chains to improve yields and quality and meet both customer demand and requirements for export markets. Smallholder farmers will also be targeted to improve their ability to grow and market higher value crops, thus increasing household income and indirectly dietary diversity.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop an Effective Long-Term Strategy, Including Support for CASA-1000

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding of \$2.0 million will assist with implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system, including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to support civil society projects aimed at promoting tolerance and countering the rise of violent extremism.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI)—to achieve major improvements in health outcomes by protecting communities

from other infectious diseases.

GHP funding will focus on the fight against tuberculosis (TB). The Kyrgyz Republic is a high-burden country for multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, and according to World Health Organization (WHO) data, primary drug resistance among all new TB cases is 26 percent. Drug resistance among previously treated patients is 52 percent. Through its TB Strategic Plan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR) is seeking to improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates and increase the number of MDR-TB patients currently receiving treatment.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.8 million in requested funding will help the GOKR to continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and MDR-TB. USAID will help combat MDR-TB in the Kyrgyz Republic by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment, and care. This will be accomplished through strengthening infection control systems within health facilities and expanding prevention programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. USAID will support the development of national policies and guidelines that are in line with the WHO's "STOP TB" Strategy and will contribute to a strengthened health system in order to promote ownership and sustainability of TB control efforts. USAID will also help improve TB laboratory services, strengthen the management of pediatric MDR-TB, and improve infection control measures to ensure uninterrupted treatment after release from the hospital and pilot outpatient TB treatment. Finally, USAID will strengthen advocacy, communication, and social mobilization activities by working with civil society to engage in TB control activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET assistance will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Kyrgyz military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- A total of approximately \$1.0 million in requested IMET funds will provide training that will professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment. Attendance at various professional military education programs are critical to improving interoperability as the Kyrgyz Republic becomes more involved in international and coalition operations and tries to reform to Western standards. The courses expose young leaders to U.S. officers, and, in the past, U.S.-trained officers were instrumental in encouraging reform in the country's military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Kyrgyz Republic is a partner for U.S. counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan because it sits astride several Afghan narcotics trafficking routes and suffers from potential instability caused by ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR) has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but in the past these efforts have been hampered by corruption. Strengthening the nation's police force is a U.S. priority as the GOKR works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$1.3 million in INCLE funding will be used to improve police capacity to deliver services to the Kyrgyz people, thereby enabling criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishing the power of drug-trafficking organizations.
- FY 2016 funding of \$0.2 million will support targeted training to prosecutors and police to educate them on identification of trafficking-in-persons (TIP) victims, referral mechanisms, and how to build solid TIP cases, which will result in more effective prosecutions.
- FY 2016 funding of \$0.6 million will assist the Kyrgyz Republic to implement a revised Criminal Procedure Code through training of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and police on new requirements, practices and procedures.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Intervention:

- The Criminal Law Program will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system by advocating for reform, analyzing relevant legislation, and raising public awareness of legal rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By supporting cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment, requested NADR funding will help the GOKR combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology. The United States will also assist the Kyrgyz Republic to secure and destroy its excess munitions from the Soviet era.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- A total of nearly \$0.3 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction funds will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable munitions, ordnance, and man-portable air defense systems; to renovate or upgrade existing explosive storage facilities and related security systems; and to integrate international best practices for weapons and munitions management into national ordnance control agency standards and operational procedures.
- Requested NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding of \$0.8 million will continue support for Kyrgyzstan's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its green borders (between established points of entry) as infrastructure development winds down and cross-border training efforts intensify. EXBS will continue to work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy, including developing distance learning/training capacities. EXBS will also support the Government of Kyrgyzstan's industry compliance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning and formal assessments, U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in the Kyrgyz Republic also regularly monitor their programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In preparation of the development of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID conducted the following assessments that informed USAID's five-year CDCS: a democracy program assessment; an assessment of the strength of the Kyrgyz Republic's mass media, particularly independent media; a final evaluation of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives Program in the Kyrgyz Republic; an agriculture assessment; a financial sector/access to finance assessment; an assessment of economic growth assistance; a biodiversity assessment; and a gender assessment. In addition, a USAID Demographic and Health Survey was completed in January 2014. USAID also conducted an assessment of its Electoral Processes and Political Party Strengthening program in 2014.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office conducted an evaluation of civil society organizations' use of newer information communication technologies to advance their agendas; the Kyrgyz Republic was one of the four case-study countries included in the evaluation.
- INL monitored the use of funds provided for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collected performance data as it became available from the GOKG. The INL Bureau's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provided periodic reports to the Department of State. Throughout FY 2014, Department of State personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviewed performance indicators with the GOKG.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID's assessments for the CDCS have informed program design and prioritization for follow-on programs in the economic growth and democracy and governance sectors.
- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) has informed USAID's programming in health and food security. The DHS identified the regions with the highest levels of stunting, which informed the choice of zone-of-influence for agriculture and food security programming.
- The Kyrgyzstan interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2016. Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. Government uses the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy: The Kyrgyz Republic made a successful leadership transition following the April 2010 revolution, holding a cycle of democratic parliamentary, presidential, and local elections that, for the first time in Central Asia, won international recognition as open and competitive. Nevertheless, this electoral transition has not been matched by a broader transition across government and society which is more fully inclusive for all citizens and which delivers the reforms necessary to fully institutionalize a participatory democracy. U.S. assistance will support efforts to institutionalize free and fair elections, including support for election administration, domestic election monitoring, civic engagement, and support to political parties. Programs will also facilitate development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People: The Kyrgyz Republic faces significant challenges to adequately reforming government systems and improving service delivery, including reversing the decay of previously functioning education systems, health services, and basic infrastructure. U.S. assistance programs will support the government's efforts to become more responsive and to demonstrate the benefits of democracy through effective governance. Programs, including public administration reform, will help key government partners at the local and national level to strengthen their ability to formulate sound policy, improve communication with citizens, and ensure inclusive service provision. U.S. assistance will also support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight. To address the decay in the education system, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening teaching methodologies in order to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parent support for reading. Health programs will help the government to continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions: U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities: The development of democracy in the Kyrgyz Republic is dependent on progress on human rights and upholding the guarantees of the Kyrgyz Constitution. An independent, professional judiciary and a strengthened defense bar are key to ensuring these guarantees. U.S. assistance programs help the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system increase its independence, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency; assistance will focus on certifying and training newly appointed judicial personnel, transparent publication of judicial decisions, and improved trial standards and courtroom management. Programs will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system. U.S. assistance will also support programs to address crucial human rights issues of torture, access to justice, and impunity for law enforcement abuses.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty: U.S. assistance programs will provide training to professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment, helping to ensure that the security establishments are capable of providing security and stability. These programs will also enhance U.S.-Kyrgyz security cooperation.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption: U.S. assistance programs will seek to improve police capacity, thereby strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishes the power of drug-trafficking organizations. Assistance will support efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including support for victims and training for prosecutors on how to build more effective prosecutions. U.S. assistance programs will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable conventional munitions; programs will also continue to support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its green borders (between established points of entry) as well as to continue to work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy.

Accelerated Growth of a Diversified and Equitable Economy to Bolster Economic Growth, Increased Investment, and Prosperity: Poverty remains an important issue in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the country's near-term economic prospects are uncertain. U.S. assistance will support implementation of enabling-environment reforms in tax administration, licensing, business inspections, and civil aviation. Assistance programs will strengthen the competitiveness of the textile, tourism, and construction sectors by working with value chains to improve their productivity, access to markets, financial management, and quality controls.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop an Effective Long-term Strategy, Including Support for CASA-1000: U.S. assistance will support implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system, including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism: Promoting tolerance is a key U.S. assistance objective in the Kyrgyz Republic. U.S.-funded activities will engage religious leaders and other civil society actors to help stem the rise of violent extremism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	50,391
Support a more inclusive and accountable democracy	6,698
Economic Support Fund	6,698
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,999
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,450
2.4 Civil Society	2,249
Support improved governance, service delivery, policy formation to better connect the government to its people.	18,842
Economic Support Fund	15,092
2.2 Good Governance	5,108
2.4 Civil Society	2,480

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education	3,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	420
4.2 Trade and Investment	470
4.3 Financial Sector	250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,773
4.7 Economic Opportunity	91
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,750
3.1 Health	3,750
Encourage people-to-people engagement at the civil society level and between the government and its citizens, and within the regions.	37
Economic Support Fund	37
2.4 Civil Society	37
Support and advocate for greater respect and attention to human rights for all citizens, focusing on marginalized, at-risk minorities.	1,637
Economic Support Fund	537
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.4 Civil Society	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100
Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's ability to maintain its security, stability, and sovereignty.	950
International Military Education and Training	950
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950
Engage with the security services, government officials, educators, religious leaders, and civil society to counter international terrorism and the rise of violent extremism.	37
Economic Support Fund	37
2.4 Civil Society	37
Strengthen the country's ability to defend itself against transnational threats such as narco-trafficking, human trafficking, and nuclear proliferation. Promote reform in law enforcement and justice sectors that mitigates corruption	3,495
Economic Support Fund	350
1.5 Transnational Crime	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
2.2 Good Governance	635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Accelerated growth of diversified and equitable economy to bolster economic growth, increased investment, and prosperity	16,695

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund		16,695
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		1,680
4.2 Trade and Investment		1,980
4.3 Financial Sector		1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		11,670
4.7 Economic Opportunity		365
Support adoption and implementation of energy sector and natural resource reforms to increase transparency, improve management, and develop an effective long-term strategy, including support for CASA-1000.		2,000
Economic Support Fund		2,000
4.4 Infrastructure		2,000

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2016, U.S. foreign assistance resources for Maldives will be directed toward promoting maritime domain awareness, maritime security and counterterrorism capability, and climate change adaptation. Maldives is a young democracy with a small Sunni Muslim-majority population, which has transformed its economy through tourism. A nation of some 1,000 coral islands spread across 35,000 square miles of the Indian Ocean, Maldives sits astride key shipping lanes in the region, giving it an international importance. Maritime security is of great concern due to potential threats posed by narcotics trafficking, piracy in the Indian Ocean, and sea-borne trade in illicit materials of potential use for terrorist activity. Moreover, because of its low elevation, Maldives is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change impacts, which have the potential to significantly disrupt the Maldivian economy and way of life.

In Maldives, the lack of cooperation among political actors, regular threats and attacks on opposition leaders, and a nascent democratic process have prevented the government from addressing acute problems. Democratic institutions remain weak and easily manipulated, while the judiciary has become increasingly politicized. Lack of higher educational opportunities, high youth unemployment, rise of social media, and weak institutions have contributed to an environment where Islamic extremism is growing. Maldives continues to be an important ally in international fora, and its potential as a strategic partner has increased over the last few years, including the government's commitment to combating the threat of Islamic extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,461	*	4,340	-121
Development Assistance	2,000	*	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	400	-
International Military Education and Training	221	*	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	*	-	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	*	640	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will be used to build capacity and engage with a wide range of stakeholders to: (a) establish and make use of appropriate technology for monitoring and reporting on marine ecosystems; (b) build institutional capacity for natural resources management; and (c) incorporate adaptation measures into national resources management planning. With more than 80 percent of its land less than one meter above sea level, Maldives is susceptible to the full spectrum of climate change hazards, including extreme rainfall events, drought, and rising sea levels. In FY 2016, USAID will focus on global climate change adaptation assistance that builds economic, social, and environmental resilience to climate change impacts.

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives

Adapts to Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will be provided for capacity building among government and relevant stakeholders to support policy development for more effective natural resource management.
- USAID will continue to support the Maldives Global Climate Change Adaptation Program through two projects: (a) the first aims to increase the availability of freshwater resources by providing appropriate water infrastructure assistance and creating an environment that supports sustainability and climate change adaptation capacity; and (b) the second aims to improve the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs; these ecosystems underpin 89 percent of Maldivian GDP and 71 percent of national employment -- mainly through the marine-based industries of tourism and fisheries.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will continue to increase the Maldives' maritime domain awareness, interdiction, and monitoring capabilities and to develop a self-sufficient force capable of securing its territories against transnational threats while also contributing to regional maritime security.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will build upon earlier efforts to train and equip a credible counter-terrorism force and increase Maldives' ability to exercise maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Maldivian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Through IMET, the United States supports the professional development of Maldives' officers and non-commissioned officers. The program builds a culture of respect for human rights, good governance, and develops the capacity of military institutions.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will be used to continue senior-level, non-commissioned and junior-level professional military education courses for counter-terrorism related studies.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The MPS is a small, but professional police force, which has operated as an independent body for just over ten years. The MPS and MNDF face the daunting task of maintaining peace in approximately 200 inhabited islands and 800 uninhabited islands spread over a large, non-contiguous geographic space. Violent extremism, gang activity, political violence, and the flow of narcotics into Maldives pose challenges to the country's continued development and stability. Both the MPS and the MNDF face severe budgetary constraints and require training to effectively maintain border security. Similarly, the Maldivian Departments of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) and Customs face notable challenges in controlling porous borders. The U.S. government will work with key agencies including MNDF, MPS, DIE, and Customs to provide training in advanced border control techniques, as well as specific training

to identify and neutralize potential terrorist threats transiting through or operating within Maldivian borders. The growing tourism industry, limited law enforcement capacity, and the current absence of legal authority to halt the trade of contraband items make Maldives vulnerable to trafficking of WMD and other illicit commodities, including narcotics destined for third countries.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$0.5 million will support ATA training with the MPS in order to enhance its maritime security and law enforcement capacity to counter threats of terrorist activities. The program improves the capability of MPS to deter, detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorist threats in the expansive territory of Maldives. ATA programming will also involve port and border control officers with law enforcement responsibilities in order to enhance their skills in counterterrorism leadership and management, critical infrastructure and soft target protection, and the maritime interdiction of terrorist targets.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will also be used to develop strategic trade control legislation and build the capacity of law enforcement entities to enhance border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID has instituted a system of monitoring activities to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. This includes regular site visits, implementing partner meetings, discussions with Government of Maldives' officials, financial reporting requirements, and regular performance reporting. Program managers and implementing partners document these activities in performance monitoring plans and implementation or work plans. To ensure the integrity and quality of project interventions, USAID program managers conduct data quality analyses and review the input of the implementing partners in quarterly and annual reports, which directly inform the preparation of the annual Performance Plan and Report.
- In 2014, USAID completed several assessments as part of its overall monitoring and evaluation approach in Maldives. These assessments covered topics such as Maldivian politics, gender, financial management, reef evaluations, and natural resource management plans. Specific assessments which have been key to ongoing USAID programming include: (a) Women's Empowerment in Political Processes in the Maldives (Maldives Gender Assessment); (b) House Reef Management Plans for Constance Halaveli Island Resort and Gangehi Island Resort; (c) Baseline Marine Area Assessment (Three Islands); (d) Initial Financial Management System Assessment; and (e) Kuramathi Island Reef Assessment.
- USAID conducts rigorous biannual portfolio reviews which are led by the Sri Lanka-based Mission Director and include representation from Washington, and representatives from the Department of State and Department of Defense. A robust discussion of each project assesses program status, reviews past progress, and plans future action – all to ensure that programmatic adjustments are made based on performance results, U.S. strategic priorities and imperatives, and budget realities. Particular attention is given to examining and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.
- USAID also conducts or participates in a number of financial, programmatic, and performance audits throughout the year to provide program managers with objective information about the performance of each project. For example, USAID participates in Regional Inspector General-approved performance audits which include a review of partners' compliance with the terms and conditions of their awards.

- On an ongoing basis, implementing partners use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results toward achieving program goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses semiannual portfolio review discussions to assess the overall performance of each active project. This Mission-wide, cross sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments, as needed. The Mission’s monitoring and evaluation processes continue to influence and guide programmatic choices in Maldives. A recent example of this is the USAID approach to implementation requirements for the construction component of the Maldives Global Climate Change project entitled “Enhancing Climate Resiliency and Water Security in the Maldives.” As a result of regular monitoring activities including site visits, implementing partner meetings, and bi-weekly discussions with Government of Maldives’ officials, the Mission identified discrepancies in the engineering and implementation plans for a small desalination plant project. The Mission determined programmatic options and dispatched a technical team (which included both local and regional engineering and environment specialists) to Maldives with the goal of coordinating the engineering design and implementation schedule with local expectations for construction activity completion. As a result, the project construction schedule has been revised to allow for required engineering plan reviews and environmental assessments which meet both Maldivian and U.S. legal requirements. Meeting these requirements will take more time to implement, but will ensure that the project follows sound engineering practices and implements the desalination plant in an environmentally sustainable and more realistic time frame.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change: Maldives is especially vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including extreme rainfall, droughts, rising sea levels, damaging winds, and elevated air temperatures. High population density, rapid population growth, and high dependence on climate-sensitive industries such as fisheries, agriculture, and tourism add to the country’s vulnerability.

Climate change has the potential to have a major impact on both the quantity and quality of the country’s freshwater resources. Changes in the timing and amount of rainfall and runoff are likely to reduce aquifer recharge, increase incidents of flooding, and harm near-shore marine environments. The over-pumping of groundwater, together with the rising sea level, will likely result in greater salinity intrusion to underground aquifers resulting in far less available potable water for already vulnerable populations.

Coral reefs are fragile and will be subjected to significant negative impacts from climate change including rising sea levels, rising sea temperatures, and ocean acidification. All of these natural events would negatively affect the health of the coral, cause coral bleaching (and possibly coral death), and weaken the corals’ physical infrastructure which means more cracking, breaking, and ultimately disintegration of the reefs.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems: Maldivian atolls encompass a territory spread over roughly 90,000 square kilometers (35,000 square miles), comprised of more than 1,000 small mostly uninhabited islands, with porous and largely unregulated borders. Violent extremism, gang activity, and the flow of narcotics into Maldives challenge the country’s continued development and stability. A significant portion of the world’s shipping flows through or nearby Maldives, creating the need for it to conduct maritime interdiction and monitoring activities. By creating a stronger maritime domain capability, Maldives can serve as a key

partner in mitigating the proliferation of illegal materials, including nuclear, biological, chemical and other weapons. The MNDF Coast Guard is responsible for maritime security. Enhancing Coast Guard situational awareness of vessels transiting Maldivian waters, including its Exclusive Economic Zone, will remain a key objective over the next five years.

The MPS is a young institution, having separated from the MNDF in 2004, and currently has a force of 3,500 officers. The MPS's investigative and enforcement capabilities require capacity-building to counter the growth of violent religious extremism, illicit drug use and trafficking, violent gang activity, and political violence. This will require sustained training focused on developing advanced leadership, investigative, prosecutorial, and management techniques. The United States can assist with the continued development of the MPS infrastructure that would greatly enhance the MPS's operational effectiveness. Assisting the Government of Maldives with security and capacity building will also help deter illicit narcotics trafficking, which is linked to terrorist financing. Building this capacity will help disrupt current and future terrorist threats and foster an inhospitable operating environment for extremists.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	4,340
Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems	1,340
Foreign Military Financing	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190
Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000
4.8 Environment	3,000

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Nepal is focused on achieving a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient country that respects the rule of law. Local and national investment in Nepal's peace process, accountability in democratic institutions, civic participation, and improved policy and performance will result in more effective governance and increased political inclusion. If the Constituent Assembly promulgates a new constitution, the government will be better able to elevate economic growth priorities needed to further reduce extreme poverty and decrease the risk of instability.

Nepal is vulnerable to geological and meteorological hazards such as floods, drought, landslides, wild fires, and earthquakes. The Nepal Army and Ministry of Home Affairs are primary U.S. partners in addressing disaster risk reduction. Foreign assistance helps address vulnerabilities through programs that include: strengthening and expanding the public health system through the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI); improving nutrition and raising incomes of the rural poor through the President's Feed the Future Initiative; building resilience to changing climate conditions through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; safeguarding the country's rich biodiversity; building the foundation for education by improving early grade reading skills; preventing and addressing trafficking in persons; and strengthening border security and building the capacity of law enforcement officers. All of these efforts combined promote resilience and reduce Nepal's susceptibility to shocks and stresses.

U.S. democracy and governance programs focus on building government capacity development to deliver services and strengthening civil society, local governance, and the rule of law. The Government of Nepal (GON) has made some improvements in budget formulation and execution, both of which are important for stimulating foreign direct investment. The rates of extreme poverty continue to decline along with maternal and infant mortality rates, but Nepal still struggles to graduate from its status of a least developed country. U.S. assistance to Nepal will also help facilitate the country's "relief to development" transition from a post-conflict environment to a stable democracy. Examples of U.S. assistance in this transition include: supporting major peace process milestones at the national and local level; identifying and mitigating drivers of conflict, particularly at the local level; supporting national and local elections; and—recognizing social exclusion as part of the impetus for the conflict—helping to make economic growth, health, and education more inclusive of women and historically marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	81,732	*	82,401	669
Development Assistance	-	*	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	*	33,038	-895
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	*	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	*	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	*	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	*	2,230	-1,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	*	790	-55

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	81,732	*	82,401	669
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	-	*	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	1,500	1,500
Other	81,732	*	80,901	-831
Development Assistance	-	*	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	*	31,538	-2,395
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	*	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	*	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	*	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	*	2,230	-1,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	*	790	-55

Development Assistance (DA)

Nepal's 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) abolished a 250-year monarchy and committed the new democratically elected government to provide for greater inclusion and economic empowerment for all Nepali citizens through improved government effectiveness, representation, and inclusion in order to improve its human development and reduce poverty. This nascent government faces significant challenges including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses; a widening gap between inclusion and government effectiveness; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; very low government budget execution rates; and the great potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not quickly brought into the political process and their demands are not adequately addressed in a timely manner. DA funds will support governance initiatives to support the GON to more effectively address the tenets of the CPA in order to increase the potential for political stability within Nepal.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Intervention:

- Political Competition and Consensus Building: DA assistance of \$1.7 million in funding will support local oversight and accountability activities in FY 2016 to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting, and follow the government's response to grievances.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Nepal's nascent democracy faces significant challenges, including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses; a widening gap between inclusion and government effectiveness; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; and the great potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not quickly brought into the political process and their demands not adequately addressed in a timely manner. ESF funds will support governance initiatives by supporting the GON to more effectively address the tenets of CPA in order to increase the potential for political stability within Nepal.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Interventions:

- Transnational Crime: ESF assistance of \$1.5 million will finance combatting transnational crime activities that will strengthen the GON and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in persons, concentrating on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.
- Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: ESF assistance of \$0.5 million will fund conflict management and mitigation activities designed to reduce drivers of conflict and strengthen local conflict mediation and resolution bodies. These funds will also support the role of women in the peace process as outlined in the Women, Peace and Security Initiative.
- Good Governance: ESF assistance of \$3.9 million of funding will support local oversight and accountability activities in FY 2016 to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting, and follow the government's response to grievances.
- Political Competition and Consensus Building: ESF funds of \$2.2 million in FY 2016 will support political parties and electoral and legislative processes to continue to register voters and provide civic education, as well as to provide technical assistance to the Electoral Commission of Nepal, political parties, and the new Constitutional Assembly. It is anticipated that local elections may happen in FY 2016 (for the first time in more than 15 years) and that USG assistance would be required to support them.
- Civil Society: In FY 2016, ESF assistance of \$2.3 million will support the strengthening of partnerships for local development as well as assist civil society and local governments in six districts to communicate development needs, formulate budget priorities, and identify resources in coordination with the GON and other donors.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty

Key Interventions:

- Agriculture: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, USAID will provide \$8.0 million to support the efforts of the GON to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through market-led agricultural development. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural value chains, and promote nutrition education and behavior change around food consumption habits to lift 160,000 households (about 1 million people) out of poverty.
- Private Sector Competitiveness: Funding of \$1.5 million in FY 2016 ESF will strengthen Nepal's ability to bring energy investments to financial closure. It will also finance farmer groups, including with business literacy activities to increase vulnerable households' capacity to build strong businesses and take advantage of agricultural market opportunities. These funds will also be used to increase private sector engagement in agricultural value chains to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness.
- Environment: U.S. assistance of \$8.2 million in FY 2016 environment funds will support activities that support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative and that improve natural resource management and help households, communities, and government actors prepare for and adapt to climate change. These funds will also support protection of biodiversity, including improving management of critical corridors for climate-sensitive species and restoring ecosystems, especially forest and water corridors in priority areas. These activities will promote adaptability of Nepal's people, places and livelihoods to promote sustainable economic growth.

Increased Human Capital

Key Intervention:

- **Basic Education:** With \$5.0 million in FY 2016 Basic Education funds, USAID will improve reading skills of children in grades one to three for up to 75 percent of public primary schools in 16 districts and strengthen Ministry of Education skills to implement, monitor, and evaluate its national early grade reading program. In addition, USAID will work to mobilize community support for reading. This will include advocacy campaigns and strengthening school management committees and other community-based groups to access education resources from local agencies. While Nepal is making progress to attain Millennium Development Goal (MDG) goals for universal primary education, serious concerns remain regarding the quality of education and low rate of school completion, with millions of Nepali who have never attended school resulting in a low literacy rate of 60 percent. Rates are even lower among women and traditionally marginalized castes and ethnic groups. USAID investments in early grade reading and adult literacy through improved quality of education and increased family and community support for education will reinforce improved health, economic growth, and increased participation in democratic governance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Nepal is prone to natural disasters; it is ranked as the 11th most vulnerable country in the world to earthquakes and 30th most vulnerable to flooding. The Nepal Army is the principal disaster response organization in Nepal, though it lacks all but the most basic material response capacity. FMF resources will work to build the Nepal Army's disaster relief capabilities, which are essential to averting a humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will continue ongoing efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including providing Nepal's military with fixed-wing airlift capabilities able to deliver supplies and equipment to remote areas on unimproved runways during response to disasters.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

As evidenced by the latest Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal is making great strides in improving the health and well-being of its citizens. The country has achieved its MDG for Reducing Child and Infant Mortality and is striving to reach the Improved Maternal Health goal as well. The long-term foreign assistance priorities in health include strengthening the primary health care system at national and community levels; concentrating more closely on reducing neonatal deaths; expanding access to voluntary family planning services; improving chronic under-nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene practices; and reducing pregnancy-related complications and maternal deaths.

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In FY 2016, Global Health Program funds will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes and increased country ownership. The United States will work with the GON to provide evidence-based technical assistance that supports the country's Nepal Health Strategic Plan II. USAID is an active member of the External Development Partners Group and will continue to provide technical expertise and support.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: With \$3.0 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$14.7 million will support the MCH components of the national health sector strategy. USAID's MCH program will continue to address key challenges in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by supporting GON efforts to strengthen community and primary health care; support immunization activities; improve sanitation and hygiene; increase birth preparedness, and provide skills for providers to better manage neonatal health care needs.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance in the amount of \$14.3 million will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care.
- Nutrition: \$6.8 million will support the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan, in alignment with the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives and with support to the U.S. Peace Corps whose volunteers will work on nutrition and agriculture projects. USAID will utilize the latest evidence-based interventions in health and agriculture to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age as part of an integrated nutrition program. The program will support the GON-led scale-up of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Nepal military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million for Professional Military Education courses will instill democratic values in the Nepal Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, over 93 percent of the General Officers of the Nepal Army are graduates of one of the IMET-sponsored courses in the United States. Courses focus on the development of new concepts, doctrines, theories, and practices ranging from civilian control and democratization of the military and addressing human rights standards to maintaining a professional military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Nepal and its leaders have committed to a wide-ranging and comprehensive peace agreement that ended their decade-long civil conflict. Maintaining long-term peace in Nepal is dependent upon completing the democratic transition and continuing to uphold the rule of law. INCLE training has been essential to assist law enforcement officials such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting, implementing, and institutionalizing law enforcement standards and training programs. FY 2016 funds of \$2.2 million will continue a successful police training program and support capacity-building and institutional reform with justice sector actors (for example, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys).

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support stabilization operations and security sector reform to support ongoing efforts to develop Nepali law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers, through activities such as training on issues including but not limited to human rights, disaster management, criminal investigations and forensics, infrastructure improvements, and targeted equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women's police units and units engaged in combating corruption.
- U.S. assistance for rule of law and human rights will continue efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and develop the justice sector institutions themselves. Activities may include but are not limited to building the capacity of prosecutors and police to work collaboratively, training judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers to gather and scrutinize forensic evidence, rather than relying upon confessions of defendants in custody. Such assistance may be delivered through justice sector institutions such as Nepal's judicial academy, the Nepal Bar Association, and directly with appropriate government ministries. Legislative reform assistance may be offered through the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Office of the Attorney General.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Nepali legislation provides almost no controls over the movement of conventional weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction related items, and the India-Nepal border is one of the most porous and illegally trafficked borders in the world. With weak enforcement institutions and highly porous borders, there are significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses.

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) will support training to build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will build Nepal's law enforcement capacity in securing land and air borders and will promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- With \$0.3 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance, the United States will work closely with the Government of Nepal to improve its capacity to manage its borders effectively, and to promote regional cooperation with India to improve coordination between Customs officials at border crossing points and between Border Security forces monitoring the green borders. EXBS will also encourage Nepal's adoption of strategic trade control legislation and regulations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In December 2014, the MCC Board declared Nepal eligible for a compact. During the preceding two years, MCC had worked with the GON to develop a Threshold Program that focuses on the two binding constraints identified in the Constraints Analysis: (1) inadequate supply of electricity; and (2) high cost of transport. It is anticipated that a compact would also focus on these two areas and would build on the extensive research already conducted by MCC and USAID economists.

Electricity: Nepal experiences the worst electricity shortages in South Asia, with only half of its demand for electricity met by the nation's grid and the majority of residents without power for up to 18 hours a day in dry months. The low availability of electricity increases costs for businesses, which run generators with imported fuel in order to have power. Nepal has potential for developing hydro-electricity, but currently less than one percent of hydro-electric potential is utilized. If this hydro potential were realized, Nepal could meet its own energy needs and export to neighbors such as India, while boosting its own economic growth. Due to current power policies and complex institutional and bureaucratic arrangements, Nepal has not been able to attract sufficient private investments in the energy sector. Recent developments, including the announcement in late 2014 of an India-Nepal power trade agreement, indicate a potential window of opportunity to revitalize the sector.

High Cost of Transport: Nepal ranks 105th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index from the World Bank, which measures challenges related to trade logistics. While Nepal's rugged terrain and landlocked geography contribute to this poor performance, the high cost of transportation in Nepal is also driven by poor quality and quantity of roads, a lack of competitiveness in the trucking sector, and by costly customs procedures. Nepal's road network lacks sufficient alternate transport routes, hampering the efficient movement of people, goods and delivery of services, and increasing transportation costs. In addition, there is insufficient funding for maintaining and rehabilitating the existing road networks and constructing new road infrastructure. The regional income disparity between the Terai and the hills also reflects accessibility disparities.

For approximately a decade, USAID has been supporting the promotion of cross border energy trade to South Asian countries including Nepal through the South Asia Regional Initiatives for Energy Integration. USAID/Nepal plans to strategically engage in the energy sector, and MCC's investments in the energy sector would complement other U.S. Agencies' assistance in the sector within the country. Similarly, MCC's investments in the transport network would complement several past and current USAID projects in food security, agriculture value chain improvement, and poverty reduction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken:

- USAID approved a new five-year Country Cooperation Development Strategy (CDCS) (2014-2018) for Nepal during FY 2014 and developed a detailed Performance Management Plan (PMP) to coordinate the collection and reporting of implementation data that will inform adaptive management decisions and ensure that evaluations take place at appropriate intervals during project implementation. Also, in support of this new CDCS, USAID designed a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation support project that will provide effective and flexible evaluation services to all activities implemented within the CDCS.
- In FY 2014, USAID/Nepal instituted new standardized practices for monitoring and evaluation. These included a requirement to develop a management response plan for each evaluation conducted. The plan helps USAID prioritize evaluation findings and establish concrete actions to remedy problems or incorporate recommendations. Progress on evaluation management response plans are reviewed during semi-annual portfolio reviews.
- In FY 2014, four new project designs were completed under the new CDCS. For each of these designs, USAID reviewed past performance information, project evaluations, external research and conducted new assessments and geographic information system analysis to determine the kinds of activities—targeting specific groups in specific geographic areas—that would be most effective to achieve CDCS objectives.
- USAID's monitoring activities during 2014 included a quarterly pipeline review, a semi-annual

portfolio review, and site visits to monitor implementation. USAID technical offices also conducted annual partners meetings to highlight high-performing projects and discuss implementation challenges and their solutions.

- In FY 2014 USAID also began work on a five-year impact evaluation of its Business Literacy activity. The impact evaluation will allow USAID to compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time to determine the activity's impact with greater certainty.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Nepal informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The FTF baseline survey collected data that informed programmatic targeting and budget allocations for FTF in FY 2016. The survey found, for example, that while the entire FTF zone of influence has higher poverty and under-nutrition rates than the rest of Nepal, there are important variations within that zone that should be considered when targeting USAID activities. Further, ongoing performance monitoring of the FTF activity helped identify the need for consistent nutrition programming between the FTF zone of influence and Nepal as a whole; USAID addressed this need by increasing the scope of its main nutrition activity within the FTF zone of influence.
- In 2014, USAID completed Stage Two Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework assessments for the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Through this evaluative process, USAID identified fiduciary risks due to gaps in public financial management systems. USAID used these assessments to develop individualized risk mitigation plans and capacity building activities and to determine how best to strengthen and partner with key GON ministries to improve their ability to provide important services.
- In FY 2014 USAID conducted a population-based baseline survey of the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence. This survey collected data on food security, nutrition, women's empowerment, and household well-being. It helped inform FTF activity planning and will be repeated in FY 2015 and FY 2017 to help measure the impact of the FTF program.
- The mid-term evaluation of the Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project, conducted in FY 2013, provided valuable insights into the role that community-based awareness initiatives play in reducing trafficking associated with labor. These insights were incorporated into the design of the CTIP follow-on project, which will be implemented in part with FY 2016 funds.
- Evaluations of two democracy and governance activities—Monitoring Nepal's Peace and Constitution Drafting Process and Strengthening Political Parties, Electoral and Parliamentary Processes—informed the design of USAID's new Integrated Governance Project, which seeks over the next five years to support a peaceful political environment, strengthen Nepal's institutional accountability, increase civic participation and advocacy, and improve public policy and government performance.
- Evaluations of two health activities—one focused on social marketing of health products and services and the other on HIV/AIDS—informed the design of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which over the next five years will work to improve the quality of health services in Nepal, improve access and use of those services, and increase adoption of healthy behaviors among marginalized groups.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive and Effective Governance: USAID's integrated governance portfolio seeks to increase inclusion of Nepalese in civic and political life and strengthen the GON's ability to respond to rapidly increasing public demands. USAID's particular emphasis on local governance is in Nepal's mid- and far west regions. The end-of-project objectives are: peaceful political environment sustained; accountability of selected institutions strengthened; civic participation and advocacy increased; and public policy and

performance improved. USAID will continue to support the peace process through assistance for community organizations, the GON, and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited capacity for government service delivery. USAID will also support the strengthening of efforts by the GON and civil society to combat trafficking in persons, support continued implementation of the CPA, and improve the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands. USAID will support the GON to formulate and achieve policy objectives, include marginalized populations, and deliver basic services which are the most direct paths to alleviating the extreme poverty that affects 25 percent of the Nepali population.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty: With an average annual Gross Domestic Product growth rate of four percent, Nepal experienced the lowest economic growth in the region from 2001-2012. Nepal's sluggish growth has disproportionately affected the poor, with higher poverty rates persisting in rural and remote hill and mountain areas. In addition, women and other disadvantaged groups typically have less access to education, medical facilities, job opportunities and little access to property ownership or cash. Improved access to employment opportunities and economic growth are crucial for promoting stability after the insurgency, especially given Nepal's relatively low economic growth rate and high unemployment and under-employment. The U.S. government will focus economic growth assistance on programs that increase food security; improve the policy and business enabling environment; increase access to financial services; and strengthen the foundations for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth in Nepal. The purpose of this USAID-implemented objective is to: increase agriculture-based income; expand small enterprise opportunities; improve economic growth policies and performance; and improve the resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods.

Increased Human Capital: Improving the health, skills, and literacy of Nepalis will increase the human capital base necessary for full participation in a more prosperous and democratic Nepal. The sub-objectives are necessary conditions for the achievement of increased human capital.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security: Nepal is susceptible to geological and hydro-meteorological hazards, the most prominent being floods, drought, landslides, wildfires, and earthquakes. A catastrophic earthquake is considered inevitable, and every year Nepal loses several hundred lives to floods and landslides. The Nepal Army and the Home Ministry are our primary partners in terms of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HADR). Enhanced HADR capabilities mean a more robust response in the event of a disaster when the lives of American citizens often hang in the balance.

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society: After a prolonged civil war, Nepali politicians and government officials are working to complete implementation of tasks from the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, most importantly the adoption of the constitution and acceptance of transitional justice mechanisms. Embassy officials will use diplomatic tools to ensure that Nepal's international obligations and accepted best practices are met in both processes. Through consistent messaging to political parties, government officials, and NGOs, and in cooperation with the international community, the Mission will stress the importance of completing the peace process in a way that protects human rights and provides a basis for a strong democracy going forward.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	82,401
Support the drafting/implementation of a constitution that safeguards basic rights and the establishment of suitable transitional justice mechanisms to enforce progress towards a free and open democratic society	3,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	790
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
More Inclusive and Effective Governance	12,056
Development Assistance	1,668
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,668
Economic Support Fund	10,388
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500
2.2 Good Governance	3,918
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,170
2.4 Civil Society	2,300
Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty	17,650
Economic Support Fund	17,650
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
4.8 Environment	8,150
Assist Nepal's efforts to respond to disasters while developing measures to protect U.S. citizens and the internal mission community, leading to greater security	5,900
Foreign Military Financing	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
Increased Human Capital	43,775
Economic Support Fund	5,000
3.2 Education	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,775
3.1 Health	38,775

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan remains critical to U.S. counterterrorism (CT) efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. As such, the United States has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. As the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) completes its transition in Afghanistan, the United States will continue its intensive engagement with Pakistan to advance our joint interest in a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically, countering militancy, and contributing to peace and stability in the region. This is facilitated both through the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and through U.S. assistance aligned with policy goals.

Indeed, Pakistan's efforts at countering violent extremism on its territory have expanded. In June 2014, Pakistan launched the military offensive *Zarb-e-Azb* in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency and across the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), an area on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border vulnerable to violent extremist groups, including those targeting the United States, NATO forces in Afghanistan, and the Pakistani state. These operations have produced over 700,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and underlined the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and the writ of the government to a traditionally underdeveloped area. This has been a focus of U.S. assistance to date and will continue in FY 2016, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities. More broadly, as a young democracy undergoing its first democratic civilian transition in 2013, in FY 2016 Pakistan will continue to face significant challenges to its internal security, economy, and energy sector, all of which threaten its long-term stability and economic and social trajectory.

Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency (COIN) and CT capabilities of Pakistan's security forces, supporting their efforts to secure the tribal areas, including North Waziristan and Khyber Agency, and coordinating for coalition maritime security operations. This assistance bolsters Pakistan's ability to provide security for its citizens – particularly along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border – and encourages improved U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military coordination, as well as Pakistan's coordination with Afghan counterparts. Specific assistance to date has augmented Pakistan's capacity to undertake operations.

U.S. civilian assistance builds cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the energy sector to help Pakistan bridge the power gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agricultural development to boost Pakistan's economy and provide licit employment for its growing population; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism, particularly in Karachi and on the border with Afghanistan; increasing access to and the quality of education for Pakistanis, to foster tolerance and to provide employable skills to grow the economy; and improving maternal and child health. These are coordinated under the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and in line with the Government of Pakistan's (GOP) four priority "Es" – economic growth, energy, extremism, and education. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to improve the rule of law, advance human rights, and counter violent extremism as part of a broader effort to address militant threats. Programs also aim to increase trade and investment regionally and bilaterally, particularly as Pakistan builds cooperation with the new government in Afghanistan; improve infrastructure; leverage the private sector; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and services with the mutual goal of eventually obviating the need for U.S. assistance.

As NATO transitions in Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. government's assistance levels in FY 2016 reflect our continued need for robust engagement with Pakistan. Pakistan's future is critical to stability and prosperity in the region. U.S. assistance in both OCO and base funding will be integral to the success of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	890,404	*	803,800	-86,604
Overseas Contingency Operations	502,749	*	599,930	97,181
Economic Support Fund	416,920	*	334,930	-81,990
Foreign Military Financing	42,229	*	265,000	222,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,400	*	-	-34,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	*	-	-9,200
Enduring/Core Programs	387,655	*	203,870	-183,785
Economic Support Fund	60,122	*	143,070	82,948
Foreign Military Financing	237,771	*	-	-237,771
International Military Education and Training	4,899	*	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000	*	46,000	23,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770	*	10,000	9,230
P.L. 480 Title II	61,093	*	-	-61,093

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. civilian assistance builds long-term cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors crucial to Pakistan's stability and growth and in line with civilian government priorities: energy; economic growth and agriculture; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism; basic and higher education; and health. Enduring ESF resources target Pakistan's agriculture, education and health sectors, and complement OCO-funded programs to develop a stable, democratic and prosperous Pakistan.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to help Pakistan's commercial agricultural sector upgrade and modernize operations - while expanding U.S. exports of agricultural inputs - through access to new tools and technologies to increase the sector's efficiency and profitability.
- The United States will work with Pakistan on animal and plant disease control, developing disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, introducing of watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems in order to foster bilateral technical cooperation and prevent the spread of diseases impacting both economies.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue joint efforts with Pakistan to improve literacy skills of children and improve skills of teachers to teach reading. Programs will promote innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in a cost efficient, effective, and sustainable way to support teachers in remote areas, particularly women.
- USAID will provide scholarships to Pakistanis to attend Pakistani universities based on merit and economic need, particularly for women.
- FY 2016 resources will facilitate education faculty and student programs in the United States to enhance teaching and mentoring skills of university faculty and build cooperative ties in higher education.
- Under the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Agreement, both the United States and Pakistan will continue to fund joint research grants in science and technology, as well as studies that have commercial applications in energy, water, and agriculture. USAID will assist universities in revising their curricula so that graduates have the required skills to meet industry needs in energy, water and agriculture.

Improved Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services: Working with Pakistan, the United States will support the institutionalization of high-impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions while incorporating critical family planning and reproductive health care into public and private sector services.
- Family Planning Services: U.S. assistance is strengthening clinical networks and care in the public and private sector through franchising and community outreach models. Critical maternal and newborn care services will be incorporated into existing family planning and reproductive health networks.
- Health Communications: Programs will use commercial marketing techniques and behavior change communications to position products and services with messages that increase knowledge, create demand and promote healthy behaviors. This intervention will increase the use of high quality family planning services, pre- and post-natal care, and the availability of affordable services and commodities.
- Polio: The United States will continue to fund multilateral organizations, including the World Health Organization, to work with Pakistan in its efforts to eradicate polio.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. civilian assistance builds long-term cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors key to Pakistan's stability and growth and in line with civilian government priorities: energy; economic growth and agriculture; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism; basic and higher education; and health. FY 2016 will likely include continued support to relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs displaced by recent counterterrorism operations, and long-term efforts to develop that region. ESF-OCO resources will support Pakistan's energy, economic growth, stabilization and education sectors, and complement enduring programs to develop a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan.

Adequate Energy Supplied to the Economy

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to increase energy supply and thus fuel growth, including through clean energy infrastructure upgrades and improving efficiency that

increase megawatts available to Pakistan's electricity grid. Some generation opportunities, located in the tribal areas, have ancillary benefits in providing economic opportunities to populations vulnerable to violent extremism. This will include public-private collaboration to foster more private investment in the energy sector, enabling sustainable clean-energy solutions over the long term.

- The United States will support Pakistan's energy sector reform efforts, also outlined in Pakistan's International Monetary Fund (IMF) program benchmarks, including reforming and privatizing distribution company operations, improving revenue collection, reducing energy subsidies, and rationalizing prices.
- USAID will facilitate electricity generation expansion by rehabilitating transmission infrastructure, particularly through a partnership with the National Transmission and Dispatch Company to build a transmission network to complement private sector wind power and other renewable energy projects.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to provide technical assistance to support Pakistan's efforts to meet IMF reform benchmarks, such as advancing its privatization objectives and improving its debt-management capacity, including lengthening tenors for sovereign bonds and facilitating the development of a secondary market for government debt-backed securities.
- The U.S. government will continue to provide assistance to increase regional trade linkages, supporting opportunities such as Pakistan's efforts to expand economic ties with Afghanistan, as well as facilitating other opportunities for increased regional trade.
- The U.S. government will continue to foster two-way U.S.-Pakistan bilateral trade linkages, including through trade missions to the United States.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan and other donors to respond to the relief, return, and rehabilitation needs of individuals and communities displaced by natural disasters and military operations. Assistance will be employed in other targeted areas, such as parts of Karachi that are also vulnerable to violent extremism.
- State/Citizen engagement: Resources will be used to strengthen the writ of Pakistan's civilian government and its capacity to provide good governance. Activities will promote citizen participation in defining and advocating priorities and needs; enhance structures and processes for resolving conflict; frame citizen attitudes, knowledge and behaviors on citizenship, inclusion and tolerance; and, strengthen responsive representation of citizen concerns.
- Essential Service Delivery: ESF-OCO assistance will facilitate repair/reconstruction of priority service delivery infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation facilities, particularly those damaged by counterterrorism operations. Additional resources will be applied to improve service delivery capacity and extend the reach of public and private service providers in these areas of concern.
- Economic opportunity: Continuing efforts to date, U.S. assistance will be directed to help build/repair infrastructure that will enhance economic opportunity, particularly in areas damaged by recent CT operations. This may include new or enhanced roads and markets, irrigation, and electrical systems, some of which may also facilitate regional trade. USAID will also work through relevant private and public partners to improve business productivity, expand micro- and small enterprises, and support skill development, especially among at-risk youth.
- Relief to Development: To rehabilitate communities within the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and assist in the successful return and re-integration of IDPs, U.S. assistance will support GOP efforts

to rehabilitate infrastructure, reinforce public order, reactivate the economy, and strengthen social cohesion.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- Resources will be used to improve the literacy skills of children and improve skills of teachers to teach reading. They will promote the use of innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in a cost efficient, effective, and sustainable way to support teachers in remote areas, particularly women.
- U.S. assistance will fund scholarships for Pakistanis to attend Pakistani and regional universities based on merit and economic need, particularly for women.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate education faculty and student educational programs to enhance teaching and mentoring skills of university faculty.
- FY 2016 resources will provide research grants for studies that have commercial applications in energy, water, and agriculture, and assist universities in revising their curricula so that graduates have the required skills to meet industry needs in energy, water, and agriculture.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

As NATO completes a security transition in Afghanistan, U.S. security assistance will be essential to maintaining Pakistan's ability to enforce stability in its western border region. In June 2014, Pakistan launched Operation *Zarb-e-Azb* in the FATA, an area vulnerable to violent extremist groups including those targeting U.S. personnel, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. As of November 1, Pakistan's military had killed more than 1,500 militants and terrorists in the operation. U.S.-funded equipment continues to play a concrete role in building Pakistan's capacity and the success of this operation. FY 2016 funds will continue to bolster the COIN and CT capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued improvements in U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement.

FMF-OCO ensures Pakistan's security forces are trained and equipped to perform activities that contribute to our shared national and regional security goals. Security assistance to Pakistan is required for the U.S. to meet its critical national security interests, particularly efforts to disrupt violent extremist organizations. Security assistance will enhance Pakistan's ability to better control the border with Afghanistan, including operations in the FATA, and Pakistan's coastal border; secure its own territory from terrorist threats; and participate in international maritime and coalition operations.

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan to improve its ability to lead and/or participate in maritime security operations and counter maritime piracy and terrorism, and protect its coastal borders through the provision of training programs and equipment.
- The U.S. government will continue the multi-year acquisition of attack helicopters and night vision devices for the Pakistan Army that are important to CT operations.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist the Pakistani Army and Air Force in further developing its precision strike and airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.
- The United States will explore refurbishment of excess U.S. frigates or the procurement of new cutters or patrol boats for the Pakistan Navy to enhance its participation in Combined Task Force (CTF) 150 (maritime security operations) and CTF-151 (counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden/Somalia).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds will improve the U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship, provide greater exposure to Pakistani officers of concepts of democratic values and human rights, and improve Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities. Funds will be used to enroll students in professional military education, other expanded-IMET coursework in subjects such as defense resource management, and for participation in moderate amounts of technical training.

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will enroll intermediate and senior-level Pakistani military officers in professional military education (PME) courses at U.S. command, staff, and war colleges as well as mid-level PME courses.
- IMET will support moderate amounts of technical training to develop targeted skills, with an emphasis on those necessary for COIN and CT operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies to provide basic citizen security including fighting terrorism, meeting basic community policing needs, expanding access to justice, and enforcing the rule of law. This comes as the government issues a new National Action Plan to combat violent extremism, in the wake of the December 2014 attack on the military school in Peshawar. The United States will provide tailored assistance to provincial and federal law enforcement bodies that includes training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support. Much of this support is directed toward civilian law enforcement in the tribal area. FY 2016 assistance will also support Pakistan's efforts to build the capacity of its law enforcement entities involved in border security by providing them with training and equipment, upgraded infrastructure, and enhanced air mobility. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation, crime scene management, forensics, human rights, and police academy management. In addition, FY 2016 resources will be used to assist Pakistani civilian law enforcement to stem the flow of illicit narcotics. Using FY 2016 funds, the U.S. government will continue programs designed to reduce opium poppy cultivation while increasing capacity to interdict shipments of illegal narcotics and chemical precursors and combat drug abuse within Pakistan.

INCLE assistance will bolster the rule of law in Pakistan, increasing capacity to investigate, adjudicate, and incarcerate extremist and criminal actors. The weakness of the justice system has been cited as a particular challenge as Pakistan grapples with violent extremism. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, police-prosecutor coordination, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case load management. The goal of these efforts is to build trust in a justice system that conforms to Pakistani and international legal standards. Additionally, correctional training will focus on prison management, the proper classification and housing of prisoners, security and safety best practices, and infrastructure and equipment assistance to improve the security and management of high-priority correctional facilities that house extremists and where extremist sympathies may be cultivated.

U.S. assistance will improve access to justice for persons in pre-trial detention, who are the majority of Pakistan's prison population.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 resources will continue to provide aviation operational support—such as surveillance and reconnaissance, transport, and medevac—to security forces fighting militancy and crime in the

- challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan, through the Ministry of Interior's 50th aviation squadron.
- INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies operating along the Afghan border in KP province and the FATA while continuing to extend civilian law enforcement reach into remote frontier areas and assisting police in critical population centers, such as Karachi.
- FY 2016 resources will strengthen police and other law enforcement agencies survivability, professionalism, and technical capacity to attack terrorist and criminal networks, through training and equipment support.
- INCLE assistance will continue efforts to stem the production and flow of illicit narcotics by enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies, promoting regional and cross border collaboration, reducing the cultivation of poppy by eradication and alternative crops, and providing better treatment options for drug addicts.
- U.S.- funded training and advisory assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training and technical assistance that will improve the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate extremists and criminals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): FY 2016 resources will build Pakistani law enforcement capacity specifically to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats and activities; as such, these resources will directly serve U.S. government policy by building Pakistan's civilian counterterrorism capacity. U.S. assistance will be used to improve Pakistani law enforcement capacity to respond to terrorism-related crisis incidents, conduct terrorism-related investigations (particularly through assisting in improved police-prosecutorial capacity), and build land border security cooperation and capability with regional partners such as Afghan border security forces. Assistance will include a range of standard tactical and classroom-based courses and consultations tailored to U.S. priorities, critical counterterrorism gaps, and Pakistani police needs. and U.S. trainers will deliver these courses in Islamabad or at other U.S.-contracted facilities (e.g. the Jordan International Police Training Center). FY 2016 assistance will include related equipment as necessary.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): FY 2016 resources will be used to assist Pakistan in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as well as prevent the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will be used to support Pakistan in deterring, detecting, and interdicting illicit traffic in such items and prevent the authorization or transfer of such items for end-uses and to end-users of proliferation concern. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade controls in the areas of legal and regulatory reform and the development of licensing capability and capacity. Building on these successes, U.S. assistance will be directed to expand the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement agencies to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- ATA programs will assist designated Pakistani law-enforcement agencies (Federal Board of Revenue/Customs, National Accountability Bureau, Anti-Narcotics Force, and Federal Investigation Agency) to develop capacities to investigate and prosecute cases involving financial crimes, money laundering, and terrorist financing.
- FY 2016 assistance will be used to enhance Pakistani law enforcement agencies' ability to investigate and manage cases to target and disable terrorist organizations before they attack by employing investigative tools, information sharing, and forensic skills through U.S. training courses.
- The provision of NADR/ATA assistance will improve Pakistani police capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism-related crisis incidents, including explosive-related attacks.

- FY 2016 assistance will support Pakistan in developing a cadre of prosecutors and judges who are capable of handling highly-complex terrorist finance and export control-related cases.
- EXBS programs will develop the capability of Pakistani Customs to detect, investigate and interdict unauthorized transfers of weapons and illicit goods, including through equipment procurement.
- FY 2016 resources will be used to support the GOP with updating and maintaining its control list, building the capacity to license controlled goods, and sponsoring law enforcement training for Pakistani officials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed eight evaluations (two higher education projects, Gender Equity Program, Political Party Development/Democracy, FATA Institutional strengthening, U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Program, and a Trade Project) and two education-related assessments (Early Grade Reading Assessment and a study on Merit- and Needs- Based Scholarship Program (MNBSP). The findings from these evaluations and assessments are being used to inform programmatic and management decisions and improve program performance.

For example, to assess the extent to which the purpose and approach of the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology (S&T) Program models remain relevant, effective, and vital as contributors to improved U.S.-Pakistan relations and enhanced research capacity in Pakistan, the Mission conducted a mid-term evaluation of the S&T Program in August 2014. The evaluation focused on four main questions that address: (1) sustainable strengthening of Pakistan's scientific research capacity; (2) the benefits of research for industry, government, or individual quality of life in Pakistan; (3) mutual understanding and goodwill between institutions and individuals in the United States and Pakistan as a result of academic collaboration; and, (4) the timely achievement of project targets. The evaluation recommended that the S&T program add measures for encouraging applied research to the grant announcement, proposal, and selection processes. The evaluation also recommended that the S&T Program consider various options to increase participation of women in the program, in either a stand-alone or mutually-reinforcing mode. These recommendations can be implemented by modifying the grant award process to enable the S&T Program to generate greater practical benefits, better sustain results, and include more women in program activities.

INL consistently oversees and assesses its programs in Pakistan to determine their impact on Pakistan's law and order situation and overarching U.S. policy objectives, to track program outcomes, and to assure effectiveness, efficiency, and ongoing relevance of program inputs. INL/Pakistan staff meet and correspond routinely with Pakistani law enforcement partners to determine initial program requirements, to ensure programs are proceeding on track and meeting objectives, and to troubleshoot issues that arise. INL/Pakistan staff also routinely conduct site visits and are members of joint U.S.-Pakistan project steering committee meetings that also gather information on program implementation and effectiveness.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Verification site visits were conducted during this reporting period for approximately three USAID projects. Monitoring and evaluation site visit findings were used to adjust programmatic implementation and approaches. Research related to stabilization initiatives and drivers of extremism was conducted to inform programming priorities. A meta analysis was completed to determine the effectiveness of economic growth value chain programming, and the results of a large scale basic reading skills assessment are being used to inform reading interventions in USAID education programs.

Recently, the Mission conducted a special study to assess the academic and professional constraints and

opportunities for women. Past and potential female MNBSP recipients and key members of their circle of influence (e.g. parents) played a large part in the study. The purpose of this study is to inform future programming. The MNBSP team is in the process of incorporating the recommendations into phase II of the program. Key recommendations from the study include: increasing information campaigns and outreach for the availability of MNBSP scholarships targeting women's colleges and high schools; structured information campaigns engaging current MNBSP female recipients and alumnae to showcase the range of programs for which financial assistance is available under Phase II of the program; engaging recipients and alumnae to serve as mentors for young women prior to entering the university; lastly, the creation of a MNBSP alumnae network.

In addition, a Performance Evaluation of the USAID/Pakistan Trade Project was conducted to inform future programming. The recommendations from the evaluation influenced the development of the Mission's new Pakistan Regional Economic Integration Activity (PREIA). The evaluation recommends continued engagement with the Federal Bureau of Revenue, and in particular with Pakistan Customs, to support improvements to customs clearance procedures in order to facilitate international trade. This project will build on accomplishments of the Trade Project while providing sustained engagement with a key GOP institution.

INL conducted End Use Monitoring visits to 28 Pakistani agencies to monitor how they were using donated commodities. In addition, INL conducted assessments of nine Pakistani government offices receiving government-to-government financing to determine their ability to responsibly receive and manage funding provided by INL.

The Bureaus of Counterterrorism and Diplomatic Security (DS) jointly conduct a capabilities assessment of the bilateral Pakistan program every two-three years and will visit Islamabad in 2015. The assessment serves as a monitoring visit and yields information about the host nation's law enforcement technical capabilities. The ATA program uses that information to determine capacity gaps and design future programming. In addition, following course delivery, ATA trainers provide after-action reports to DS program managers, enabling ongoing desktop monitoring of program results.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities: U.S. security assistance is a key element of security cooperation between the United States and Pakistan, and to date has already substantially impacted Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities, employed in ongoing operations. All security assistance will be focused on supporting the 6+1 (precision strike, battlefield communications, border security, air mobility and combat search and rescue, night vision, survivability, and C-IED, and counter-narcotics and maritime security) capability areas.

Adequate Energy Supplied to the Economy: Assistance for the energy sector is a top priority for U.S. civilian assistance in Pakistan. Energy gaps in Pakistan that cause blackouts of 12-18 hours per day have a devastating effect on Pakistan's productivity, growth, investment, and employment; economists estimate it saps at least two percent of Pakistan's annual Gross Domestic Product growth. The protracted blackouts are a lightning rod for public dissatisfaction in their government, leading to greater political instability. A more efficient and sustainable energy sector is critical to economic growth and to achieving our long-term goals in Pakistan. It is also a priority for the GOP, which is striving to implement reforms in line with benchmarks under its current IMF program.

The goal of U.S. energy assistance and our FY 2016 energy request is to support the GOP in providing power for its citizens, making the necessary changes to establish a commercially viable sector, and attracting private sector investment through visible power generation projects, including renewable energy. The U.S. government also works closely with other donors and international financial

institutions to leverage financing when supporting larger infrastructure projects. With FY 2016 funds, U.S. efforts in support of the energy sector will include large signature capital investments and targeted policy reform that will have a critical impact on Pakistan's economic growth and productivity.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth: Strong and equitable economic growth in Pakistan enhances regional integration, promotes political stability, and reduces the appeal of extremism in a population currently growing faster than opportunities for employment. With a population of 180 million people, a large industrial base, and extensive agricultural land, Pakistan has the potential for a strong emerging economy; however, current challenges have impeded its progress. Advances in economic growth underpin U.S. national security goals in the region and are also a top priority of Prime Minister Sharif's government.

The FY 2016 request aims to fuel sustainable economic growth that improves Pakistan's economic and political stability. FY 2016 resources will be invested in activities that sustainably increase employment and household incomes, driven by the private sector and leveraging private sector resources when possible. The U.S. government will seek opportunities in Pakistan to support increased trade and investment, both bilaterally with the United States, but even more importantly, through regional economic integration. FY 2016 resources will in particular support Pakistan and Afghanistan's recently renewed efforts to increase economic and trade ties. U.S. assistance will also include improving the overall business-enabling environment, to spur domestic and international private investment, as well as improve the functioning of financial markets, and support private sector competitiveness. Many assistance activities align with and reinforce the policy reforms benchmarks outlined under the IMF program. Assistance to Pakistan's small-and- medium size enterprises will focus on increasing the rate at which they access finance, encourage technical innovation, and strengthen business associations. Improving the business environment will include promoting policy reforms that remove government involvement in markets, easing access to credit through new financial products, and improving government transparency. The United States will conduct trade delegations and activities to expand bilateral trade, continue technology transfer programs to support growth through commercialization of university-based research, conduct commercial law programming on modern contract-based commercial systems, and provide complementary legal and regulatory technical assistance in the energy sector.

The United States will also continue to work with Pakistan to help modernize the agricultural sector, which accounts for 45 percent of the workforce. U.S. agriculture assistance will continue to focus on improving the competitiveness of targeted livestock, dairy, and horticulture value chains in Pakistan. This assistance will provide training in modern techniques and management practices; improve technologies available through U.S. exports to Pakistan; help farmers increase their access to domestic and international markets; and facilitate policy reforms such as privatization of agricultural markets. The outcomes of these efforts will include: improved efficiency in agricultural production, processing, marketing, and trade; increased employment opportunities and incomes for rural and urban residents; and expanded private investment in agriculture and agribusiness. The U.S. government will also continue to focus on animal and plant disease control, good farming practices, the improvement of watershed conservation techniques and irrigation systems, and improving agricultural forecasting and promoting trade.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas: Requested FY 2016 resources will support continued stabilization efforts to address the manifestations and drivers of instability and violent extremism, particularly in Karachi and on the Afghanistan border. In particular, recent CT operations have produced over 700,000 IDPs and underlined the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and the writ of the government to a traditionally underdeveloped area. This has been a focus of U.S. assistance to date and will continue in FY 2016, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities. Funding will help the GOP extend the writ of

government into areas vulnerable to violent extremism, and improve its ability to deliver essential services in citizen security and justice, education, health, and sanitation. As such, the activities described below will continue to include reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and programming designed to facilitate the return of IDPs and rebuilding those communities to foster long-term stability and development.

Activities supported will address core issues that engender grievances and conflict, promote messages of tolerance, and promote public debate on policy through peaceful, political means. Requested resources will promote citizen engagement and civil society, both through public messaging campaigns and outreach, and through rapidly deployed programming in conflict areas. Support for economic opportunities through entrepreneurship, livelihoods, and economic integration, including infrastructure requirements (such as irrigation, roads and markets), will mitigate the indirect role economic factors play as contributors to instability.

By continuing to construct and maintain roads in the conflict-prone areas near the Afghan border, the United States will increase local economic opportunities and livelihoods, improve regional economic integration, and assist security forces in deploying to this area for CT, COIN, and humanitarian missions. Resources will continue to fund irrigation systems, hospitals, schools, and improve water and sanitation in these areas. The United States government will also support human rights organizations that promote political and religious freedom with FY 2016 resources. Additionally, the United States government will support organizations which defend the political, economic, and human rights of women and girls, and U.S. programs will economically empower women in Pakistan.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas of Pakistan: The United States will work with Pakistan to help improve the quality of and access to education, specifically focusing on improving opportunities for obtaining employment. Assistance funds for education will continue to improve the skills of 51,000 teachers and enable 2.1 million children to have improved reading skills, of which 1.3 million will read at grade level by 2018. Assistance will advance applied research and create curricula in energy, agriculture and water – areas key to Pakistan’s economic development. Exchanges and academic collaboration also increase the skills of Pakistani students and faculties and enable them to apply new skills in Pakistan, while also providing opportunities to build lasting connections between the U.S. and Pakistani people.

Basic Education: Assistance will continue to help Pakistan improve the quality of basic education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary schools. Specifically, the United States will continue to work with the provincial governments of Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as the regional governments of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory, and the FATA to improve teachers’ reading instruction and assessment ability, and mobilize communities to increase school accountability and access and improve education management in a country where nearly half the adult population is illiterate. Working with provincial governments, as well as the business community, the United States will also improve school infrastructure, increase access, and improve the quality of instruction. In cooperation with the World Bank, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development and other donors, the United States will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems.

Higher Education: The United States will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and Pakistani teacher training colleges that improve college and university curricula and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. Under the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement, the United States and Pakistan will continue to fund cooperative research of interest to both countries. These resources will also continue to fund the Centers for Advanced Studies, which focus in energy, water, and

agriculture – sectors key to economic development in Pakistan. The Centers create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities in order to carry out graduate scholarship programs, develop curricula more relevant to future employers, forge partnerships with the private sector, and provide grants for applied and policy research. U.S. assistance will also continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities.

Finally, the FY 2016 request will support academic programs (including the Fulbright program), funding Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education or career to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study. Exchanges and academic collaboration also provide opportunities to build lasting connections between the U.S. and Pakistani people, improving cooperation and Pakistani's long-term perceptions of the United States.

Improved Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Target Areas: Pakistan's explosive population growth, coupled with inadequate health services, continues to strain its economy and social sectors. A healthier population, growing at a sustainable rate, is necessary for its economic growth and to achieving long-term stability goals in Pakistan. Pakistan's underdeveloped health sector is also unable to stem its high maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality and morbidity rates without U.S. assistance. Pakistan is also battling polio, an effort especially challenged by ongoing conflict and attacks on vaccinators; the United States contributes financially to this international initiative.

The United States aims to improve the health outcomes of women and children in Pakistan through targeted service delivery and system strengthening. Assistance will continue to focus on strengthening government and private sector capacity to deliver high-quality, cost-effective health interventions to facilitate the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies, and reduce infant mortality. FY 2016 resources will also help Pakistan expand its provision of basic healthcare services to marginalized populations in remote regions throughout the country, including the FATA.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	803,800
Adequate energy supplied to the economy	150,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	150,000
4.4 Infrastructure	150,000
Improved conditions for broad-based economic growth	101,985
Economic Support Fund	46,213
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,213
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000
4.5 Agriculture	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	55,772
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.3 Financial Sector	10,338
4.5 Agriculture	28,393
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,239
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,002
Increased stability in target clusters of conflict areas of Pakistan	185,158
Economic Support Fund - OCO	129,158
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	36,109
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,583
2.2 Good Governance	14,601
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,939
2.4 Civil Society	20,000
4.4 Infrastructure	29,453
5.2 Disaster Readiness	14,473
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	46,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	11,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800
Improved counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities	269,800
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	265,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	265,000
International Military Education and Training	4,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,800
Improved maternal and child health outcomes in target areas	31,000
Economic Support Fund	31,000
3.1 Health	31,000
Improved schooling, education, and preparation for work in target areas	65,857
Economic Support Fund	65,857
3.2 Education	65,857

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given the January 8, 2015 Presidential elections that ushered in a change in the Government of Sri Lanka's (GSL) leadership and planned April 2015 Parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance priorities and goals will need to be flexible to accommodate potential policy changes in the new administration. The U.S. government will be exploring short-term assistance measures to bolster democratic changes in the country. The existing plans outlined in this submission may need to be altered significantly depending on how the situation develops in the country.

Six years after the end of Sri Lanka's 26-year civil war, circumstances remain challenging. To date, there has been little movement on reconciliation or accountability by the previous GSL and harassment of members of the Tamil population and civil society had increased during the Rajapaksa years. The centralization of development and political activities by the GSL under the previous administration alienated ethnic and religious minority communities -- especially Muslims, Christians, and Hindus -- and fueled expanding concerns over the GSL's commitment to equal political rights and civil liberties. However, newly elected President Maithripala Sirisena and members of his coalition have made a number of statements that reflect openness to a comprehensive governance reform agenda, development assistance broadly, support for civil society more specifically, and support for vulnerable communities. In particular, President Sirisena pledged to remove obstacles to the activities of local non-governmental organizations by developing "citizen's participation" in the fields of economic and social development, as well as human rights.

A broad range of U.S. government programs provide funding to domestic civil society partners that strive to maintain a democratic voice in the country and strengthen freedom of expression, including by the media. U.S. programs also support the large numbers of internally displaced persons who have yet to be resettled, as well as populations that have been resettled but continue to face pressing concerns in the areas of livelihood, shelter, demining, and water and sanitation. In support of the Relief to Development Transition initiative, USAID's programs will target resources to the most vulnerable populations who have returned to former conflict zones of the north and east. In 2012, it was determined that the USAID portfolio would have a narrower focus, resulting in a reduction in funding and transition from a USAID Mission to a limited-presence Office, to be led by a Country Representative. The programmatic transition would be defined by an assistance legacy plan starting in FY 2016 that is based on broad inter-agency consultations as well as with external stakeholders, development partners, and government counterparts. It is expected, under the plan, that USAID would focus its resources on support for civil society organizations to implement people-to-people exchanges, reconciliation, human rights, and gender-related programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,556	*	3,797	-2,759
Development Assistance	2,000	*	417	-1,583
International Military Education and Training	756	*	500	-256
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	*	-	-720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	*	2,880	-200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will support institutional capacity building for civil society organizations and networks which will help them better navigate myriad laws and regulations that currently restrict civil society operations in Sri Lanka. This civil society-led strategy to protect human rights and vulnerable populations, as well as promote democratic values, will be a cornerstone of U.S. programming in FY 2016.

The current U.S. government strategy in Sri Lanka is to protect democracy, rule of law, and human rights country-wide. USAID programs operate in the former conflict zones of the North and East, but also seek to appeal to moderate civil society organizations and empower youth and women island wide, particularly since more than a quarter of Sri Lanka's households are female-headed as the result of the conflict. As Sri Lanka continues to move forward on the trajectory from post-war relief to longer-term development, foreign assistance programs in FY 2016 will identify opportunities to focus on initiatives that strengthen civil society, minimize socio-economic disparities, and strengthen democratic practices and institutions.

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to support Sri Lankan civil society organizations and local non-governmental organizations to address key issues such as human rights, enhancing greater peace-building efforts, promoting reconciliation, and combating gender-based violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Through Expanded-IMET, the U.S. government will continue to enhance professionalization and adherence to human rights and the laws of armed conflict through officer development, and maintain important linkages between the U.S. and Sri Lankan militaries in areas of key U.S. interest, including maritime security and regional stability.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will continue the professional development of current and future leaders of Sri Lanka and foster greater respect for and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military, the role of the military in a democracy, and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in contaminated areas in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to control the trade of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related commodities through the establishment of export control systems that meet international standards.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding of \$0.4 million will build on previous EXBS engagement, focusing on continued capacity building support for the Sri Lankan Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD

threat. EXBS assistance will also focus on providing enforcement-related training and equipment, assisting the GSL with drafting and adopting effective strategic trade regulations, and helping to build the capacity of industry to comply with strategic trade control regulations and legislations.

- CWD assistance of \$2.5 million will provide capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka, enabling integrated national and local ownership of the mine-action program and eventual graduation from U.S. CWD assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government continues to conduct monitoring, evaluations, and assessments that identify sectorial programming gaps and project performance issues. In the past year, for example, USAID completed a comprehensive assessment of the Sri Lankan operational context; the resulting case study helped identify a number of potential operational scenarios for U.S. government programming and documented the collective strategic thinking on how best to support the broader U.S. policy dialogue on closing and closed spaces, especially for civil society.

In addition, USAID utilizes the following methods to monitor and evaluate project performance:

- On an ongoing basis, implementing partners use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results toward achieving program goals.
- USAID supports an extensive system of monitoring activities to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. This system includes site visits, financial reporting requirements, and regular performance reporting. Program managers and implementing partners document these activities in performance monitoring plans and implementation or work plans. To ensure the integrity and quality of project interventions, USAID program managers conduct data quality analyses and review the input of the implementing partners in quarterly and annual reports, which directly inform the preparation of the annual Performance Plan and Report.
- USAID conducts rigorous biannual portfolio implementation reviews which are led by the Mission Director and include representation from Washington colleagues and representatives from the Department of State and Department of Defense. A robust discussion of each project assesses program status, reviews past progress, and plans future action – all to ensure that programmatic adjustments are made based on performance results, U.S. strategic priorities and imperatives, and the budget. Particular attention is given to examining and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.
- USAID also conducts or participates in a number of financial, programmatic, and performance audits throughout the year to provide program managers with objective information about the performance of each project. For example, USAID participates in Regional Inspector General-approved performance audits which include a review of partners' compliance with the terms and conditions of their awards.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses the bi-annual portfolio review discussions to assess the overall performance of each active project. This Mission-wide, cross sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments based on performance and new budget allocation levels. For example, in 2013-2014, the Mission was focused on the efficient use of existing financial resources within the Public-Private Alliance economic growth program. Two analyses examined possible approaches to support “relief to development” needs for vulnerable populations. The analyses led to reprogramming Mission funds to support a new livelihoods activity for vulnerable households in the north and east, as well as economically lagging border areas.

More broadly, USAID will undergo a legacy planning exercise. As a result of this exercise, USAID's

strategic objectives in Sri Lanka will be defined by an anticipated legacy plan that begins with FY 2016 funding. As part of this exercise, past performance of existing USAID projects will be reviewed and future programmatic choices will be discussed. The Mission's legacy development process will help identify key sectors in which USAID programs can achieve the greatest programmatic impact with the resources available.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs: Six years after the end of the decades-long civil war, most displaced populations have returned to their communities in Sri Lanka's northern and eastern regions. However, a number of issues including gender-based violence, child abuse, youth unemployment, limited income generation opportunities for war widows and female-heads of households still pose a significant threat to social cohesion. In addition, harassment of members of the Tamil population and civil society has increased by Sri Lankan military and police forces. The positions of many in the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamil populations have hardened, and steps towards reconciliation are increasingly challenging. Violent attacks and harassment of minority communities are a new threat to social harmony throughout the country. Clashes between Buddhist and Muslim groups in June 2014 claimed the lives of three people and injured almost 80 which prompted an overnight curfew to dampen a resurgence of religious conflict. The clashes illustrate rising ethnic tensions between Sri Lanka's largely Buddhist majority Sinhalese and minority Muslims, who make up about a 10th of the island's 20 million-strong population. The centralization of development and political activities by the Rajapaksa administration alienated ethnic and religious minority communities and fueled concerns over equal political rights and civil liberties. The space for democracy, civil society organizations, and media to operate diminished as increased scrutiny, reporting requests, and intimidation tactics in the field are on the rise. With the January 8th election of the opposition candidate, Mr. Maithripali Sirisena, these issues may start being addressed by the government. During his campaign, Mr. Sirisena vowed to partner with "social activists and volunteer organizations" to focus on the well-being of vulnerable populations across ethnic and religious backgrounds; including rural farming communities, women-headed households (especially war widows), at-risk youth, manual laborers in the urban slums, and fishing communities. On the surface, Sri Lanka appears to be doing well – achieving middle income status, meeting Millennium Development Goals, for example. However, the increase in harassment of civil society actors, the closing operational space for civil society organizations, the restrictions on freedom of expression, including by the media, and the lack of support for minority rights by the Rajapaksa administration were of significant concern to the U.S. government. U.S. engagement in Sri Lanka under the new Sirisena regime will continue to push the boundaries of these restraints to: (a) ensure a more secure democratic process; (b) encourage reconciliation amongst inter-ethnic and religious populations island-wide; (c) support the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the northern and eastern provinces; and (d) provide household and community economic improvement opportunities for Sri Lankan families.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region:

Sri Lanka is strategically located in the Indian Ocean along vital sea lanes that carry over 30 percent of the world's cargo, including all the oil and gas from the Persian Gulf to East Asia. Its strategic location ensures the attention of regional and global superpowers, including China, India, and the United States. China's influence has been increasing as a result of billions of dollars in loans for strategic infrastructure projects in Sri Lanka's ports, energy generation, and highways. There are also signs of an enhanced Sino-Lanka military relationship. The United States is engaged with the Sri Lankan military through its Extended International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) program. E-IMET exposes Sri Lankan defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values that promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of these forces, and build a basis for increased dialogue in order to promote reform. Through participation in E-IMET, Sri Lankan military

personnel are better prepared to serve in UN peacekeeping missions. Enhanced U.S.-Sri Lankan security cooperation will enable Sri Lanka to assume a stronger regional security posture that will contribute to stability throughout the South Asian region, while promoting respect for human rights.

Sri Lanka is located within a few nautical miles of the major shipping routes through the Indian Ocean, and the expanding Colombo Port serves as a major transshipment hub with hundreds of containers that subsequently enter the United States each year. The U.S. is the largest single country market for Sri Lanka's apparel exports, an estimated \$1.6+ billion in 2014, most of which go through Colombo Port. Sri Lanka endeavors to expand its role as a regional logistics and shipping hub with port expansion in Colombo and Hambantota. With increased container traffic, the risk of illegally trafficked nuclear and radiological and other illegal material trafficked through Sri Lanka will escalate. Several shipments of illicit drugs, endangered species, and sometimes radiological material have already been interdicted in the Colombo Port, most destined to be forwarded to third parties. Sri Lanka has demonstrated an earnest and sustained commitment to international non-proliferation efforts and, with U.S. government support, has prevented a number of these transshipments. Building on past counter proliferation engagement, Mission Colombo will continue to assist Sri Lanka with developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system through the Export Control and Related Border Security program, the Container Security Initiative, the Megaports program, and the Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative. The Government of Sri Lanka remains receptive to EXBS and other U.S. government-funded engagement on port security and nonproliferation, and Post will translate this into tangible political will for strategic trade control legislative and regulatory development. Sri Lanka's current legislation controls only a small subset of WMD-related commodities, and Post has worked to identify the relevant legislative gaps. In order to ensure the safety of this growing international shipping hub and the security of containers shipped to U.S. ports, Sri Lanka needs improved trade controls, along with a comprehensive export control law, national control list, appropriate licensing procedures, effective enforcement capabilities, and industry outreach that meets international standards.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,797
Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs	417
Development Assistance	417
2.4 Civil Society	417
Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region	3,380
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,880
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Tajikistan will focus on improving effectiveness and accountability of state institutions; improving the capacity and professionalism of the security services; enhancing the bilateral security relationship with the United States; increasing outreach via business and civil society; expanding trade and markets; enhancing regional cooperation on energy and water; and increasing quality of social services, including health and education. Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan continue to be critical to strengthening regional security and economic prosperity. Tajikistan faces many challenges, including food and energy shortages, water management, a porous 870-mile border with Afghanistan, difficult relations with some of its neighbors, widespread corruption, and inadequate health and education systems. With the drawdown of U.S. combat troops from Afghanistan, Tajikistan will be called upon to increase security along the Afghanistan border, which is already plagued by drug trafficking and vulnerable to cross-border movements of violent extremists. The United States seeks to improve Tajikistan's ability to deter regional threats and participate in regional trade. Tajikistan remains one of the world's poorest countries, with its fragile economy dependent upon remittances (estimated at 50 percent of gross domestic product) and commodity exports, which makes it susceptible to global market fluctuations and to any downturn in the Russian economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	37,994	*	36,656	-1,338
Economic Support Fund	18,439	*	22,886	4,447
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	*	-	-3,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	*	5,500	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	535	*	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,485	*	2,745	1,260

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth, affects the health of Tajiks, and is potentially destabilizing, ESF funds will support efforts to improve food security through the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative. ESF and GHI assistance will also ensure access to proper nutrition, improve government services, develop healthcare capacity and service delivery, and promote education and access to information. Programs will increase our engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$5.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to refine and implement a country-led

comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

- USAID will complement its FTF programming with \$8.0 million of requested FY 2016 Private Sector Competitiveness funding to support areas such as increasing small-holder agricultural productivity and scaling-up improved technologies and marketing in fruit and vegetable value chains.
- To leverage and complement other international organization and donor programs, USAID will program \$1.0 million of the requested FY 2016 Private Sector Competitiveness funding for professional and vocational training linked to domestic industry and sectors with growing demand for labor.
- U.S. assistance will provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for Tajik business leaders to enhance private-sector competitiveness. The funds will support site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations, through which participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services

Key Interventions:

- With \$3.6 million in requested funding, U.S. assistance for basic education will strengthen the building blocks necessary for the development of solid reading skills, forming the basis for higher-order thinking and comprehension and life-long skills acquisition. This funding will also directly leverage the U.S. government's separate contribution to the multilateral Global Partnership for Education.
- FY 2016 funding will improve access to higher education through an established scholarship program for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan to the American University of Central Asia.
- U.S. assistance will support capacity-building at the national level to develop and administer national tests and then constructively analyze student data for informed policy decision-making.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million in U.S. assistance in the area of good governance will support the development of democratic institutions in Tajikistan, addressing issues such as media development and management, gender, and youth initiatives. Funding will be used to help improve local governance and service delivery in 20 municipalities throughout the country. U.S. programs will also help strengthen local governance, accountability, and fiscal decentralization through policy reform.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- To protect civil liberties, U.S. assistance will improve civil society's access to legal information and advice. A total of \$2.8 million in requested funding will be used to improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthen media outlets' capacity to provide objective news and information.
- The U.S. government will also provide support to local television stations, media outlets, and media-related NGOs to strengthen local content generation and sharing, training for journalists and editors, and legal support. In addition, legal and organizational assistance will be provided to independent television stations in order to help them survive the internationally-mandated shift to digital broadcasting in 2016.

- Sub grants will be awarded to Tajik NGOs to promote civil society's critical role in advocating for improved governance and inclusive public participation in government decision making.
- Programs will bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on traditionally under-served geographic regions.
- FY 2016 funds will be used to award small grants to organizations whose members may include alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs, or to individual alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs, for activities that support democratic and economic reforms.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Tajikistan's fragile healthcare system poses a threat to its development. The country's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the Government of Tajikistan's fight against tuberculosis (TB) by helping improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. A total of \$3.5 million in requested funding will be used to help build Tajikistan's national capacity to address its TB problem by providing quality prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of drug-susceptible and multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB; expanding access to integrated TB and HIV services for co-infected individuals; and strengthening the health systems that support these services. U.S. assistance programs will also support technical assistance, training, and direct outreach services to increase access to quality TB prevention and treatment interventions among most-at-risk populations.
- A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding for maternal and child health programs will be used to strengthen service quality and effectiveness, improve health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expand community engagement in health to further develop the Tajik government's capacity to advance maternal and child health.
- A total of \$1.0 million in requested funding will be used to integrate nutrition interventions, social and behavior-change communication approaches, and maternal and child health activities at the household, community and health-facility level to complement the FTF food security activities described above.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense-establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These programs are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military ties.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- IMET will fund professional military education courses at basic, intermediate, and National Defense University levels to promote democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and build national operational-strategic level planning cadre.

- Funding will promote the development of a national disaster response strategy, human rights awareness, defense institution building, and national strategy development through training.
- Requested funds will address Ministry of Defense shortfalls in key skills areas such as communications, digital technology, and tactical skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Strengthening border security, law enforcement, counter narcotics efforts, and rule of law is essential to Tajikistan's future. Tajikistan is threatened by internal factors of poverty, poor rule of law, and corruption, among other factors, and by external forces of violent extremism and narcotics trafficking. With its 870-mile border with Afghanistan, much of which cuts through the rugged Pamir mountain range, Tajikistan will face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability in 2015 when most coalition troops will have withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will support reform of the police force through training and community policing partnership teams, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime while still observing human rights. The requested amount for FY 2016 for this activity is \$2.4 million.
- The FY 2016 funding request includes \$0.4 million to continue training and capacity building to support goals established in Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy and will train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding legitimate trade.
- U.S. assistance for drug interdiction will help support and train members of Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency to promote intelligence-led investigations of significant trafficking networks.
- INCLE funds will also support efforts to reduce trafficking-in-persons in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will support improved administration of justice by improving legal education; establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor; and, monitoring enforcement of national law and international agreements.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tajikistan is a potential transit country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive items. Given Tajikistan's difficulties with border management and its proximity to Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, NADR-funded programs aim to improve Tajikistan's capacity to address transnational threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will be used by the State Department's Weapons Removal and Abatement program to develop the national capacity of the Tajikistan Small Arms and Light Weapons, Conventional Ammunition and Humanitarian Demining programs to identify, secure, and destroy excess and

unserviceable weapons and weapon systems; locate, gather, and destroy excess and unserviceable munitions and small caliber conventional ammunition; and train, equip, and deploy manual demining teams along the shared Tajik-Afghan border region.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.8 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to follow-up the establishment of the Customs practical exercise facility with classroom and training enhancements that will allow Tajik Customs to train on specialized export control topics and to do so via distance learning. FY 2016 funding will complete EXBS support in the development of a self-sustaining enforcement training capacity, particularly distance learning and training capacity development for the Tajik Customs Academy. Previous work focused on assisting Tajikistan in strengthening its legal and regulatory framework. With FY 2016 funding, EXBS will work to develop Tajikistan's strategic trade control licensing processes and procedures, as well as Tajikistan's government-to-industry outreach efforts. EXBS will procure and donate enforcement equipment such as inspection and detection equipment as well as radiation detection equipment as necessary.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken:

- USAID completed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Tajikistan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Use of INCLE funds is monitored through annual end-use monitoring and review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the government of Tajikistan. An independent evaluation of INL's Law Enforcement Training Assistance Program, Community Policing (CP), and Rule of Law programs was completed in FY 2014. The final report was largely positive towards INL's law enforcement and rule of law efforts, concluding that the programs are an appropriate response to Tajikistan's needs and are on track to achieve their goals.
- The U.S. Embassy's INL Office and Washington-based offices regularly monitor INL programs to ensure they are consistent with Mission objectives.
- The U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe, USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission based in Almaty, and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, which includes Central Asia, holds annual budget reviews with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID's FTF population-based survey (PBS) collected in January 2013 found a 30.7 percent stunting rate (height-for-age) of children under five. Based on this information, during FY 2015 USAID FTF activities will focus heavily on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition measures to reduce stunting in the FTF geographic focus area. A midterm PBS is planned for February/March 2015 to verify progress towards meeting food security objectives.

- USAID's nationwide Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) in spring 2014 documented serious shortfalls in primary school students' abilities to read. It also provided critical baseline information on specific skills deficits these students need. USAID is using these results to focus national attention on the problem and to target teacher training programs on developing these specific skills.
- USAID will incorporate public opinion on governance institutions into future project design through its Public Opinion Survey project, which collects impartial and representative information, reflecting citizens' awareness of political, social, and government institutions and structures, their civic rights, and the delivery of public goods and services. This project will conduct surveys every year, through 2017.
- In FY 2015 INL will phase out contract activities at the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Police Training Center, following successful completion of several years of instructor and course development efforts at the institution, and undertake more self-implementation of training for Ministry of Internal Affairs' personnel rather than relying on higher-cost contracts.
- On CP, INL will shift focus away from rapid expansion of the program into new districts and towards the institutionalization of Community Policing through the creation of a national-level Center for Community Policing. The Center will support implementation of other INL programs such as Drug Demand Reduction, Police Athletic Leagues, Women's Empowerment, and domestic violence education and reduction.
- Because of the strong desire of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to both expand Community Policing and their continued support of INL drug demand reduction (DDR) efforts, INL will begin a pilot project utilizing the combined efforts of the INL DDR and CP programs.
- On Rule of Law, INL will continue assistance to the criminal legal defense community in FY 2015 and will evaluate options for new program activities to support Women's Empowerment objectives through judicial system reform.
- In addition to moving forward with its recently re-launched law-school reform project in FY 2015, INL also plans to continue with a limited number of small-scale programs in target areas, such as forensic documentation of torture and media support to a coalition of local NGOs united against torture.
- In regards to border security, INL's FY 2015 budget reflects both INL's decision to phase out high-cost contract activities at the Border Guard Academy following two years of successful instructor and course development efforts, as well as its decision to move away from high-cost infrastructure projects due to the challenges involved with construction in remote and extreme environments. The funding will be used for ongoing working with the Border Guards to improve their training regimen for patrol officers along the Afghan border and promote cooperation between Tajik and Afghan border services. INL will continue to advocate for implementation of the National Border Management Strategy.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016, including placing a greater emphasis on promoting broad-based economic prosperity in Tajikistan.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets: The Tajik economy is the most remittance-dependent in the world (over 50 percent of GDP, primarily from Russia) and remains extremely vulnerable to external economic shocks and recession. Tajikistan needs to create more jobs in

country to reduce out-migration and the dependence on remittances, but the country needs improved infrastructure and management practices as well better human capital, especially education, to do so. Although 70 percent of the population still lives in rural areas, agriculture makes up only 23 percent of Tajikistan's GDP. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural competitiveness and food security, which will encourage regional cooperation and prosperity, especially in rural areas.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services: Systems in Tajikistan originating in the Soviet-era, originally designed to provide elaborate and high quality health, education and social services, deteriorated suddenly and seriously due to the civil war, years of corruption, erosion of state capacity, unreliable or insufficient salaries, and poor performance. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Tajikistan's efforts to improve the reading and critical thinking skills of children in grades 1-4, and will provide expanded higher educational opportunities for Tajik youth. Tajikistan has the highest rate of TB in Central Asia. While drug-susceptible TB rates have stabilized, the proportion of MDR-TB is still increasing. The child mortality rate is decreasing, but still remains high at 43 per 1,000 births, and infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 births. Health programming will support the government in implementing its tuberculosis national strategic plan and will complement existing and planned TB, MDR-TB and HIV projects.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety: The weak nature of democratic institutions and civil society do not lend themselves to adequate protection of citizens' rights. A lack of adequately trained civil servants, lack of transparency and civic engagement, as well as limited access to information result in non-responsive policy outcomes and poor service delivery - a combination that limits development and is inherently destabilizing. Programs to support reforms of government institutions, freedom of expression, and civil society will help to establish a more stable and effective government that enjoys the support of its citizenry.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized: Tajikistan is the poorest post-Soviet state. Independent Tajikistan received no legacy Soviet military equipment, and the continued effects of the 1992-97 civil war, inadequate defense budgeting, and a long, porous border with Afghanistan are all challenges. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including terrorism, violent extremism, illicit narcotics trafficking, proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and conventional threats, while respecting international human rights and the rule of law. Tajikistan's ability to do so will also contribute to regional security and stability in the wake of the new Afghanistan security and political landscape. U.S. assistance activities will include training, equipping, facilities improvement, and advising of Tajik security forces to provide them the tools and knowledge to defend the country more effectively. We will work closely with international partners, including the United Nations (UN), European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to maximize our combined efforts in these areas.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability: Tajikistan is a young country still building and creating institutions and learning how to best defend itself with limited resources. The United States aims to build an enduring relationship with Tajikistan's leadership and security forces to help them achieve greater security independence that can keep local and regional threats from becoming global threats. In turn, this will also provide the United States continued air and land access to support operations in Afghanistan. Building unit-to-unit relationships will develop increased trust and confidence between soldiers and leaders, and will expose Tajik security forces to international best practices in national security at all levels. Conducting long-range cooperation planning, including introduction of comprehensive Bilateral Security Consultations that address the full spectrum of security

issues and agencies in Tajikistan will further build mutual confidence and assure the Government of Tajikistan about the United States' long-term interests here and across the region. Enhancing Tajikistan's security role in international partnerships is a vital element of our approach; we will encourage and facilitate increased Tajik participation in regional and international structures that promote multilateral cooperation and regional stability, and that emphasize human rights and the rule of law; enhance interoperability with the United States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the UN; and support institutional reform, professionalization, transparency, and strategic planning capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	36,656
More effective, accountable, and transparent state institutions that protect public safety	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
More effective, accountable, and transparent institutions that protect the rights and interests of Tajikistan's citizens	3,330
Economic Support Fund	2,780
2.4 Civil Society	2,780
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550
Tajikistan's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus increasingly capable and professionalized.	5,220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	170
1.5 Transnational Crime	180
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	770
Develop the bilateral security relationship with Tajikistan to improve relationships, enhance information sharing, secure access, build Tajik capacity, and improve interoperability.	2,500
International Military Education and Training	525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,975
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,975
Expand diverse and competitive trade and markets	14,316
Economic Support Fund	14,316
4.2 Trade and Investment	316
4.5 Agriculture	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,000
Improve the quality of delivery and use of health, education, and other social services	9,290
Economic Support Fund	3,790

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education		3,790
Global Health Programs - USAID		5,500
3.1 Health		5,500

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is strategically important because it borders Iran and Afghanistan, and it is a major energy producer located amidst three major energy markets – China, India, and Europe. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves and high economic growth rates, Turkmenistan faces severe capacity and governance limitations, and remains one of the most isolated states in the world. U.S. assistance programs are vital to maintaining Turkmenistan’s engagement with the international community and to increasing the country’s capacity to expand trade (including energy exports), as well as to increasing regional prosperity, stability, and security. FY 2016 funding will focus on improving access to outside information; deepening engagement with and meeting standards in certain areas for regional and international commerce and investment; improving governing capacity through training and technical assistance; and providing access to quality higher education opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,044	*	4,815	-229
Economic Support Fund	3,988	*	4,100	112
International Military Education and Training	226	*	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	200	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	*	230	-100

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen the accountability, effectiveness and transparency of governance in Turkmenistan. Programs will also work to strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) and improve communication between CSOs and the government. Economic assistance will encourage Turkmenistan to diversify its economy and promote inclusive broad-based growth through macroeconomic stability, enhanced competitiveness, expanded private sector participation, and increased trade. ESF funds will also support increased access to information and educational opportunities to boost human capacity across the government and society at large.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide training and short-term technical assistance to executive- and legislative-branch officials to increase their understanding and acceptance of democratic governance processes and the importance of civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes.

Turkmenistan’s Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical support in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of

government policy priorities, especially those that can facilitate World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and increased regional trade (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitration, and mediation).

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help local CSOs engage with government institutions on key issues and provide services to vulnerable populations. Programs will provide information about comparable legal processes and offer consultations to nascent CSOs on government registration and other topics.
- U.S. funding will seek to bridge the gap between Turkmen and international secondary educational standards by providing intensive college-preparatory classes in essay writing and subject matter covered in the Scholastic Aptitude Test and Test of English as a Foreign Language, which will also help prepare participants for the U.S.-style classroom experience. The requested funding will also be used to provide supplementary scholarships to the most competitive students, and provide guidance to all program participants on how to finance a U.S.-based education.
- U.S. assistance will create opportunities for future students and citizens to improve their English language skills, expanding their access to information and educational opportunities.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will be used to conduct information campaigns and trainings on best practices that help prevent and combat TIP, and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are the core of our military-to-military engagement in Turkmenistan. These programs are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET programs in Turkmenistan will focus on English language training and general military officer courses.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government So that Mil-to-Mil Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will be used to support participation by the Turkmenistan military in bilateral, regional, and multilateral training courses and in other networking opportunities.
- IMET will provide English-language training to key Turkmen officers to facilitate their participation in international training sessions and exchanges.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Turkmenistan's 465-mile border with Afghanistan and extensive outlet to the Caspian Sea make the country a prime drug-transit corridor. The Department of State will work with the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) to develop the capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics and investigate drug-related crimes, and to strengthen the GOT's ability to fight transnational crime such as TIP. The Department of State is currently working with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crime.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Interventions:

- The United States will help to improve the basic interdiction and investigation skills of Turkmen counternarcotics police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment.
- U.S. assistance programs will build the GOT's ability to combat TIP by providing training in methods that are based on international experience and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security

Key Intervention:

- Using \$0.2 million in requested funding, the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue its long-term support for Turkmenistan's development of a strategic trade control legal and regulatory framework that meets international standards. EXBS will support the development of licensing practices and procedures, helping to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with its UNSCR 1540 obligations. In addition, programs will continue to provide specialized enforcement training for frontline enforcement agencies, improving Turkmenistan's capacity to detect and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern, with particular regard to rail lines and cargo.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- The Public Affairs Section conducted an evaluation of its English language program in May 2014. As a result of the evaluation, the program limited participation to those aged between 16 and 40 in order to facilitate more productive teaching.
- The U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs, including through site visits, to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- USAID has adopted a five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy that covers Turkmenistan and includes long-term and intermediate results indicators that are being used to monitor USAID's programmatic contributions to strategic reforms in Turkmenistan.
- USAID staff, based both in Ashgabat and in the Almaty regional headquarters, regularly monitor assistance activities carried out by implementing partner organizations. Ongoing monitoring includes review and approval of quarterly/annual narrative and financial reports, participation in project events, and frequent visits to project offices.
- As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the State Department's Bureau of International and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) reviews achievement indicators with the host government and adjusts its activities as appropriate, while also conducting end-use monitoring of equipment donated to the GOT.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia holds annual budget reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, INL, all U.S. government implementing

agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the budget:

- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016, including continued strong support for education and economic growth programs.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good:

Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions are severely limited in capacity, and where citizens' rights are highly restricted. There is little civil society and no independent media. Funding for programs under this heading will be used to improve transparency and standards in governing institutions, increase citizen participation, support reforms in the legal and operating environments for civil society, and build the capacity of local CSOs. Through seminars, study tours, legal advice, sharing of international standards, and the provision of technical assistance, governance programs in Turkmenistan will build the capacity of both government officials and civil society to more effectively provide services to their constituencies. Programs will expose government officials to the benefits of modern, inclusive, and transparent practices to help the GOT become a more efficient and just institution.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets:

Turkmenistan's economy is centrally managed and relies on the extraction and export of primary commodities, making it vulnerable to price volatility and downward price shocks. Trade is also hobbled by an array of tariff and non-tariff barriers that impede efficiency and stymie economic growth. These include inefficient and corrupt customs procedures, poorly defined product standards, and weak trade information systems. U.S. assistance aims to improve the legislative and regulatory environment in order to facilitate the expansion and diversification of trade. Despite significant challenges for businesses, implementation of modest reforms has started and the consideration of WTO accession is cautiously underway in Turkmenistan. ESF will be used to help diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote energy export strategies, expand participation in the private sector, and continue supporting Turkmenistan's move towards the full implementation of international accounting, audit, and valuation standards.

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across

Government and Society at Large: A small community of civil society organizations struggles to remain active in Turkmenistan. These groups specialize in a wide-range of services, from providing shelter to victims of domestic abuse to promoting outdoor activities. Despite the productive and non-political nature of the organizations, the government views them with suspicion. CSOs are required to register with the government and obtain government approval to conduct all programs. The GOT also monitors all media and attempts to control all educational opportunities offered to its citizens. U.S. assistance works to cultivate an educated and informed citizenry with greater access to information in order to help Turkmenistan to grow its economy and modernize its institutions.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims: The GOT increasingly acknowledges that TIP is a problem for Turkmenistan and it works with international organizations to develop a national TIP action plan. U.S. assistance will enable us to help the GOT increase the effectiveness of its actions in all four areas (prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership) and to persuade it to publicize the positive actions it has already taken more effectively. Funding will also assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors and in the dissemination of TIP prevention information to the Turkmen public.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government so that Mil-to-Mil Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability: Turkmen law enforcement agencies continue to face serious challenges in providing security, responding to crises, and carrying out basic law enforcement functions. Its ability to manage and control its international borders affects the stability of the country and the broader Central Asia region. U.S. assistance will expand cooperation with the GOT to address the basic competencies of Turkmen law enforcement agencies to effectively control the border and combat extremism and terrorism. Programs will also address Turkmenistan law enforcement's limited exposure to international best practices related to strategic trade controls, legal reform, and counterterrorism. In addition, U.S. assistance will foster English language ability among military officials in order to increase direct interaction with foreign counterparts and result in positive perceptions of U.S. military doctrines and civil-military relationships among Turkmen officers.

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security: Turkmenistan's long borders with Iran and Afghanistan; the threats posed by the smuggling of many forms of contraband, including drugs, weapons (including WMDs) and human trafficking; and the potential for cross-border terrorism all make strengthening Turkmenistan's border controls a high priority.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	4,815
Strengthened border controls by training and equipping counternarcotics and border security units and encouraging compliance with international standards on trade and border security.	230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	230
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	230
Improved capabilities in law enforcement, security, crisis management, detecting and preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and protecting trafficking victims.	310
Economic Support Fund	110
1.5 Transnational Crime	110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by developing a closer partnership and building trust with the government so that mil-to-mil programs can be expanded to enhance national and regional stability.	285
International Military Education and Training	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Turkmenistan's economy benefits from expanded and diversified trade and more competitive markets		1,976
Economic Support Fund		1,976
4.2 Trade and Investment		645
4.3 Financial Sector		337
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		994
Broadened access to information and educational opportunities boost human capacity across government and society at large		705
Economic Support Fund		705
3.2 Education		705
Turkmenistan's governance institutions more effectively and inclusively serve the public good.		1,309
Economic Support Fund		1,309
2.2 Good Governance		425
2.4 Civil Society		884

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan, the most populous country in Central Asia, is key to stability and economic integration in the region. The only country to share borders with the other four Central Asia countries and Afghanistan, its efforts are essential to impeding the movement of violent extremist elements and combating narcotics trafficking and the transit of illicit goods. U.S. assistance seeks to foster durable political, economic, and social stability for Uzbekistan and for the region, while promoting rule of law and respect for human rights. The United States will work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to support implementation of rule-of-law reforms and efforts to increase the independence of the judiciary, as well as provide direct assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs). Programs will also work to increase civil society's participation in government decision-making and improve the operating environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the private sector, (both small and medium-sized enterprises) and will increase agricultural productivity in select value chains from production to post-harvest. U.S. assistance will continue to support a successful agriculture sector exchange program and help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States. U.S. assistance will also focus on improving the prevention and control of infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,923	*	9,777	-3,146
Economic Support Fund	4,738	*	4,997	259
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	-	-2,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	205	*	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	740	*	940	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	*	540	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support economic growth programs aimed at increasing private sector competitiveness, particularly in the agricultural sector, by focusing on multiple parts of the value chain, from production to post-harvest; increasing the efficiency of on-farm water usage; and diversifying the agricultural sector. ESF assistance will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and increase the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for policy and regulatory reforms. ESF rule of law assistance will support increased civil court accountability and alignment with internationally recognized standards. ESF assistance will also support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded programs will support reintegration of TIP survivors and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors. U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP, and enhance cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society. Through TIP prevention campaigns, funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of women and men subjected to trafficking by supporting hotlines, information campaigns, and community outreach.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the GOU and civil society to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.
- Programs will continue strengthening the advocacy capacity of civil society groups, including those involved with drafting new legislation for legal, regulatory, and/or policy reforms.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$0.5 million will support increased transparency and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making within the civil court system. Activities will include research, training for judges and administrative staff, and increasing access to justice.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue agricultural exchange programs and help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, Energy and Natural Resource Management

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funds in the amount of \$2.8 million will increase private sector competitiveness through technical assistance to commercial farmers, water users' associations, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will help to diversify the agro-economy, increase the efficiency of on-farm water use, and raise incomes. Programs will also foster dialogue between the private sector and GOU officials to identify ways to improve the business and investment climate.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Increasing rates of TB and MDR-TB pose a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's health and economic development. Combating TB is therefore an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain increases in TB and MDR-TB. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Uzbekistan will build the country's

capacity to lead and support sustainable TB treatment and prevention. Under its current TB strategic plan, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's STOP TB Strategy, to which USAID contributes. U.S.-funded programs will collaborate with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in requested funding will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. In particular, GHP funds will support the Ministries of Health and Interior in implementing the Strategy for Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB, and will provide technical assistance to implement new technologies and clinical protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will support the participation of Ministry of Defense officials in U.S.-based training.

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability after Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Afghanistan by 2017

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds in the amount of \$0.3 million will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Uzbekistan plays a key role in maintaining regional security through a robust effort to combat violent extremism and narcotics-trafficking emanating from Afghanistan. INCLE-funded programs will support rule-of-law by assisting with the implementation of judicial reforms and increasing the use of forensic evidence in the legal system. INCLE-funded assistance will also address TIP, an area where there is strong government-civil society cooperation. INCLE resources will complement and be coordinated with ESF-funded initiatives on TIP and rule-of-law. U.S. assistance will also improve the capacity of Government of Uzbekistan's law enforcement to tackle narcotics trafficking and corruption.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support a highly successful anti-TIP program, implemented through local NGOs, which will improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.7 million in INCLE funding will support training for lawyers, judges and prosecutors to help the GOU implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence. INCLE-funded programs will also assist in the development of anti-corruption safeguards for criminal justice actors, including prosecutors.
- U.S. assistance will help improve the forensics capacities of the Ministries of Health, Interior, and Justice to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. INCLE-funded programs will provide continued support to educate judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers on appropriate uses of forensic evidence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uzbekistan is a potential transit and source country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive items, and it possesses proliferation-relevant industry, inherited Soviet-era facilities, and significant uranium deposits. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding in the amount of \$0.5 million will allow EXBS to more robustly engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. EXBS will continue to support Uzbekistan's development of a strategic trade control legal/regulatory framework that meets international standards. EXBS will also continue to support Uzbekistan's strengthening inspection; detection and interdiction capacities; and training efforts, including through distance learning/training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning, U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in Uzbekistan also regularly monitor their own programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits.
- USAID has developed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDSCS) that includes Uzbekistan. The RDSCS includes long-term and intermediate results indicators that are being used to monitor and evaluate performance.
- U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring where the United States has provided equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied.
- The Department of State conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Where amended letters of agreement provide the framework for U.S.-funded activities, U.S. Embassy staff monitor and regularly review achievement indicators as agreed upon in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) amended letters of agreement with the Government of Uzbekistan.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, INL, all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive

ESF resources, and selected grantees; these reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- The findings from the evaluation of USAID's Ag Links Program were used to inform the design of the follow-on program.
- Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. government used the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used the performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability after Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Afghanistan in 2017: Uzbekistan has the largest military in Central Asia, and as the only Central Asia republic that borders both Afghanistan and the other four republics, strong military-to-military relationships are a priority for the United States. U.S. assistance programs will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment, while promoting long-term stability in the region and denying safe-havens for terrorists.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security: Illicit cross-border activity undermines the state and erodes confidence in its ability to provide security as resources are diverted to combat it. The Government of Uzbekistan now openly acknowledges the human trafficking problem and is taking steps to address it. U.S. assistance programs enable the United States to engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. TIP programs will support reintegration of TIP survivors and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors as well as increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP, and cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society will be enhanced; programs will also work to improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights: Uzbekistan's Parliament has enacted new legislation on registration of NGOs, government transparency, and social partnerships. U.S. assistance programs will work with civil society and the government on implementation of these laws as well as continuing to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs. Programs will also work to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society groups and support increased engagement with the Parliament and government.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice: An independent, transparent, and predictable court system is critical to protecting human rights and reducing economic corruption. The government has confirmed its commitment to reforming the judiciary, and U.S. assistance programs will support increased transparency and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making within the

civil court system. Programs will support training for lawyers, judges, and prosecutors to help the government implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence and anti-corruption safeguards for within the judicial system.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens: The increasing rates of TB and multi-drug-resistant MDR-TB are a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system, and addressing this threat is an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will expand Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups, to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region: Although Uzbekistan is one of the largest potential markets in the region, U.S.-Uzbekistan trade is dominated by aircraft sales, which, while large, are infrequent. There is significant potential for increased trade in the agricultural sector, and U.S. assistance will support agricultural exchange programs that can help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, Energy and Natural Resource Management: Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Uzbekistan's export earnings, and an estimated 33 percent of the work force is engaged in or depends on agriculture. There is significant potential for growth in the horticultural sector, and such diversification can, in the long run, reduce the country's reliance on cotton for export earnings. U.S. assistance programs will provide technical assistance to commercial farmers, water users' associations, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. These activities will help to diversify the agro-economy, increase the efficiency of on-farm water use, and raise incomes. Assistance programs will also foster dialogue between the private sector and Government of Uzbekistan officials to identify ways to improve the business and investment climate.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		9,777
Ensure access for U.S. forces in Uzbekistan and the wider region to maintain stability after withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan by 2017.		300
International Military Education and Training		300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		300
Reduce the ability of violent extremists and criminals to threaten domestic and regional stability and U.S. security		1,096
Economic Support Fund		400
1.5 Transnational Crime		400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		156
1.5 Transnational Crime		156
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		540

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
Improve Uzbekistan's compliance and implementation of domestic legislation and international commitments on human rights		1,223
Economic Support Fund		1,223
2.4 Civil Society		1,223
Increase public access to and trust in Uzbekistan's justice system toward a more transparent and consistent administration and enforcement of justice.		1,309
Economic Support Fund		525
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		784
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		129
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		655
Improve the quality of public health and safety services available to citizens.		3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		3,000
3.1 Health		3,000
Increased trade with the United States and the wider region		50
Economic Support Fund		50
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		50
Improve agriculture productivity, energy and natural resource management		2,799
Economic Support Fund		2,799
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		2,799

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia continues to be among the world's least economically integrated regions. With the ongoing economic and security transitions in Afghanistan, greater economic integration through trade and investment is increasingly critical to long term prosperity, security, and stability in Afghanistan and the broader South and Central Asia region. The United States continues to advance regional economic cooperation through New Silk Road (NSR) assistance programs that visibly facilitate cross-border connectivity through energy linkages, trade and transport agreements, customs and border security reforms, and people-to-people ties. The United States is also supporting development of the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) linking India and South Asia with Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability in both regions while laying the groundwork for increased U.S. commercial opportunities.

With support from the international community, countries in the region are leading NSR and IPEC implementation through infrastructure investments and cross-border agreements. The U.S. government is providing targeted assistance aimed at visible results. The United States continues to advance economic cooperation by participating in regional and multilateral efforts and organizations ranging from the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Indian Ocean Rim Association. The United States also works closely with multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other donors to coordinate efforts on regional connectivity.

The U.S. government will continue to focus on investments in regional economic connectivity and cross-border programs that yield visible results and leverage additional host country and donor support. Through the promotion of regional cooperation, U.S. assistance – provided through security, economic growth and trade facilitation, water, higher education, independent media and civil society, and global health programs – will help facilitate sustainable, broad-based, and participatory development outcomes over the long term.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	42,181	*	50,766	8,585
Development Assistance	750	*	834	84
Economic Support Fund	20,507	*	25,708	5,201
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	*	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	1,730	1,300

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	42,181	*	43,766	1,585
Other	42,181	*	43,766	1,585
Development Assistance	750	*	834	84
Economic Support Fund	20,507	*	18,708	-1,799
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	*	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	1,730	1,300

Development Assistance (DA)

Increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within the South Asia region remain critical given the severity and the inevitability of a looming energy-supply crunch. Regional energy-sharing and diversification can address many growing energy security concerns while advancing U.S. geopolitical interests and accelerating the region's economic development. U.S. efforts have transitioned from advocating regional energy cooperation to advancing regional energy integration through diplomacy and assistance programs. This new phase of the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration will consolidate and advance previous U.S. efforts to increase South Asia's energy security.

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding in the amount of \$0.8 million will advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border energy trade by fostering partnerships between system operators, electricity traders, and regional transmission operators in the United States and around the world with counterpart agencies and organizations in South Asia; enhancing the institutional capacity of South Asian private- and public-sector system operators to operate a regional power exchange; and conducting capacity-building workshops, roundtables, executive exchanges, site visits, training, and other focused activities aimed at building technical and professional capacity.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF will improve trade, infrastructure, energy, and people-to-people connectivity in South and Central Asia by facilitating the reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining of customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to increased regional economic integration. A total of \$21.7 million is being requested for Central Asia regional FY 2016 ESF, and \$4 million for South and Central Asia regional FY 2016 ESF.

Implement New Silk Road Vision Initiatives to Consolidate our Gains in Afghanistan and Promote Prosperity and Stability for Afghanistan's Neighbors

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to

Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will identify impediments to trade in South Asia and related commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses and multilateral organizations.
- Support for the World Bank's Central Asia South Asia (CASA) electricity transmission project and the CASA Secretariat will provide momentum toward the establishment of a Central Asia South Asia regional energy market.
- \$6.5 million in funding will support Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe activities through its Central Asian institutions and field missions.
- Funding will promote regional economic cooperation by providing targeted assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises, engaging with the private sector through regional business events, and diversifying trade opportunities and markets. The United States will reduce trade barriers in the region by streamlining customs and border procedures, improving transit infrastructure, facilitating the reform of laws and regulations, and increasing the capacity of border guards to combat crime and terrorism.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Assistance programs will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international obligations concerning human rights among U.S. partners. Going forward, FMF for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan will be distributed under a regional construct. The intent is to enable bottom-up driven FMF proposals that will be more responsive to quickly changing security needs in this volatile region.

Defense Cooperation: Engage Military Partners in the Region to Address a Wide Range of Threats, while Responsibly Supporting Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Industry

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 FMF for Central Asian countries is being requested regionally. Programs will strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international human rights obligations among our partners. A key effort will be to enhance partners' abilities to monitor and secure their borders, which will enhance law and order inside their borders and better enable them to resist coercion by external actors.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This assistance is implemented by USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Peace Corps. The overarching goal of the Central Asia Regional President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program is to prevent new HIV infections, particularly among key populations, and to provide high-quality services for affected populations through strengthened and sustainable health systems.

Achieve More Broad-based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the PEPFAR, the Central Asian region will receive \$15.3 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Narcotics trafficking through Central Asia breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. New resources and techniques will need to be employed to combat illicit narcotics trafficking.

Counter Narcotics and Counter Corruption: Deter the Illicit Narcotics Economy through Law Enforcement Cooperation that Encourages Transition to Licit Alternatives

Key Interventions:

- Under the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI), the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will support highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt trafficking networks. These efforts will leverage techniques that have been successfully employed in Afghanistan and Latin America. CACI will also support drug enforcement agencies in the region that work with the DEA.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to continue to expand the operational capacity of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center, so that it can serve as a hub for operational drug intelligence sharing within the region and beyond, as well as other regional initiatives.
- The United States will continue to support training through the DEA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and a new North Atlantic Treaty Organization Counternarcotics Training Program.
- U.S. assistance will support the UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based Port Control Units at select ports of entry, as well as UNODC's regional program to establish multi-agency Border Liaison Offices which promote cross-border information-sharing and cooperation throughout the region, including with Afghanistan.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will continue to support much-needed capacity-building and professionalization among the border security agencies in Afghanistan and its neighbors -- Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. With FY 2016 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the New Silk Road vision and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Prevent Attacks against the U.S. Homeland, U.S. Interests, and Partners in the Region

Key Intervention:

- \$0.4 million in Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will continue cross-border interdiction training and other regional enforcement initiatives for the Central Asian and South Asian states. Cross-border and regional training is proving to be an effective way to help countries in the region, including Afghanistan, establish more effective and robust cooperative enforcement relationships with their neighbors.
- Regional Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding of \$1.3 million will support training assistance to

law enforcement officers in the Central Asia region to build capacity in counterterrorism deterrence, detection and response. The Department's strategic objectives for bilateral partners in the region focus on building capacity in border security and counterterrorism investigations; ATA training also includes a component to ensure institutionalization of counterterrorism skills. The Department will evaluate region-specific threats, policy priorities and capacity gaps and allocate funding for bilateral and regional assistance as appropriate. Current ATA partner nations include Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts of regional programs were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID's South Asia Regional program organized a series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders on cross border energy trade that subsequently guided the program's planning processes. In May 2013, USAID/India conducted a financial review of the local Indian organization that serves as the program's prime implementing partner, with the goal of helping it refine and strengthen its financial management and administrative policies.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, which includes Central Asia, conducts Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. The ABRs look at results achieved over the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office will continue to monitor impact of NSR activities through its regional economic integration Progress Monitoring Plan.
- A summary of PEPFAR monitoring and evaluation efforts will be included in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- CT and DS representatives conducted a capabilities assessment of bilateral ATA efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic and monitored partner nation progress on a range of critical law enforcement-related capabilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- The Evaluation of the Business Environment Improvement project in Central Asia researched improvements in the business environment and how to best work with host governments to assess progress of reform efforts in this area. Results will impact programming in FY 2015 in private sector competitiveness.
- The results of the Performance Evaluation of the Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project in Central Asia will inform future economic reform programming that will impact the trade and investment enabling environment.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy towards the Western Hemisphere seeks to advance durable institutions and democratic governance, defend human rights, improve citizen security, enhance social inclusion and economic prosperity, secure a clean energy future, and build resiliency to climate change. The United States will take advantage of a unique political window of opportunity in the hemisphere to broaden the approach to Central America, reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba, and press for energy reform in the Caribbean, while remaining firmly committed to partnership with the hemisphere to advance opportunity and meet shared challenges. U.S. assistance to the region responds directly to U.S. policy priorities, particularly expanded assistance for Central America.

Throughout the hemisphere, the United States continues to work with national governments and the Organization of American States to create expanded civic and economic opportunities for all citizens and meet the hemisphere's challenges. The Merida Initiative for Mexico and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) complement efforts under CARSII to improve security and address crime and violence. The United States will advance policy goals through bilateral diplomacy; regional forums like the 2015 Summit of the Americas; robust multilateral dialogues and partnerships; and continued engagement with civil society, the private sector, and the donor community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,477,611	*	1,990,127	512,516
Development Assistance	214,399	*	615,041	400,642
Economic Support Fund	459,280	*	597,461	138,181
Foreign Military Financing	59,315	*	64,665	5,350
Global Health Programs - State	157,368	*	148,444	-8,924
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,063	*	65,541	2,478
International Military Education and Training	13,503	*	12,905	-598
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	467,131	*	464,000	-3,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,485	*	9,070	-5,415
P.L. 480 Title II	29,067	*	13,000	-16,067

Detailed Overview

U.S. assistance will support partnership with the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Central America, Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, and Peru. These partnerships are cross-cutting to sustain U.S. investments for the long-term. Just over half of the total request for the Western Hemisphere is for Central America. The United States has made security investments in Central America, but additional support to the region is necessary to alter its negative trajectory, especially in the areas of promoting prosperity and governance. This increased assistance will scale up proven interventions for national-level impact through the CARSII as well as make new investments in support of the Strategy in prosperity and

governance to take advantage of recent concrete actions by Central American governments in these areas. The United States will continue to partner with Central American governments to advance long-term reform, ensure sustainable outcomes from U.S. investments, and establish a positive trajectory for Central America. The United States will maintain additional investments beyond Central America to address important, shared objectives with countries of the Western Hemisphere. In some areas, hemispheric partners have gained increased capacity to support their own security and development.

Central America

The Administration's \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) will promote prosperity, governance, and security to address the common economic and security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. The request in support of the Strategy includes both bilateral and regional assistance.

<u>CENTRAL AMERICA REQUEST TO SUPPORT STRATEGY (\$ in thousands)</u>	
Development Assistance	\$540,972
Economic Support Fund	\$208,550
Food for Peace Title II	\$5,000
Foreign Military Financing	\$22,665
Global Health Programs - USAID	\$13,000
International Military Education and Training	\$3,685
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	\$205,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	\$500
<u>Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,001,372

In Mexico, the Merida Initiative will emphasize technical assistance, expanding support to additional states in accordance with the Mexican government's priorities. U.S. assistance aims to increase rule of law capacity at the federal, state, and local levels and build communities resilient to the impacts of crime and violence. In Colombia, assistance is aimed at strengthening Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including strengthened state presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation; social and economic opportunity; and environmental resiliency. U.S. assistance reflects the increased capacity of the Government of Colombia to provide for its own security, but will need to remain flexible as negotiations to conclude Colombia's decades-long internal conflict proceed. In Peru, the United States leverages a strong partnership with the Peruvian government, especially through support to counternarcotics and alternative development.

CBSI seeks to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean, which threatens both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance provides a range of regional and bilateral programs to reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals; improve public safety by

strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, judicial sector, and security services actors; and reduce the root causes of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults. In Haiti, assistance investments in partnership with the Government of Haiti are a priority for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to work toward a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. U.S. assistance will continue to support investments in infrastructure and energy; food and economic security, health, and other basic services; and governance, rule of law, and security. The United States will continue robust democracy assistance to Cuba to support civil society and greater human rights for the Cuban people.

Peace and Security

The hemisphere continues to face significant threats from crime and violence that inhibit progress in enhancing prosperity and governance in the region. Peace and Security assistance is focused on Mexico, Colombia, Peru, CARSI, CBSI, and Haiti in direct support of partner country efforts to enhance citizen security. In Central America, the Strategy's security objective falls primarily under Peace and Security and will be supported primarily through CARSI, where it will focus on providing the security necessary to expand the rule of law. In particular, U.S. assistance will address key drivers of insecurity such as illicit trafficking (primarily maritime) smuggling, transnational organized crime, and gangs. U.S. support will improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies and assist partner countries to control their littoral waters, borders, and ports. Military assistance will also improve the capacity of regional forces to participate in coalition operations with the United States and combined operations with other regional forces. These professionalization efforts and support for defense reforms are intended to ensure long-term sustainment of U.S. assistance and eventual nationalization of most programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Strengthening democratic governance and institutions to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable is a key prerequisite to securing lasting gains in citizen security and advancing the region's long term economic growth potential. To deter crime and violence, stronger institutions are needed. Assistance for the Merida Initiative for Mexico, Colombia, CARSI, CBSI, Peru, and Haiti are particular priorities for this area. For Central America more broadly, portions of the Strategy's security and governance objectives fall under Governing Justly and Democratically, including support for effective, transparent, and accountable institutions. Separately, the United States continues to provide support for democracy and human rights in challenging operating environments, including Cuba and Venezuela. Consistent with the President's Cuba policy, the United States will continue to provide democracy assistance for Cuba to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and support the free flow of information.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for historically marginalized populations. Programs will seek to improve the quality and delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative. U.S. assistance will also continue to increase access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. For Central America, the prosperity objective of the Strategy includes some elements of Investing in People, often through integrated programming with other sectors. In Haiti, the United States supports provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will support economic and social opportunity through partnership-based approaches that draw upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy, and climate programs, including through the Administration's Global Climate Change Initiative, will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. U.S. assistance will address public financial management and other fiscal governance issues, including transparency to strengthen effectiveness of and citizen trust in government institutions at local and national levels. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative will support the design and implementation of comprehensive country-led food security strategies in Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In Central America, the prosperity and governance Strategy objectives include elements that fall under Economic Growth. Integrating a regional market of 43 million in Central America will be a focus of U.S. assistance, with the goal of addressing one of the key factors in migration, in addition to helping small businesses create jobs and promoting inclusive growth. U.S. support for economic growth will be closely aligned with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank. For the Caribbean, CBSI will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and nonproliferation, and supports U.S. economic interests. The Argentine government has aligned with U.S. national and international security goals insofar as they relate to participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocacy for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and close cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. However, Argentina has implemented policies since 2011 that have placed substantial constraints on security, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Argentine governments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	589	*	550	-39
International Military Education and Training	349	*	350	1
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	200	-40

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for the Argentine defense force at the basic-, mid-, and senior- level. IMET will also support technical, management, and operations training to enhance interoperability with United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces for peacekeeping and other activities.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense force through Professional Military Education, subject matter exchanges, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance to Argentina will focus on industry outreach and enforcement efforts. The Argentine government and the state-dominated energy sector are well-versed in export controls. However, other industry sectors have less exposure to export controls and are in need of increased outreach and monitoring. The EXBS program will undertake seminars for government and industry on implementing internal compliance programs designed to mitigate the risk that exports will support weapons of mass destruction; legal exchanges for Argentine export enforcement officials and prosecutors on how to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases; and practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Argentine customs and border patrol that will increase its ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and precursors.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will support technical exchanges and training events designed to enhance Argentine strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations: Argentina is an active and important regional contributor to UN PKO efforts. The United States will continue to encourage Argentina to increase its PKO support, improve its capacity to conduct and contribute to PKO missions worldwide, and broaden its historically strong ties for building PKO capacity in other countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	550
Use Argentina's stature and role in regional and global forums to maximize pursuit of shared interests across broad front, including Peace Keeping Operations	550
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Belize is used by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) as a transit point for the smuggling of drugs and people (including special interest aliens) to the United States. U.S. assistance supports the modernization of Belize security forces and continues to build the capacity of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Assistance in FY 2016 will further develop Belize's ability to plan and conduct interagency operations from the new Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC), a joint endeavor among the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Belize, and will build on military and intelligence capabilities.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,234	*	1,250	16
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	234	*	250	16

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Complementing assistance from CARSI and other inter-agency programs, FMF will support Belize in enhancing its ability to secure its maritime and land borders, and to conduct operations against transnational threats. FMF assistance will support mobility capabilities for the BDF to improve the capacity to provide security in border regions. FMF will also support maritime security and interdiction capacity building, such as training and the sustainment and maintenance of maritime assets and patrol aircraft.

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support Belize's efforts to improve maritime and border security against transnational threats through expanded mobility and maritime capacity development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will continue to support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels for the Defense Force and Coast Guard. Funds will also support leadership, management, and technical skills development in targeted areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil military relations, and joint operations.

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent

Key Intervention:

- IMET improves the professionalization of Belize's security forces through military education and technical training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Military Liaison Office (USMLO) routinely inspects equipment purchased through the FMF program and other ongoing initiatives through formal and informal end-use monitoring inspections, which guarantee that specific items are properly inventoried, maintained and secured. The USMLO also performs periodic reviews of training executed by U.S. forces in support of the Belizean military.. and is deeply involved in the development of short- and long-term training plans that support Chief of Mission initiatives and priorities as well as those of the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). FMF aims to satisfy Belize defense requirements and reflects U.S. national interests in Belize and the Central American region. Programs such as FMF, IMET and the USSOUTHCOM Counter-Drug Program have greatly improved the capacity of the Belizean military to counter transnational organized crime and secure its borders and territorial waters.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent: A secure Belize will contribute to other mission objectives, including interdiction of illicit narcotics, people, and weapons; and socio-economic development.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	1,250
Increase and focus U.S. assistance to make Belizean law enforcement, national security, and judicial institutions more effective and transparent	1,250
Foreign Military Financing	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil will deepen partnerships with the Government of Brazil (GOB) to advance shared goals of economic prosperity, healthy citizens, regional security and military preparedness. The United States will strengthen its innovative development model and role to work hand-in-hand with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) in trilateral cooperation that promotes development in third countries. Trilateral collaboration will prioritize transnational challenges of mutual interest, including food security technologies, environment, agriculture, citizen security, and economic development, and further strengthen the ABC's capacity to provide technical and financial cooperation. The United States will also assist in the deployment of new technologies and methods in the Ministry of Health to create an AIDS-free generation. Brazilian military officials will receive training that fosters closer cooperation and the ability to implement shared strategies. Brazilian and U.S. security will be enhanced by combating transnational crime, improving the rule of law, and strengthening counterterrorism programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,858	*	1,365	-12,493
Development Assistance	12,500	*	-	-12,500
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	618	*	625	7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	240	-

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will use funds to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Specifically, CDC will use funds to promote knowledge sharing and use of new technologies and innovation to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national response that meets the needs of key populations in Brazil's heavily concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive \$0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military

institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. The Brasilia Security Cooperation Office works with the Brazilian Armed Forces to identify and select fast-track personnel with the highest potential for upward mobility. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Brazilian military through professional military education at the mid and senior levels, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to enhance Brazilian peacekeeping operations.

Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, such as Air War College, Army War College, Command and Staff Courses, Squadron Officer Course, Captain's Career Courses, Amphibious Warfare School, and Army Sergeant Major Academy.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will include seminars for government and industry on implementing internal compliance programs and legal exchanges for Brazilian export enforcement officials and prosecutors to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases, as well as practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Brazilian customs and border patrol. These EXBS programs will enhance Brazil's ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and their precursors.

Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will include training designed to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement and maritime and port security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The United States performs periodic reviews of IMET-funded training, through a variety of mechanisms. All participants are vetted, and programs are reviewed annually in Washington, DC, Brasilia, and at the U.S. Southern Command through an interagency process. The Military Liaison Office at Embassy Brasilia monitors training programs for effectiveness and ensures that key milestones are met. Brazil's nominee selection process for attending U.S. training courses is rigorous. Brazilian policy requires that all officers who receive training abroad must be utilized in that training specialty for at least one year upon returning. To extend its IMET budget, Brazil pays for all student transportation, travel, and per diem costs. This cost-sharing partnership allows IMET funding to be maximized and more Brazilian officials have been able to benefit from IMET.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Brazilian officials have continuously improved their operational readiness, thanks based in large part to IMET-funded training. In addition, the Government of Brazil is committed to sustaining gains in the professionalization of its armed forces. In 2014, Brazil suffered from declining economic growth; still, force modernization stayed a priority, and Brazil continued to contribute to IMET training. Military personnel trained in the U.S. rise to prominent positions within the Brazilian armed forces. The Brazilian Navy stated that participation in the U.S. Naval War College's training improved peacekeeping operations readiness with the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon. Information about trilateral cooperation in Mozambique, Haiti, or Honduras is used to inform and shape cooperation activities in all three countries. As

performance information on trilateral cooperation initiatives becomes available, it helps further enhance programmatic impact and reduce costs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation: The United States and Brazil seek to deepen our cooperation in Science and Technology through the expansion of institutional engagement. The U.S. government and the GOB enjoy a long history of government cooperation on scientific matters including on the environment, science, technology, innovation and health.

Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation: The U.S. government will continue work to increase partnership with Brazil on defense and international security issues, with the goal of encouraging Brazil to export stability to the region and globally. Several aspects of this objective are being pursued simultaneously: 1) Brazil continues to modernize and restructure its armed forces, making the United States its partner of choice for defense cooperation; 2) Brazil continues to expand its role in international peacekeeping, particularly for training of peacekeeping forces; and 3) Brazil upholds international nonproliferation standards and encourages third parties to do so.

Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform: Brazil actively seeks to learn from the U.S. law enforcement experience in areas such as counternarcotics, the professionalization and training of police forces, combating trafficking in persons, and prison reform. Enhanced law enforcement cooperation and the promotion of justice sector reform will forge stronger and lasting ties between our governments and law enforcement agencies, resulting in increased citizen security and a coordinated approach to combating all forms of transnational crime.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		1,365
Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation		625
International Military Education and Training		625
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		625
Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform		240
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		240
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		240
Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation		500
Global Health Programs - State		500
3.1 Health		500

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chile is a regional strategic partner in peacekeeping activities, training both civilian and military personnel from Latin America at its peacekeeping training center and attaching peacekeeping platoons from other countries to its own large and professional force. U.S. assistance will support Chile's efforts to modernize and enhance its military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, and increase interoperability with U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will also help to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of dangerous contraband as Chile develops a comprehensive export control system that meets international standards. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support technical exchanges and training relevant to the establishment and enforcement of export control laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,082	*	700	-382
International Military Education and Training	792	*	500	-292
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	*	200	-90

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Chilean military forces through basic-, mid-, and senior-level professional military education. Funds will also support technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills development. Expanded IMET training will improve defense resource management and engagement with personnel in support of defense budgeting and resource management. Additionally, IMET support will include mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded training of Chilean military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) personnel will support improved interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Assistance will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military and strengthen civil-military relationships within Chile.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Border Related Security (EXBS) funding supports Chile's efforts to develop a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards.

Conventional arms sales and certain chemical exports are subject to licensing requirements, but existing controls in Chile are not part of a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system. Despite the shortcomings of its domestic strategic trade control system, Chile has a good record in supporting international efforts to promote responsible trade in strategic goods and technologies. Chile's rapidly expanding economy and numerous free trade agreements make the establishment of a comprehensive strategic trade control system a priority.

The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to continue the development and enactment of comprehensive export control legislation, as well as the development of appropriate implementing modalities.
- EXBS will provide training and technical assistance relevant to the effective enforcement of strategic trade controls, especially with respect to border security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced: The U.S. enjoys a fruitful relationship with Chile's highly professional and competent military and law enforcement agencies. Chile has engaged on the security front in the region, contributing over 500 peacekeepers for more than eight years to Haiti, and establishing the joint peacekeeping operation brigade Cruz del Sur with Argentina. The U.S. military seeks further interoperability with Chile's armed forces to protect shared interests, an objective that has been furthered through officer exchanges and joint training and operational events.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	700
The capacity and willingness of Chile's military and security apparatus to effectively confront domestic and transnational crime and to play an increasingly prominent role in peace-keeping and regional security-related initiatives is enhanced	700
International Military Education and Training	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Colombia has steadily advanced to become a force for sustained economic growth and a regional security exporter over the last 15 years. Colombia may be on the verge of ending a half century of conflict as the Government of Colombia (GOC) negotiates a peace agreement with the region's largest and oldest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Colombia continues to progress in negotiations toward a sustainable peace agreement, and the United States supports Colombia in that effort. The U.S. government has been a decisive partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counternarcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. assistance supports capacity building and technical assistance in areas both Colombia and the United States recognize as crucial to success: coca eradication and interdiction; institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in conflictive regions; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and child soldiers; respect for human rights; access to justice and justice sector reform; protection of and services to internally displaced persons, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations and other vulnerable citizens; global climate change and environmental conservation through the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. The United States will need to ensure that the most critical aspects of peace implementation are supported in the event of a peace agreement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	330,601	*	288,726	-41,875
Economic Support Fund	141,500	*	141,326	-174
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	*	25,000	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,534	*	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	149,000	*	117,000	-32,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	4,000	-300
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	*	-	-5,767

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The overarching goal of USAID's support under the ESF account is to support Colombia's transition out of its 50-year internal conflict, including support for the implementation of any agreement to end the conflict. To achieve this objective, USAID focuses on four primary areas: 1) expanding state presence and the reach of democratic institutions in regions that have historically been marginalized by the conflict; 2) fostering reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants and other citizens; 3) improving the conditions for inclusive, rural economic growth; and 4) strengthening environmental resilience and low-emissions development. The prospect of a peace agreement, the 2012 free trade agreement with the United States, and the desire for Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) membership all create powerful incentives for Colombia to put an end to the conflict, modernize the state, expand public investment, and bring state presence to traditionally marginalized regions. Given Colombia's status as a middle-income country and its growing ability to address its own development challenges, USAID plans a gradual transition from an assistance relationship to one of greater partnership.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace:

Key Interventions:

- **Good Governance:** Approximately \$15.0 million will support reforms at all government levels to help decentralize public investment, service provision, and governance functions, while also supporting Colombia's eventual accession into the OECD.
- **Human Rights:** Approximately \$3.0 million will support programs to strengthen a culture of respect for human rights in Colombia by building the capacity of human rights non-governmental organizations, law schools, and key governmental institutions at the national and sub-national level.
- **Access to Justice:** Approximately \$3.0 million will enhance the state's capacity to mediate conflicts and resolve grievances under the constitutional rule of law. This includes training of judges and strengthening conciliation centers and alternative dispute resolution providers; support to local institutions and organizations advocating for women and other vulnerable groups; assistance to public defenders and judges; capacity building of law schools; support to land restitution judges; assistance for implementation of the criminal procedure code; and promoting court administration reform.
- **Reduce Corruption in Electoral Processes:** Approximately \$0.5 million will promote the development and implementation of policies and laws that engage civil society and address electoral corruption.

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues

Key Interventions:

- **Victims and Vulnerable Populations:** Approximately \$13.9 million will be used to strengthen the capacity of GOC entities that serve conflict victims; strengthen the role of civil society organizations in policy formulation and implementation oversight; enhance the capacity of ethnic minority civil society groups to access employment and income-generation opportunities; and promote positive messaging regarding diversity and cultural heritage.
- **Community-Based Reconciliation:** Approximately \$5.0 million will support communication strategies to better inform society of transitional justice initiatives, and will strengthen community-based reconciliation efforts.
- **Public/Private Investment:** Approximately \$21.0 million will be used to leverage private investment that generates business opportunities and improves livelihoods in targeted rural municipalities. Support will also strengthen the capacity of local governments to use Colombian public funds for productive infrastructure.
- **Land:** Approximately \$11.3 million will build the capacity of Colombian institutions that restitute land to victims of the conflict, provide land titles to small-holder farmers, and formulate an integrated rural development strategy.
- **Licit economic opportunities:** Approximately \$14.2 million will support the expansion of local state presence and increase access to licit economic activities.
- **Reintegration:** In the event of a GOC-FARC agreement, approximately \$10.0 million could be used to strengthen the capacity and coordination of governmental entities that provide services, such as psycho-social, educational, health, job training support and legal assistance, to demobilized ex-combatants and child soldiers.

Support GOC Efforts to Mitigate Future Impacts of Climate Change and Achieve Biodiversity Conservation as the Underpinning of a Natural Resource-based Economy

Key Interventions:

- **Clean Energy:** Under the GCC Initiative, an estimated \$5.0 million of USAID's Clean Energy funds will help create economic incentives for investments in low emission technologies, promote energy use that is cleaner and more efficient, increase community power sources in off-grid areas, and create investment facilities for renewable and efficient energy.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Approximately \$6.5 million in Sustainable Landscapes funding will increase private sector investment in low emissions rural development and forest conservation activities, and support mitigation planning.
- **Adaptation:** Approximately \$5.0 million in Adaptation funding will be used to build capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate, along key watersheds as well as in major cities. Funds will provide technical assistance to Colombian environmental organizations, GOC officials, and local NGOs. Adaptation activities will coincide with GOC priorities as laid out in the National Development Plan.
- **Natural Resource Management:** Approximately \$6.5 million will support the conservation of Colombia's rich biodiversity, and will address the challenges of illegal and informal mining that has negative impacts on the environment and public health, and contributes to insecurity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. security assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will assist the Colombian security services' ability to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction, ground force training, maritime domain force projection, enhanced communications networks, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, and improved civil military operations.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- **Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform:** FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers and military rule-of-law and human-rights reform, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Interventions:

- **Equipment, Technical Support and Training:** FMF assistance will support fixed and rotary wing fleet operational requirements; sustainment, training, and create interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners; ground operations for the Colombian military; ground vehicle acquisition and fielding, sustainment, training and interoperability; joint riverine operations, including the Riverine Combat School, air operations and sustainment; joint marine operations, including for the Maritime Training School and high-speed interdiction boats, coastal helicopters and surveillance radars, and Maritime Patrol Aircrafts; newly formed Naval and Marine rapid reaction units; and Air Force development to include fixed wing operations and sustainment.
- **Joint Communications and Intelligence:** The bulk of the FMF assistance will be for Subject Matter

Expert Exchanges (SMEE) in areas such as Cyber Defense and Institutional Reform. A small percentage of the assistance will be devoted to strategic interagency communications networks, communications sustainment and upgrades to air-to-ground network and the RIC (*Red Integral de Comunicaciones*).

- Support to Governance, Civil-Military, and Military Information Support Operations: FMF will support civil affairs projects and infrastructure, coordinated with interagency efforts in priority zones; military information support operations capability development to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities; data analysis and collection teams, including for development of measures of effectiveness.
- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers; and military rule-of-law and human rights reforms, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will promote the continued professionalization, modernization and transformation of Colombian military forces, and support respect for human rights. Programs will support specialized training to meet operational needs and enhance Colombian military capabilities to defeat and deter illegal armed groups, while supporting civilian consolidation and maintenance of governance and the rule of law.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will promote democratic values, internationally-recognized human rights, and regional stability, increase the professionalization of forces, and build military-to-military relations.
- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, including management training on rule of law and respect for human rights that will enhance governance and the effectiveness of military operations.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the mid- and senior-levels and technical training in support of maritime operations, border security operations, aviation operations, and riverine operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will help Colombian institutions build upon the gains in security over the last decade and strengthen the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs deny illegal armed groups and drug trafficking organizations the financial resources that undermine rule of law in Colombia and the region, help prevent several hundred metric tons of illicit narcotics from reaching the United States each year, strengthen the overall law enforcement capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), and build the capacity of rule

of law institutions. The United States supports Colombia's own efforts to expand state presence, citizen security and access to government services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking converge as impediments to security and rule of law. The FY 2016 budget request represents a continuation of the gradual decrease in INCLE funds as the Colombian Government's own ability to support projects and programs increases.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- With \$9.2 million, U.S. assistance will focus on improving the speed and efficacy of Colombia's justice system and the implementation of the oral accusatory system.
- The U.S. government will also continue to partner with Colombia to use its hard-earned security expertise to help improve citizen security in the Western Hemisphere, including Central America and the Caribbean.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- Nearly \$37.1 million in INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction forces, support the expansion of Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas, and revive a corrections assistance program to help Colombia address an overcrowded and struggling prison system.

Integrate Security and Development Programs to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation, Strengthen Civilian Government Presence and Foster Licit Economic Opportunities in Conflict Areas

Key Interventions:

- With \$61.9 million, U.S. assistance will further decrease the amount of coca under cultivation in Colombia and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia. It will also provide crucial maintenance support and technical assistance to the CNP to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters to support a variety of counternarcotics missions.
- U.S. assistance directed toward environmental programming will ensure that the eradication program continues to operate in compliance with U.S. and Colombian regulations.

Disrupt the Flow of Illicit Drugs to the U.S. and Elsewhere by Dismantling the Most Prolific International Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering Organizations

Key Interventions:

- Nearly \$7.5 million will strengthen Colombia's maritime narcotics interdiction forces, aid Colombia in the initial stages of implementing drug courts, support school-based demand reduction programs, and a wide-range of NGOs working on demand reduction, drug abuse education, and treatment programs throughout the country.
- U.S. assistance will increase Colombian capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute money laundering cases as well as provide reduced support for the increasingly nationalized individual deserter program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds help Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian demining teams, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC and National Liberation Army in the key Santander, Antioquia, Caldas, and Bolivar departments. A July 2013 Colombian Presidential decree allows for international civilian NGOs to assist in the operational demining process. Civilian demining field-level operations began in 2013 through a U.S. grant to the HALO Trust, an international demining NGO. Meaningful U.S. support to an international NGO preparing to begin civilian demining operations in Colombia has encouraged heretofore reluctant donor countries to provide funding and persuaded other international civilian NGOs to begin the accreditation process to commence demining operations. In 2014, U.S. assistance facilitated the clearing of 618,321 square meters of land and the destruction of 1451 pieces of improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance. This assistance directly supports the Government of Colombia's effort to return 6.6 million hectares of land over a ten-year period to more than 360,000 families that have been victims of Colombia's conflict.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support delivery of training courses to the GOC to further develop border security capabilities and investigative capacity to prevent terrorist transit and the development of safe havens in Colombia, and critical infrastructure protection capabilities focusing on the energy sector. ATA subject matter experts will deliver courses to CNP officers and will include train-the-trainer components in those trainings

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding for specialized military units and civilian demining operators will increase the ability to clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by illegal armed groups in support of Colombia's victim and land restitution law designed to decrease the number of land mine victims.
- CWD funding provides awareness-raising and empowerment training to prevent future mine victims.
- CWD funding provides U.S humanitarian assistance to land mine victims.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- The ATA program will deliver courses related to border security, counterterrorism investigation, and critical infrastructure protection to Colombian law enforcement officers to build their capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism-related threats. ATA trainers will incorporate a train-the-trainer concept and instructor development into course deliveries. The ATA program's overall focus for training in Colombia is to facilitate institutionalization of counterterrorism skills and support Colombia's development as a regional training provider.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID began the implementation of an \$11.8 million five-year contract in May 2013. Its main objectives are to: 1) provide the Mission with

technical and advisory services for evaluation activities at the mission level; 2) design and implement both quantitative and qualitative evaluation studies and assessments; and 3) provide evaluation technical assistance for program development. Through this contract and with other independent mechanisms, approximately 20 independent evaluations of USAID's work will be conducted over the next three years.

USAID is undertaking two impact evaluations in Colombia. One impact evaluation will focus on consolidation and state presence programs, and another impact evaluation will be related to Afro-Colombian and indigenous population programs. These began in 2013 and will continue over the next few years. Additional data to be collected through upcoming mid-term and final data collection phases are being used to inform project implementation for nearly \$300 million worth of USAID investments over a five-year period.

Several performance evaluations were completed in 2014, including an evaluation of the PROTIERRA – Conflict Resolution on Land and Natural Resources: Afro-Colombian Women Leadership for Land Tenure in the Middle and Lower Atrato, Chocó, implemented by Mercy Corps since June 2011. Key findings highlighted that training users in Global Positioning System (GPS) technology's quantifiable measurements has empowered Afro-Colombians, including women, to manage land-related conflicts within and between communities, and with local landowners. Evaluation results also showed that including women in the training related to land rights, titling and use was instrumental to changing culturally rooted gender stereotypes. Evaluations were also conducted on the Public Policy Project, which extracted lessons learned on institutional strengthening and policy reforms, and on the Landmine Activities for Victims of the Conflict in Colombia project. Findings and recommendations of the evaluation of this landmine project were shared with GOC counterparts and other organizations active in the land mine areas. The lessons learned from the evaluation of the Public Policy Project will inform future USAID project designs and implementation efforts.

In addition to impact and performance evaluations, USAID has either planned for or already conducted several specific assessments and case study efforts to support its monitoring, evaluation and learning agenda. Most recently, USAID completed its Section 118/119 Assessment of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity, as well as an assessment of Public-Private Partnerships, which has been central to USAID development activities over the past 15 years. Both of these assessments, as well as others, inform new project design efforts and enable USAID to track progress toward achieving strategic objectives. Upcoming assessments and evaluations also include a focus on biodiversity and climate change, access to justice, and economic growth in conflictive environments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. government carried out rigorous monitoring activities aimed at improving data quality for decision making in 2014. Such is the case with the indicators related to public and private investments, which were recently disaggregated in order to capture the true nature of public private partnerships. Private investment under these partnerships is now divided among individual, community and company funds.

Furthermore, the baseline data for the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative, collected between 2011 and 2013, was used to produce USAID's own Multidimensional Poverty Index for affected regions, revealing that 66 percent of the population in the rural areas of Colombia is poor compared to the national average of 32.7 percent. This index showed that the deepest challenge identified by the Multidimensional Index is education, with 93 percent of the population not even meeting the minimum nine year standard for basic formal education.

Finally, as Colombia transitions out of conflict, USAID is developing an inventory of indicators that will measure success of capacity-building support to GOC institutions critical to Colombia's transition effort. This effort will enable USAID to understand how to best approach the challenge of institutional capacity

building and to define “success” and the conditions for a strategic exit.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security and Counterterrorism conducted a joint capabilities assessment of the bilateral ATA program in Colombia in early 2014. The assessment yielded valuable monitoring information on host country police technical capabilities and needs, and the gathered information will assist the Department in designing future assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace: Increased rule of law and declining corruption in targeted regions. Heightened respect for human rights in targeted regions.

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues: Increased capacity of GOC and civil society institutions responsible for implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law. Improved capacity of the national government to implement land and rural development policies.

Support GOC Efforts to Mitigate Future Impacts of Climate Change and Achieve Biodiversity Conservation as the Underpinning of a Natural Resource-Based Economy: Increase Colombia’s capacity to mitigate future impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss that affect its economic growth potential. Promoting low carbon growth through the whole of government Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) process.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia: Enhanced capability to detect, investigate, disrupt, prosecute, and deter narco-terrorist and criminal activity. Improved GOC capability to provide permanent security presence in conflict zones

Integrate security and development programs to reduce drug production and coca cultivation, strengthen civilian government presence and foster licit economic opportunities in conflict areas: Strengthened local governmental institutions, civil society organizations and catalyze economic development. Reduced drug production and coca cultivation through integrated eradication, post eradication, and relationship building between the security forces and the local communities.

Disrupt the flow of illicit drugs to the U.S. and elsewhere by dismantling the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations: Colombia continues to make significant progress in its fight against the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		288,726
Improved democracy and governance in targeted regions to create the conditions for sustainable peace		37,380
Economic Support Fund		21,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		3,195

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	9,876
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	429
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	380
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500
Support the GOC in implementing policies and programs to protect and assist victims of conflict and human rights violations, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to address rural land, wealth inequality and poverty issues	100,326
Economic Support Fund	96,826
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,105
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	61,300
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	21,421
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500
Improve internal security conditions through the expansion of permanent territorial control and the dismantling of illegally armed groups, criminal gangs and narco-terrorist organizations within Colombia	58,584
Foreign Military Financing	20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	1,020
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,064
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,764
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500
Integrate security and development programs to reduce drug production and coca cultivation, strengthen civilian government presence and foster licit economic opportunities in conflict areas	61,944
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	61,944
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	61,944
Disrupt the flow of illicit drugs to the U.S. and elsewhere by dismantling the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations	7,492
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,492
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		5,642
1.5 Transnational Crime		1,500
Support GOC efforts to mitigate future impacts of climate change and achieve biodiversity conservation as the underpinning of a natural resource-based economy		23,000
Economic Support Fund		23,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		2,500
4.8 Environment		20,500

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Costa Rica's relatively limited land and sea border patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the violence and crime that threaten other Central American countries. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security authorities to secure its national borders and create safe communities. U.S. assistance focuses on blocking transnational criminal organizations from penetrating Costa Rican society, reducing the tide of drugs transiting Costa Rica en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who annually visit or reside in Costa Rica.

The U.S. Central America strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Road Map. The strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to address the lack of economic opportunity, extreme violence, and ineffective state institutions that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,731	*	1,825	94
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	*	1,400	-
International Military Education and Training	331	*	425	94

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding to Costa Rica expands the ability of the security forces to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support maintenance, sustainment, and refurbishment of maritime assets to improve operational readiness, thereby strengthening Costa Rica's capability to interdict illicit activity in territorial waters. FMF will also enhance Costa Rica's maritime interdiction and surveillance capabilities, support training and technical assistance, and support equipment procurement, such as communications equipment to improve interoperability with the United States.

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support the Costa Rican security forces' ability to protect its national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education courses at the junior, mid and senior level, as well as technical and operational training, such as boat engine repair and maritime operations.

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders through the provision of training to professionalize the security force.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program monitoring efforts include close coordination with the Ministry of Public Security to ensure proper equipment use and performance monitoring of employees who received training funded with US assistance. Regular interactions with these employees at the headquarters and field level, ensures that the training received is relevant to the employees' daily work. In addition, Costa Rican government supervisors often share the assessments of employees' training needs and suggested training courses. Joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard enabled the U.S. Coast Guard to monitor equipment use and personnel performance. In operations coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South, the Costa Rican Coast Guard demonstrated improved performance in maritime interdictions. In 2014, Costa Rica continued its positive trend of increased seizures – from 19.8 tons in 2013 to 26 tons in 2014. In addition, working independently without U.S. support, the Costa Rican Coast Guard, in coordination with border and national police forces and the Air Surveillance Service, seized 500 kilos of cocaine in 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Costa Rica is an IMET-funded program that supports the Captains Career Course and Intermediate Level Education course at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). Past performance has shown that WHINSEC training improves the performance of Costa Rican officials. U.S. assistance will strengthen the U.S. relationship with Costa Rican security forces on mutual security goals. The Costa Rican government continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets; as a result, FMF supports proper maintenance, safety, and utilization of assets to ensure that Costa Rican forces can launch successful, efficient, and timely operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and

Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals: Costa Rica is on the U.S. list of major drug-transiting countries, and it is an important thoroughfare for trafficking of other illicit cargo. Its northern border is a key chokepoint on the Pan-American Highway. International criminal organizations are now using the country as a base for their command and control structures.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		1,825
Secure Borders: Border controls in Costa Rica operate effectively, with authorities trained, equipped utilizing anti-corruption controls, and using U.S.-funded assets and training for effective interdictions. Government officials facilitate trade while enhancing security through scanning and inspections of shipping containers plants, animals, foods, and pharmaceuticals.		1,825
Foreign Military Financing		1,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		1,400
International Military Education and Training		425
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		425

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cuba is an authoritarian state which limits civil and political rights, such as the right to assemble, freedom of expression, and labor rights. It also refuses to recognize independent nongovernmental organizations, and maintains a state monopoly over mass media. The President noted during his December 17, 2014 policy speech that the promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance to Cuba.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,000	*	20,000	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	20,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, a market-based economy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, particularly freedoms of expression and association. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, support the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their future and reduce their dependence on the Cuban state, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent elements of Cuban civil society to increase the capacity for community engagement, build networks among civil society organizations, and build the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders.
- U.S. assistance will work with independent civil society to further the rights and interests of Cuban citizens, and to overcome the limitations that have been imposed by the Cuban government on citizens' civil, political, and labor rights.
- U.S. assistance will support the nascent independent private sector to reduce its dependence on the Cuban state.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island, including through the use of new technology.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban-led efforts to document human rights violations and will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on Cuba programs presents unique challenges. It has been difficult to rely on traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms due to past difficulty associated with individuals funded through U.S. government grants to travel to the island. Thus, the program has worked closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of

project activities; identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors; and to measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

- USAID and the Department of State continue to work closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated into both program design and program implementation by ensuring outputs and outcomes are measured as thoroughly and accurately as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The Department of State continues to identify the most feasible and appropriate programming areas, as well as topics for future year programming most likely to achieve impact in Cuba.
- In particular, supporting freedom of expression, the free flow of information, and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors and providing support to the emerging private sector have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy, and the U.S. foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic's continued effectiveness as a regional partner. A challenging security environment, climate change, weak institutions, corruption, inadequate public health services, poor education, and a lack of job opportunities are major development challenges facing the country. The U.S. government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these issues while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. A secure and stable Dominican Republic is important to the advancement of U.S. interests in the Caribbean. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request aims to improve security and the rule of law; increase public budget transparency; build resilience to the effects of climate change; improve the quality of basic education; and increase access to quality prevention, care, and treatment services for HIV/AIDS. To address the needs of marginalized populations, including women, the LGBT community, and people with disabilities, U.S. assistance will fund activities to support their inclusion in all aspects of Dominican society. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,248	*	24,409	1,161
Development Assistance	10,300	*	8,696	-1,604
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	*	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	*	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	760	*	600	-160

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support education, justice strengthening, resilience to global climate change, and programs to help at-risk youth.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.2 million will increase public engagement in criminal justice reform by strengthening Dominican civil society capacity to demand transparency in the Government of the Dominican Republic's crime prevention and prosecution efforts; and by strengthening community organizational and technical capacity to establish municipal crime prevention partnerships in violent, under-served communities. This will include training and technical assistance to increase use of social audit, a participatory accounting tool, to ensure transparency and accountability in the criminal justice system.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$3.7 million will expand USAID's proven education model to improve basic reading skills for children in primary schools and remedial reading for older children, either in or out of school. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to expand safe schools and inclusive education for children with special needs.

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$0.8 million will support the inclusion of marginalized populations in crime prevention and education programs in the Dominican Republic, which may include people with disabilities; victims of gender-based violence; undocumented Haitians; women; members of the LGBT community; or other socially excluded groups.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support the development of climate information systems and urban land use planning processes that incorporate broad-based public input and locally specific climate change information. U.S. assistance will also help increase access to financial and technical tools to improve adaptive capacities and resilience to climate change as well as reduce climate risks for municipalities, communities, and households. Actions will be focused in the cities and upper watershed areas of Santo Domingo, Santiago, Las Terrenas, and San Pedro de Macoris.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP assistance will support programs to help prevent the transmission of HIV, improve care for people with HIV, strive to end stigma and discrimination and violence against people living with HIV and members of key populations, and strengthen the health system to directly and sustainably contribute to advancing an AIDS free generation in the Dominican Republic.

AIDS Free Generation Advanced

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Dominican Republic will receive \$15.1 million (\$9.4 million GHP-State, and \$5.7 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will aid the Dominican Republic defense force's efforts to improve maritime and border security; define proper roles for the military; address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking; and coordinate natural disaster responses. Through the provision of professional military education at the junior-, mid- and senior-level as well as language, management and technical training.

Dominican Authorities Effectively Combat Transnational Organized Crime and Prevent the Transit of Illegal Drugs, Migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Entry of Terrorists into the United States

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Dominican Republic defense forces as well as improve maritime security and address transnational threats to enhance national and regional security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID conducted two evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 of programs in basic education, and the Batey Community Development Project.
- In addition, USAID conducted a country-level gender analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the Dominican Republic informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Results from these evaluations and analyses informed the development of USAID's CDCS for FY 2014-2018.
- The evaluations helped USAID assess which programs or program components were the most effective in achieving projects' objectives and intended results, as well as the sectors to which USAID would no longer provide assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Strengthened: The United States will pursue a tripartite approach to crime prevention in the Dominican Republic to target at-risk youth in the country's poorest, most violent, and most densely populated urban areas; improve the reading skills of students in targeted poor neighborhoods; and implement systemic reforms to the criminal justice system.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change: As a small island nation, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is already negatively impacting the stability of water supply and critical coastal resources important for disaster risk reduction and economic growth, with disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations and the tourism industry. The United States will work in targeted geographic areas to improve the institutional capacity of public, private, and civil society institutions, particularly at the local level, to adapt to climate change.

AIDS Free Generation Advanced: The HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic appears to have stabilized between 0.8-1.1 percent in the general population. There are specific populations that are much more at risk for HIV/AIDS, particularly the poor, those with less education, descendants of Haitians, sex workers, and men who have sex with men (MSM). The United States will strengthen the quality of HIV prevention, care and treatment for key populations and targeted vulnerable groups, and will contribute to strengthening the health system to manage, support, and sustain high quality health services.

Dominican Authorities Effectively Combat Transnational Organized Crime and Prevent the Transit of Illegal Drugs, Migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Entry of Terrorists into the United States: The Dominican Republic is a major transit point for illegal drugs, migrant smuggling and human trafficking to the United States. Illicit trafficking poses a danger to the stability, well-being and security of Dominican and U.S. citizens. The methods used by criminal networks to move illegal drugs are easily adapted to smuggling of migrants and weapons and to trafficking people.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	24,409
Dominican authorities effectively combat transnational organized crime and prevent the transit of illegal drugs, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and entry of terrorists into the United States	600
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Crime Prevention Strengthened	5,696
Development Assistance	5,696
2.2 Good Governance	1,200
3.2 Education	3,696
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800
AIDS-free Generation Advanced	15,113
Global Health Programs - State	9,363
3.1 Health	9,363
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750
3.1 Health	5,750
Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000
4.8 Environment	3,000

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bilateral relations have faced increased challenges over the past year. In response to restrictions imposed by the Ecuadorian government, USAID closed its mission on September 30, 2014. Additionally, IMET and FMF assistance halted and remaining funds were reallocated when the Ecuadorian government terminated bilateral military cooperation and asked the U.S. Embassy to end military cooperation operations by April 30, 2014. However, the United States will continue to support civil society and freedom of expression in Ecuador, which are increasingly under pressure by the Ecuadorian government.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,000	*	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	*	2,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will provide support to civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in policy dialogue and decision-making, analysis of public policy, and freedom of speech and association issues at local, regional, and national levels. Assistance will also enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of targeted CSOs working in democracy-related areas and representing vulnerable groups.

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions

Key Interventions:

- Activities will include organizational capacity strengthening of CSOs and increasing citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government will conduct assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. As activities were initiated in October 2014, there is not yet relevant performance data.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. government will conduct quarterly performance reviews during program implementation, and continue regular monitoring of implementing partners' activities to inform decision-making.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government

Institutions: Working closely with multilateral organizations and partner countries, the United States will advocate for reforms and legislation to protect human rights, reduce corruption, increase access to justice, defend the rights of journalists and CSOs, enhance public participation, and promote a vibrant, democratic society.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		2,000
Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions		2,000
Development Assistance		2,000
2.4 Civil Society		2,000

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to expand broad-based economic growth in a more secure El Salvador. Through the Partnership for Growth (PFG), U.S. assistance will expand investments in crime and violence prevention, strengthen the justice sector, establish education programming and training for at-risk youth, increase human capital development, invest in and strengthen infrastructure, improve the business environment, increase productivity and improve competitiveness, and strengthen the capacity of El Salvador's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international and domestic security. U.S. government agencies are aligned to support PFG and ensure a whole-of-government approach in advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. El Salvador received a second Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact, which will further enhance cooperation toward PFG goals in the areas of education and professional training, investment climate and public-private partnerships, and infrastructure improvements.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	21,631	*	119,222	97,591
Development Assistance	18,631	*	116,522	97,891
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	*	1,900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	*	800	-300

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds, USAID's citizen security and rule-of-law programs will support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by enhancing security and promoting improved governance. USAID will continue to work closely with the Government of El Salvador to strengthen the justice system and government accountability, uphold transparency on legislative elections, reduce community crime and violence, and improve education for secondary students and out-of-school youth. Effective and transparent government institutions will reduce impunity and build citizen trust. USAID will support national and local governments in crime and violence prevention planning. Efforts will focus on

municipalities identified by the Salvadoran government as having high crime rates and establish and strengthen crime prevention councils, mobilize local organizations and leverage the private sector through public/private partnerships, thereby replicating a successful community policing model to strengthen police and community engagement. By providing education and skills training, business creation, and job placement for at-risk youth, USAID will provide alternatives to gang involvement and migration. New activities will enhance human rights protection, including protection of journalists and other human rights defenders. Tertiary prevention efforts will provide alternatives to youth in conflict with the law. These activities are complemented with CARSI funds.

To promote prosperity and improved governance, DA funds will also help improve the business-enabling environment at the national and local level; strengthen tax collections and fiscal transparency; increase business development services for small and medium enterprises; and expand the productivity of selected agricultural commodities for export. By supporting quality higher education and establishing job training programs that align workforce skills with productive sector needs, USAID will bolster the Salvadoran labor market. To spur innovation, USAID will help create stronger and more effective linkages between academia and the private sector, focusing on the priority sectors defined in the PFG Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) - agro-industry, manufacturing, and services. USAID will increase the productivity of Salvadoran businesses through a highly skilled workforce. New activities include working with the government export and investment promotion agency to improve the business enabling environment, promoting trade facilitation at key border crossings, and supporting energy efficiency at the public and private levels.

Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Targeted Areas Improved

Key Interventions:

- In alignment with the Strategy objective to strengthen criminal justice sector institutions, USAID will invest approximately \$7.0 million to enhance the capacity of justice sector personnel, and improve judicial transparency and the effectiveness of criminal justice procedures and practices. A scale-up of activities will include increased technical assistance to promote stronger coordination between justice sector agents and institutions; training on the new Code of Criminal Procedures; promoting the use of scientific evidence to improve criminal investigations; developing and implementing protocols for coordination on criminal investigation between police and prosecutors; and decentralizing the capacity of the police and prosecutor's office to provide services beyond the metropolitan area. USAID will also expand interventions to new activities that provide policy and capacity building assistance for juvenile justice reform to promote alternatives to incarceration, strengthen alternative sentencing procedures, and improve rehabilitative services for youth to prevent them from joining gangs and participate in criminal activities.
- USAID will invest \$3.0 million to contribute to the Central America Strategy by building capacity to address violence against women by implementing a stand-alone activity dedicated to gender violence. Activities will reduce impunity and promote streamlined procedures by increasing the number of victim assistance centers and special units in more high-risk areas; increase the rate of cases investigated and resolved; decongest the backlog of criminal cases; promote economic empowerment; and protect the rights of vulnerable populations that fall victim to violence and crime.
- Approximately \$5.0 million will expand and scale-up community-oriented policing in more high-risk communities, in alignment with the Strategy to promote police reform and improve community security. U.S. assistance will support the National Civilian Police (PNC) in adopting and replicating an effective community-oriented model. Scale-up of interventions will include technical assistance, and expanded police leadership training to increase awareness among police officers about the importance of a cooperative and productive relationship with citizens. Technical assistance will also promote collaboration among the PNC, municipal officials, and community organizations to draft community based security action plans to prevent and address crime.

- Approximately \$4.0 million will initiate activities to enhance human rights protection and victim's advocacy as part of crime prevention initiatives. New activities will ensure human rights are protected, especially those of vulnerable populations including displaced populations, women, children, and youth affected by violence and insecurity; protection of journalists and human rights defenders are upheld; disappearances are tracked and processed consistent with international human rights standards; and civil society organizations are able to advocate for the rights of victims of crime.
- Consistent with the Strategy and with the Alliance for Prosperity Plan to strengthen education and human capital as a key contributor to security and economic prosperity, \$5.0 million in USAID's FY 2016 basic education funding will support the expansion of the Ministry of Education's Full Time Inclusive School approach. This approach will improve access to and quality of lower secondary education, and promote safe learning environments and violence prevention in schools. Assistance will target more municipalities with high crime rates and will support: teacher development, afterschool programs conducive to academic achievement, school-based violence prevention strategies, academic reinforcement, community-based programs, and accelerated education and skills training for out-of-school youth. These activities will be supplemented with approximately \$1.9 million non-basic education DA funds to expand public-private alliances that increase the participation of the private sector to improve the quality of education and promote student learning in public schools.
- Approximately \$5.0 million will support a new education for work activity that will strengthen the ability of targeted at-risk youth to access jobs or formal education. Activities will promote formal and non-formal vocational and technical training in high-risk municipalities, strengthen curriculum of technical training institutions to improve access to job training, provide scholarships, and strengthen the network of private sector companies providing jobs. These activities will enhance workforce competencies of youth (ages 16 to 25) who are exposed to violence and/or gang activity, and provide them with job opportunities or enable them to receive higher education.
- With approximately \$7.0 million of FY 2016 funds, USAID will expand current and successful integrated community-based crime and violence prevention approaches by supporting the Government of El Salvador's National Strategy on Violence Prevention; improve the national policy framework for crime and violence; assist with the establishment and/or strengthening of existing municipal crime observatories; support both geographic and technical expansion of municipal-led crime and violence prevention efforts including the replication of a community based outreach center model for at-risk youth; and identify and expand innovative approaches to crime and violence prevention, across high-risk municipalities.
- USAID will also implement a new \$5.0 million tertiary prevention activity to rehabilitate and assist in initiatives that encourage youth to move away from a life of crime and gang activity. This will involve replicating best practices in tertiary prevention and forging strong alliances with the private sector to get youth previously involved in criminal activity engaged in more productive alternatives.
- Consistent with the Strategy's focus on governance, USAID will invest approximately \$3.7 million to promote accountability and transparency, and enhance the role of civil society to advocate for reduced corruption. New activities will focus on increasing Government of El Salvador transparency, accountability, and professional standards through implementation of the Access to Public Information Law, and a recently reformed Government Ethics Law. Activities will also include a civil service reform that promotes merit-based hiring and promotes reforms to professionalize the civil service. Increased emphasis will also be given to strengthening civil society capacity to promote transparency and anti-corruption. Activities will specifically support civil society advocacy efforts for the reform of the Illicit Enrichment law, and strengthen advocacy for policies or legislation related to promoting judicial transparency, criminal justice, and human rights.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.0 million will be invested in a new civil society strengthening activity that will increase capacity within civil society to promote criminal justice reform and government accountability, give voice to citizens to express their concerns, advocate for their rights

and demand better government services, improve use of tax dollars, and enable citizens to be more engaged in governance and budgeting processes.

- USAID will also implement a new \$5.0 million activity through a democratic institutional strengthening program to support the empowerment of El Salvador's constitutionally mandated independent institutions and to strengthen municipal governance. Facing an erosion of independence due to political pressure and undue influence of political actors, institutions such as the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Ombudsman, and Attorney General, will be supported and empowered through programming that reinforces independent authority and mitigates political interference in their respective mandates.

Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.0 million in FY 2016 funds will help El Salvador's Ministry of Finance (MOF) improve its tax administration, optimize processes, and promote greater transparency. This program in partnership with the MOF will deepen and sustain previous assistance that created a taxpayer center and call centers to increase revenue collection. Assistance will include capacity building, systems improvement for public expenditure management, tax revenue mobilization, and private sector engagement. Support will focus on modernizing budgeting and expenditure management systems, improving audit techniques, strengthening enforcement, and building capacity for multi-year, results-oriented budgeting, and implementing international public sector accounting standards.
- With approximately \$5.4 million in FY 2016 funding, activities will improve municipal administration and service delivery capacity and promote the inclusion of the private sector. By strengthening Municipal Competitiveness Committees, which are composed of members of the public and private sectors, USAID will empower local leaders to establish public-private initiatives to promote tradables. At the national level, USAID will provide assistance to the Export and Investment Promotion Agency (PROESA) and the Ministry of Economy in trade and investment facilitation to improve the business enabling environment, increase investment and facilitate trade regionally and internationally.
- Approximately \$8.1 million will assist the Salvadoran government and the private sector to improve the effectiveness of business and export development services and help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) become more productive and competitive. USAID will partner with the Ministry of Economy's Productive Development Fund and the National Commission for Micro and Small Enterprise, as well as the PROESA and private sector organizations. USAID will also implement loan portfolio guarantees with local commercial banks to expand the availability of credit to micro, small, and medium firms, reduce collateral requirements and incentivize additional productive loans.
- With \$2.0 million, USAID will support the production of key exportable agricultural commodities using sustainable production methods to demonstrate the economic value and viability of these methods. USAID will continue to build a national cacao value-chain in El Salvador and increase cacao exports. USAID will support the planting, processing and marketing of cacao by working with small farmers associations and international buyers.
- Approximately \$15.0 million will assist employers and institutions dedicated to workforce training and professional education to develop industry standards in the skills and competencies needed by private industry such as the pharmaceutical and aeronautics maintenance sectors. U.S. assistance will also improve the quality of services offered by technical and vocational training centers. USAID will build on successful activities that have leveraged or are leveraging private sector resources for vocational training, job placement, and small business development and support this line of action under the prosperity component of the Strategy.
- With \$4.3 million, USAID will continue to strengthen the ability of Higher Education Institutions

(HEI) to develop a workforce that is responsive to private sector needs as well as strengthen staff's ability to provide relevant, high quality educational programs that contribute to economic growth. USAID will work with HEI official entities, such as the Higher Education Council, the Accreditation Commission, and the Ministry of Education's Higher Education Directorate, to address policy reforms.

- With approximately \$7.0 million, USAID will provide assistance to develop tax incentive schemes and promote laws to fast-track the adoption of new energy efficient vehicles and establish technical programs to train high school, college, and vocational students. Training programs will include research and development in clean energy, energy efficiency, and advanced vehicle technology application. Implementing more efficient energy technology opens up the opportunity for other innovative energy solutions such as electric vehicle grid integration, energy storage, and distributed power generation.
- With approximately \$5.0 million, USAID support will improve logistics, facilities, and streamline control procedures at priority border crossings such as Angiatu and La Hachadura. Through these trade facilitation activities, USAID will continue supporting El Salvador to develop a safe, secure and efficient trade enabling environment, and increase economic competitiveness.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's ability to control its national territory and protect its land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will enhance the Salvadoran military's disaster response capability and interoperability. FMF will support the maintenance and refurbishment of equipment, such as patrol and interdiction maritime and fixed and rotary wing assets; ground mobility assets; communications equipment as well as technical training.

A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the Salvadoran navy to maintain, sustain and modernize its maritime assets to enhance and sustain maritime domain presence.
- U.S. assistance will support the Salvadoran air force to maintain and sustain rotary and fixed wings assets to carry out border security, airlift, and humanitarian and disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET funding to El Salvador will support professional military education at the mid-, senior, and non-commissioned officer levels and development of leadership and management skills, specifically respect for human rights, rule of law, civil-military relations, and peacekeeping and disaster relief. IMET will support technical training to improve maintenance and sustainment capacity of maritime assets and aircraft.

US Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Salvadoran armed forces and will emphasize the

proper role of the military in civilian-led democratic government. Courses will address effective military justice systems and effective resource management, and provide an understanding of internationally recognized human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Salvadoran government signed the El Salvador Investment Compact on September 30, 2014, in El Salvador. In alignment with PFG, the new five-year \$277 million compact seeks to improve El Salvador's competitiveness and productivity in international markets by improving the investment climate, and strengthening human capital and reducing transportation and logistics costs to promote a business-friendly institutional environment. MCC's human capital development program will be closely coordinated with USAID's education activities to expand the Ministry of Education's Full-Time Inclusive School model. USAID, MCC and USDA may collaborate on a cacao initiative to increase productivity and exports for as many as 10,000 farmers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed a performance evaluation in FY 2014 on the Municipal Competitiveness Project. The evaluation recommended the project's model be expanded and replicated within El Salvador, and possibly worldwide. The evaluation revealed that the competitive grants method, using Domestic Finance for Development funds, stimulated improvements in the municipalities, encouraged private sector participation and revitalized the Municipal Committees. The evaluation also provided recommendations for fostering sustainability, increasing private sector participation, and improving competitiveness at the municipal level.

- In FY 2013, USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of its Transparency activity.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the last LAPOP (Latin America Public Opinion Project) survey in a 15-year series. This survey provides cross-national information on democratic values, and has also informed USAID programming and program impact since 1999. Forthcoming results will guide USAID in preparation of new activities mostly taking into account the behavior of crime and victimization variables at the national level.
- USAID conducted two portfolio reviews of bilateral activities in FY 2013 and one in FY 2014 to determine areas of action on strategic, management, and operational issues.
- USAID is currently planning an umbrella monitoring and evaluation contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations planned for FY 2015 and beyond.
- USAID's current fiscal policy activity performs yearly self-assessments for internal and quality control. The self-assessment report is the outcome of detailed review of documents, technical studies, data and program progress reports as well as consultation and interviews.
- USAID is planning evaluations for the SME Development activity (mid-2015) and the Higher Education activity (mid-2017.)
- In FY 2015, USAID expects to conduct a democracy assessment to more comprehensively analyze key drivers of crime and insecurity in El Salvador.
- USAID held separate quarterly financial and pipeline reviews in the first quarter of FY 2014 and is now addressing issues in a more direct and effective way by holding separate financial and management reviews.
- USAID implemented a performance monitoring indicator system that will allow USAID to: consolidate existing performance monitoring systems; enable users to see results in real time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the

Municipal Competitiveness Project evaluation were considered by the implementing partner to make activity adjustments for the remaining project period and recommendations will be incorporated in the design of a new project.

- Recommendations from an FY 2012 mid-term evaluation of the Workforce Development activity, including a more proactive gender focus, innovation in assisting at-risk youth in finding employment, social responsibility in human resource management, developing labor market information to improve quality of training, increasing work with people with disabilities, and knowledge transfer are being included in the design of a new activity.
- The key recommendations from the Transparency evaluation, which include: work more closely with civil society, involve women and women's groups in transparency work, and consolidate gains already made with Salvadoran government institutions to build deeper capacity and sustainability, will be addressed in the new Transparency activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Targeted Areas Improved: Strengthening institutions is one of the cornerstones of U.S. policy to enhance citizen security in El Salvador. The actions the United States will take in pursuit of this objective are outlined in the PFG JCAP and focus on broad-based institutional reform of key institutions and targeted efforts to address the specific challenges posed by extortion and money-laundering and to create an effective extradition mechanism. U.S. government assistance supports a comprehensive approach to crime and violence prevention, characterized by a focus on creation of greater basic educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth in high crime municipalities. These activities involve mobilizing local organizations and leveraging the private sector through public/private partnerships. The importance of community policing has already been established through a pilot program and rapid expansion of the community policing model is central to citizen security efforts and the JCAP strategy.

Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded: The PFG constraints analysis determined that El Salvador's competitiveness in tradables (products that are or can be traded internationally) was critical to higher levels of economic growth. El Salvador is a relatively small country with a limited domestic economy, so its growth depends on improving its competitiveness in international commodities and services markets where prices are determined by the global marketplace. Through PFG, the United States will work with the Salvadoran government to generate an environment that spurs private investment, competitiveness, and export potential. The Mission will seek to enhance the competitiveness of Salvadoran firms, especially SMEs and those led by women entrepreneurs, through an integrated strategy of workforce development, targeted technical assistance to firms seeking to access international markets and fully leverage the Central America Free Trade Agreement, and improved access to financing through loan guarantees. Higher levels of private investment are critical to the higher levels of GDP growth needed to reduce poverty and expand economic opportunity – especially for Salvadoran youth. As El Salvador upgrades its ability to compete internationally, firms in the United States can expect to benefit from participation in concession offerings and greater demand for higher value U.S. exports.

A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights: The U.S. government will continue to work with the Salvadoran Armed Forces to deepen the professionalization of a military that can respond to domestic and international security challenges, including natural disasters, while maintaining a firm commitment to human rights.

USG-Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International

Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security

Location: As a regional ally, El Salvador is one of a handful of countries hosting a Cooperative Security Location (CSL), a staging facility for U.S. anti-narcotics surveillance operations. El Salvador is an important member of the Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC) which serves as a platform to coordinate regional efforts against regional threats.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	119,222
Citizen Security and Rule of Law In Targeted Areas Improved	61,627
Development Assistance	61,627
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,000
2.2 Good Governance	34,627
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
3.2 Education	5,000
Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded	54,895
Development Assistance	54,895
3.2 Education	4,350
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,545
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	17,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights	1,900
Foreign Military Financing	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900
USG Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location	800
International Military Education and Training	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will focus on increasing security and justice for citizens; improving food security and reducing chronic malnutrition; providing access to health services and fostering adoption of healthy behaviors at the household level; promoting better educational outcomes; and improving natural resource management to mitigate the impacts of global climate change. In partnership with the Government of Guatemala, the private sector, civil society, community leaders, program participants, and other donors, the U.S. government will implement integrated programming in the Western Highlands in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, education, food security, climate change adaptation, and local governance. By achieving these stated goals, this assistance will help address the underlying factors of migration to the United States.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	65,278	*	225,600	160,322
Development Assistance	42,789	*	205,100	162,311
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	*	1,740	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	*	13,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	714	*	760	46
P.L. 480 Title II	5,035	*	5,000	-35

Development Assistance (DA)

Requested funds will help improve the effectiveness and efficiency of security and justice sector institutions (SJSIs) and reduce levels of violence in target geographic areas. In addition, funds will improve early grade literacy and provide alternative educational and vocational opportunities for out-of-school youth; expand agricultural productivity and diversification, rural employment, economic opportunities and access to markets; increase resiliency of vulnerable communities and households; develop and implement economic growth and food security policies; and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to meet the needs of citizens. These activities will reduce poverty and chronic

malnutrition, strengthen local governance, and increase economic opportunities in the Western Highlands. Finally, funds will support market-driven environmental conservation and management strategies; reduce vulnerability to the effects of global climate change; and strengthen environmental governance.

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$15.3 million will strengthen prosecution and adjudication of high impact crime cases, including crimes related to gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and smuggling. USAID will continue to support the reform of the National Civilian Police (PNC) including the establishment of an adequate career path for police officers, strengthening of financial management, administration, and procurement systems for SJSIs to meet International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 quality management standards, improvement of performance and coordination among SJSIs, and increased accountability and transparency for SJSIs through civil society advocacy and oversight. USAID efforts will focus on the Ministry of Governance, the PNC, the Supreme Court, the Public Ministry, and the Institute for Public Defense.
- U.S. assistance will decrease at-risk youth's vulnerability to join gangs or organized criminal organizations, build greater confidence in the PNC, and increase civic responsibility through strengthened community resiliency to counter violence and organized crime.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will strengthen SJSIs. More specifically, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance, training, and support to increase state capacity to manage security and justice administration; provide security and justice for citizens; and increase civil society oversight of justice and security services especially related to migration of unaccompanied children.
- Approximately \$5.0 million will expand crime prevention efforts to geographic areas with high levels of migration and crime.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- In coordination with the private sector, \$18.0 million will support efforts to increase agricultural productivity, diversification and rural employment, expand access to markets, increase resiliency of vulnerable communities and households, strengthen local governments, and promote economic growth and food security policies to reduce poverty and chronic malnutrition.
- U.S. assistance of \$14.7 million will support non-agricultural value chains, such as handicrafts, with a focus on involving women, youth, and indigenous people.
- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will support an improved business climate for small businesses, as well as increased access to credit and other financial services, and financial education for small business owners, entrepreneurs, and youth in Guatemala's Western Highlands.
- U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will promote positive learning outcomes and strengthen reading skills. Interventions will support implementation of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) intercultural and bilingual education model, increase parental and community involvement in primary education, and raise public awareness of and support for critical education issues. U.S. assistance will also increase transparency and accountability in the MOE, foster the support of quality education by local authorities, and support the MOE's human resources reforms aimed at increasing educational quality.
- U.S. assistance will improve the Guatemalan education system's ability to provide relevant education opportunities to more adolescents by strengthening existing options for out-of-school youth, scaling up innovative and best practices, and developing effective strategies to increase opportunities for positive participation in society for rural youth. U.S. assistance will also support the establishment of a network of non-governmental organizations, private and public youth service providers, and improve the technical, organizational, and institutional capacity of existing youth service

organizations. \$14.0 million will increase workforce training services and vocational education for out-of-school youth in the Western Highlands in line with market demands.

- U.S. assistance will build municipal government capacity to generate revenue to meet citizens' needs, particularly with respect to water and sanitation. Through local governance strengthening activities, USAID will also improve the capacity of municipal governments to draft and implement development and food security plans for municipalities in the Western Highlands.
- U.S. assistance of \$18.0 million will support innovative integrated community development programming in Guatemala's Western Highlands to partner with local government entities, including municipalities and groups of municipalities, and the private sector to engage communities in their own development and respond to development needs identified by the communities, particularly in the areas of economic development, education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, climate change adaptation, and local governance.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will help maintain certified forest areas and improve governance in isolated protected areas with a high concentration of biodiversity. USAID will help maintain forest certification for environmentally friendly products and services for more than 500,000 hectares of forest and facilitate the strengthening of a long-term system for monitoring and evaluation of ecological integrity in key priority sites. USAID will also support forest fire prevention and fighting in protected areas. Department of the Interior expertise will contribute to: 1) multi-sector and cross-border communication and collaboration with non-governmental organizations, other donors and host country governments, 2) improved governance, law enforcement and adjudication capabilities with respect to protected areas, and 3) development of tools for establishing long-term environmental sustainability.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million will strengthen rural, community-based and small- and medium-sized enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental activities (e.g., ecotourism, carbon credit trade). These resources will also promote community-based sustainable, legal harvest of timber and non-timber forest products (e.g., xate, chicle, ramon nut), and help identify markets for those products. Sustainable Landscapes funding will identify and implement payment for environmental services mechanisms, support the development and implementation of national and sub-national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies, and strengthen the enabling environment for the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy programming.
- \$3.0 million will improve agriculture technologies to build resilience to the impacts of climate change, facilitate local and traditional knowledge incorporation into adaptation planning, develop and disseminate socially and culturally appropriate adaptation measures, and build and strengthen the capacity of municipal governments, local organizations and community efforts to mitigate risks, and strengthen the development of land use plans and early warning systems.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will enhance the capacity of the Guatemalan military to secure national territory and support maritime security to counter transnational threats and ensure adherence to norms of human rights. U.S. assistance will support Guatemala's ability to combat illicit air and sea traffic and fortify maritime security by providing maintenance, logistical strengthening, sustainment, surveillance equipment and refurbishment support for air and maritime assets through the procurement of equipment (tools, spares, and diagnostic assistance as well as a marine railway/patent slip), technical assistance, and training. FMF will support the ability of the Guatemalan military to conduct patrols, as well as enhance its capacity to respond to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security

Key Interventions:

- To combat trans-boundary narco-trafficking, as well as other types of transnational crime, U.S. assistance will include provision of spare parts and upgrading of replacement components, overhaul of the Guatemalan military's fleet of patrol and chase boats, and will provide maritime surveillance capability.
- In support of interdiction efforts, U.S. assistance will maintain and modernize Guatemalan military rotary and fixed wing aircraft.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will support the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. USAID assistance will increase access to high-quality culturally relevant health services for rural indigenous populations and will improve adoption of health and nutrition behaviors among households.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve health and nutrition practices, expand the availability of health and nutrition services, and improve the quality of the health care system and health care delivery.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million for maternal and child health will expand health practices focusing on behavior change, creation of demand for health services and increased use of services; improve the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services by supporting the Ministry of Health (MOH) to establish basic health facilities; and improve the quality, cultural appropriateness, and level of transparency and accountability of health services by providing technical assistance to the MOH and local governments.
- U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million for family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) will advance the policy environment for FP/RH services, improve the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for services and support from the Government of Guatemala, improve public and private sector capacity to deliver quality FP/RH services, and increase access to community-based services.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.5 million will expand health and nutrition practices that focus on behavior change, create demand for health and nutrition services, and increase the use of such services. U.S. assistance will improve the availability of sustainable and culturally appropriate adapted health care and nutrition services, including support to the MOH to establish basic health facilities in under-served areas. Additionally, funds will support technical assistance to the MOH and local governments to improve the quality, transparency, and accountability of sustainable health care and nutrition services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, improve professionalism of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will support professional military education courses at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET funds will improve the Guatemalan military's ability to sustain capabilities provided by the United States and continue training to improve efficiency in key functions,

including maintenance, logistics, resource management, and medical administration.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide training for Guatemalan military in areas such as: Military Professionalization and Adherence to Civilian Rule, Adherence to Human Rights Norms, Peacekeeping Preparation, and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response Preparation.
- U.S. government support will fund English language courses for Guatemalan military officers to enhance their capacity to engage in peacekeeping operations.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) will provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable communities in the Western Highlands while seeking to “graduate” those households that have the resources, motivation and ability to participate in Feed the Future value chain activities.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will provide food rations – corn soy blend, rice, pinto beans, and vegetable oil – to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two.
- Under Development Food Assistance Programs, USAID’s long-term FFP assistance, programs will: delivery of basic health and nutrition messages and training to mothers, monitor children’s growth to improve dietary diversity and health and nutrition status, improve agricultural practices, introduce home vegetable gardens and small livestock to increase yields for improved food security and nutritional intake, and strengthen Community Development Councils to increase sustainability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID conducted one final performance evaluation and one major assessment. The performance evaluation assessed overall achievements of the Education Reform in the Classroom activity, as well as factors that contributed to successes and delays. The indigenous assessment identified potential opportunities and considerations for current and future programming for predominantly indigenous areas of Guatemala. Several smaller assessments were also conducted in FY 2013, including an assessment of the Policy Regulatory Support Project, and assessments were conducted by implementing partners in multiple sectors to better understand the Guatemalan context and the effectiveness of interventions.

- In FY 2014, USAID completed or began three evaluation efforts. The baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the Western Highlands Integrated Program was finalized, along with all final data products and baseline reports. An additional baseline measurement was conducted for the mission’s flagship environment activity that addresses sustainable markets for forestry products and climate change mitigation. The final performance evaluation of USAID’s Multi-sector Alliances activity to increase access and quality for health, nutrition and education services through private sector alliances began at the end of FY 2014.
- USAID continued to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in FY 2014 by implementing USAID/Guatemala’s first Performance Management Plan (PMP) that covers all USAID mission activities. In addition, M&E Plans for three out of five USAID mission Projects were approved.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Western Highlands Integrated Program impact evaluation baseline study is the first stage for measuring high-level results in reducing chronic malnutrition and poverty levels at the household level, as well as testing the theory of change for Feed-the-Future activities involving an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. Baseline findings were disseminated to partners at the central level, as well as during a four-department tour of the Western Highlands to share results with local partners and stakeholders, including municipal governments. While the data are only a snapshot of the current situation, some key findings and correlations can support changes to current programming where warranted. Upon receiving the final results of this impact evaluation in 2018, USAID will use this information to support the continued use of the current theory of change or to adapt the theory as needed.

- Also, the baseline measurement for the three-stage evaluation of the environment activity will inform USAID of overall achievements in the environment sector once all stages are completed in 2017.
- USAID's PMP and M&E Plans are achieving two tasks. One is to focus USAID discussions on the most significant results that technical teams identified rather than on individual activity performance. This is especially helpful when activities are cross-cutting and results belong to more than one technical team. The second is to inform decisions for technical team budgets in future years. Using key budget information and the Project results contained in the M&E Plans, USAID is identifying sectors that require more resources to achieve the goals stated by the teams.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: Strengthening prosecution and adjudication of high impact crime cases, including those involving gender-based violence, and improving the management, accountability and coordination among security and justice sector institutions will lead to more effective security and justice services for all citizens. In addition, USAID will expand assistance to address the underlying causes of youth migration, including those related to endemic levels of crime and violence.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands: In the Western Highlands the indigenous population's limited access to health and educational services, jobs and markets contribute to higher levels of poverty, poorer health and nutrition statistics and lower levels of education among members of their community compared to non-indigenous populations. Helping to strengthen the Government of Guatemala's capacity to provide and improve the quality of health and education services contributes to long-term sustainability and social development.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change: U.S. assistance will focus on implementation of market-driven conservation and management strategies, reduction of vulnerability to climate change, and strengthening of environmental governance to conserve Guatemala's natural resources. U.S. assistance will also contribute directly to the goals set out in the GCC Initiative by creating incentives for sustainable natural resource management, reducing vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, strengthening the role of local environmental management and law enforcement, mitigating risks of natural disasters, and collaborating with the Guatemalan government on new natural resource strategies and policies.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security: The U.S. government estimates that more than 80 percent of the primary flow of the cocaine trafficked to the United States first transited through the Central American corridor in 2012. Improving the Government of Guatemala's capability to detect and interdict maritime, air and overland trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband is vital to helping impede the flow of drugs through Central America into the United States.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	225,600
Greater security and justice for citizens	44,870
Development Assistance	44,870
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,670
2.2 Good Governance	27,700
Improved border controls by training government officials in effective interdiction, greater anti-corruption efforts, and increased law enforcement and military-to military engagement that also enhances efforts to counter transnational organized crime and boosts U.S. citizen security	2,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,740
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,740
International Military Education and Training	760
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	760
Improved levels of economic growth and social development with a focus on the Western Highlands	162,530
Development Assistance	144,530
2.2 Good Governance	19,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
3.1 Health	17,000
3.2 Education	11,500
4.3 Financial Sector	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,030
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,000
3.1 Health	13,000
P.L. 480 Title II	5,000
3.1 Health	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Improved management of natural resources to mitigate impacts of global climate change	15,700
Development Assistance	15,700
4.8 Environment	15,700

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guyana's economic growth, resulting from the expansion of its mining sectors, has not resulted in improved social and political development indicators. Challenges to Guyana's development persist, including weak infrastructure, deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and terrorist financing regime, persistent crime, limited law enforcement capacity, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the continued threat from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on strengthening democratic institutions, improving citizen security, combatting illicit trafficking, and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the promotion of local sustainable country programs. Regional programs will advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative in order to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,904	*	6,886	-18
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	*	6,636	28
International Military Education and Training	296	*	250	-46

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The implementation of evidence-based interventions through technical collaboration with the government of Guyana seeks to improve country ownership and maximize the impact of the national response. Key strategies include: i) empowering women, girls and promoting gender equality; ii) health systems strengthening through enhanced partnerships; iii) integration of HIV services into the broader health sector; and iv) program monitoring and evaluation to ensure measurable health impacts and sustainable outcomes. The PEPFAR program is transitioning from direct service delivery to technical assistance and collaborative support. The four key inputs for successful transition and sustained epidemic control are high-quality strategic information, technical expertise and support to improve and maintain gains made in care and treatment, quality implementation and assurance for clinical service delivery including supply chain management and laboratory infrastructure, and targeted interventions for key populations.

Advance Guyana's Capacity to Provide Direct Assistance for Essential HIV/AIDS Services While Shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from Providing Direct Assistance to Promoting Sustainable Country Programs Addressing HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Tuberculosis and Opportunistic Infections

Key Intervention:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Guyana will receive \$6.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders and interior waterways; combat trans-national criminal activity, including narcotics, weapons, and human trafficking; and interact with U.S. military forces in response to natural disasters or other crises. IMET will provide professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; and other courses, such as defense resource management, promotion of civilian-military relations; as well as technical training. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness and interdiction capabilities, while facilitating increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional development, training, and further develop our strong bilateral relationship.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Consistent with a PEPFAR transition plan covering the period from FY 2013 to FY 2017 that identified key areas of intervention, an ongoing monitoring and evaluation plan is tracking program progress during the transition from direct care and treatment to technical assistance models to ensure the effective handover of programs from U.S. government to local (or in a handful of cases other international donor) funding.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Guyana informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- A comprehensive PEPFAR portfolio review in FY 2014 recommended that the Guyana program transition the U.S. government investment in global health in Guyana projected for FY 2016.
- Those assessments were used as the basis for determining the ongoing technical assistance requirements of host country and local non-governmental institutions.
- Programmatic and budgetary choices were made as part of the initial and revised transition plans, which were largely based on the initial and ongoing PEPFAR portfolio reviews.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Guyana's Capacity to Provide Direct Assistance for Essential HIV/AIDS Services While Shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from Providing Direct Assistance to Promoting Sustainable Country Programs Addressing HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Tuberculosis and Opportunistic Infections: Reflecting Guyana's rising gross national income and anticipated U.S. reduction in funding, Embassy Georgetown will increasingly transfer costs of the PEPFAR Guyana program to local public and private institutions, as well as to other donors and NGOs, such as the Global Fund.

Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Guyana continues to be a transit country for illicit goods destined for the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Europe and West Africa. Because of Guyana's porous borders, criminals smuggle via land, air, and sea. Guyana's society and economy are impacted by narco-influence, and narco-dollars corrupt legitimate political processes and distort business investment.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		6,886
Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI).		250
International Military Education and Training		250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		250
Advance Guyana's capacity to provide direct assistance for essential HIV/AIDS services while shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from providing direct assistance to promoting sustainable country programs addressing HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis and opportunistic infections.		6,636
Global Health Programs - State		6,636
3.1 Health		6,636

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti remains a foreign policy priority for the United States. In spite of the challenges of the post-earthquake environment, the Government of Haiti (GOH) has taken steps to improve the business climate, attract investments, and create jobs. Investments in basic infrastructure as well as in agriculture are given top priority in order to foster economic growth. The GOH has also reinforced its commitment to improving and strengthening the health system, and health services throughout the country. Access to quality education remains a priority for the GOH, as it works to enhance standards within schools, improve curricula, train teachers and drastically increase student enrollment by 2016. Haiti further supports reforms in the judicial sector, which have contributed to an increase in the capability of Haitian officials to deliver better services. Despite these positive developments, however, the pace of much needed progress is still hindered by weak public institutions, conflicts between the executive and legislative branches, lack of accountability, and weak state capacity to provide basic services. Haiti's estimated per capita GDP remains low at \$725, and over half the population is living on less than one dollar a day.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	300,796	*	241,668	-59,128
Economic Support Fund	119,477	*	97,000	-22,477
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	1,200	-400
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	*	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	*	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	241	*	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000	*	6,000	-6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,265	*	8,000	-10,265

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources of \$97.0 million will continue to support the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti under four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy; Food and Economic Security; Health and Other Basic Services; and Governance and Rule of Law, in three geographic corridors: the greater Port-au-Prince area, the corridor between Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the North around Cap-Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the GOH develop transparent and accountable institutions; enforce security and the rule of law; provide energy, shelter and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increase access to public services in health and education; improve water, health and sanitation conditions; stabilize and secure natural resource management; and, as part of the President's food security initiative, Feed the Future, implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth. U.S. Government programs also emphasize country ownership as well as strengthen local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide at least \$5.0 million in support of local capacity building by helping improve laws and policies in support of decentralization and de-concentration of services by the central government towards local governments in target communities. USAID will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- USAID will continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable women, children, and youth through improved service delivery and capacity building of Haitian civil society and government institutions.
- USAID will support civil service reform efforts by supporting GOH public administration reform priorities in areas such as human resource policies, management, and recruitment, promotion and career advancement.
- Activities will assist the GOH to promote an efficient and fair judicial system by reducing pre-trial detention, promoting judicial independence, advancing penal code reform, training community leaders in alternative dispute resolution, and providing free legal aid to low-income communities.
- USAID will continue to support the government-wide financial management system, including adding new applications and extending capabilities to local and regional Haitian government offices.
- Working closely with other donors and the GOH, USAID will continue to support credible and transparent electoral processes.

Increased Food and Economic Security:

Key Interventions:

- Environmental investments of \$14.0 million will complement the Feed the Future (FtF) program with income-generating assets, such as mango and cocoa trees that also stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. USAID programs will improve soil management through support of community groups on land use and conservation.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$10.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. The program will train and support local organizations and community groups in providing extension services. Moreover, the program will integrate water, health and sanitation activities in the promotion of healthier livelihoods.
- As part of an interagency agreement with USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will continue to develop the technical and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- To provide greater financial inclusion and economic opportunity, USAID will increase assistance that will help Haitian financial institutions to create and improve financial products, by facilitating greater access to cash and credit through mobile money, and expanding the reach of financial institutions in underserved markets such as agriculture, housing and construction.
- The U.S. Government will provide \$6 million towards a private sector capacity program that enhances competitiveness using a value chain approach and a challenge fund for innovative business plans that increase employment.
- USAID will continue to provide the workforce will skills necessary to work in selected value chains, such as construction, garment and agriculture and also will provide business development services to SMEs.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health (USAID \$14.0 million):** The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program's goal is to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. USAID works in close partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to support the GOH's priorities in MCH. This support includes facility- and community-based interventions to increase immunization coverage (including the support for the introduction of new vaccines), exclusive breastfeeding, newborn health and survival, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, prevention of diarrhea (including cholera), prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and referrals for child protection services at selected sites. USAID will support quality, evidence-based interventions to improve maternal health, which include prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care (including emergency obstetric and neonatal care) available both within facilities and, as appropriate, at the community level. Referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence will continue at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (USAID \$9.0 million):** Working with donors and implementing partners, USAID is supporting the MOH's national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to the mix of modern family planning methods to be made available through both public and private sector interventions that have been proven effective in this field. Ensuring uninterrupted access to family planning methods, at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay, through health services provided at the community level; expanding access to long term and permanent methods through social marketing coupled with behavior change interventions; building the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, strengthen the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, and improve the quality of available family planning assistance.
- **Nutrition (USAID \$2.2 million):** USAID will continue to work closely with the MOH, Centers for Disease Control, the Council for Food Security's National Food Security Coordination strategic effort entitled "National Food Security and Nutrition Plan," Feed the Future partners, and others to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children by five percent, and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women by 15 percent. USAID will continue to ensure that HIV-positive people are able to access the supplementary nutrition needed to successfully take and remain compliant with anti-retroviral treatment regimens, and ensure that health care providers have the capacity to diagnose and treat people with HIV disease complicated by nutritional issues. Key interventions include support for nutrition surveillance, capacity building within communities of high risk families to make appropriate food choices to mitigate stunting, wasting and malnutrition; implementation of the food fortification law; diversification of agricultural products and diets available to nutritionally-vulnerable populations; strengthening referral network systems between community and facility through community health workers to provide high risk families with delivery of proven nutrition services integrated with primary health care services targeting maternal and child health nutrition; and improved delivery of proven nutrition services in maternal and child health nutrition.
- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Haiti will receive \$104 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will design and implement evidenced-based reading programs for first through fourth grades.
- USAID will build the capacity of the Ministry of National Education at the national, departmental, and district levels.
- USAID will address barriers to quality education with a new focus on out-of-school children and youth, including working children and those with disabilities.
- USAID will support the Ministry of National Education in the development of strategies to build community support for literacy development and increased access to education.

Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development:

Key Interventions:

- Energy: U.S. assistance will strengthen relationships with the private sector and provide at least \$5.0 million to contribute to programming in management, and operations of infrastructure related to energy generation, transmission, and distribution. U.S. assistance will also include associated regulatory reform and government strengthening. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote clean energy solutions that mitigate depleting natural resources.
- Shelter: USAID will continue to support improved livelihood opportunities, service provisioning, and urban governance, including in the administrative zones in which the U.S. government's shelter-related funds have previously been deployed. Integrating these investments into the larger community fabric will ensure sustainability for the U.S. government's existing housing and infrastructure investments while bringing associated benefits to a larger number of beneficiaries. Further, USAID will use \$4.0 million toward water and sanitation for shelter-related activities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports the development of Haiti's capacity to establish control of its territorial waters and protect against threats to national security. FMF will support maritime security capacity building of the Haitian Coast Guard through equipment, such as communications equipment, technical training, and maritime asset maintenance and sustainment support.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding of \$1.2 million will support capacity building for the HNP Coast Guard unit, enabling it to enhance control of territorial waters and illegal immigration, combat illicit trafficking, and support governance and the rule of law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USG programs will continue to support the provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services for approximately 45 percent of Haitians, as well as nutritional support for vulnerable populations. The USG will continue to strengthen referral networks within the development corridors and rebuild and reform the management of essential health institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support professional military education, English language training, and technical training, such as maritime skills development, for the Haitian Coast Guard.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will build the leadership and maritime skills of the Haitian Coast Guard through professional military education and technical training to support maritime security operations in Haiti.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Building the Haitian National Police (HNP) in size and capabilities remains a key U.S. government priority. The FY 2016 INCLE request will support the implementation of the GOH's 2012-2016 HNP development plan. Funds will help the Haitian government in its efforts to reach a total of 15,000 officers by the end of 2016, to strengthen its operational and management capacities, and resources permitting, to develop the capabilities of specialized units.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will support efforts to develop the HNP consistent with the GOH's five-year development plan through support to increase the number of HNP officers and efforts to reinforce administrative and operational capabilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

U.S. assistance of approximately \$8.0 million through USAID will directly support the GOH's social protection efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition by implementing a safety net program that will build demand and improve access for locally-produced foods among vulnerable households. The goal of this Title II/Community Development Fund Program is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability through the development of a replicable safety net system and by expanding capacities to prevent child under-nutrition. The program will assist the GOH in establishing a vulnerability targeting system and database to support the government's social assistance programs, as well as assist the GOH in developing a system for a dynamic, state-managed food voucher-based safety net system that will be capable of scaling up nationally during emergencies. It will also help and promote consumption of locally produced foods, expand knowledge and practice for preventing under-nutrition in children using a food-assisted "first 1,000 days" approach, and build the capacities of key government institutions, women, and local civil society stakeholders to be able to more effectively coordinate, monitor, and support food security, disaster risk management, and social assistance programming in Haiti.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Intervention:

- The program will focus on building child caregiver capacities at the household level, improving health and nutrition knowledge more broadly at the community level, enhancing links between households and the health services system, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services at the facilities level.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In line with USAID Forward reforms, USAID has undertaken a rigorous approach to measuring the impact of U.S. assistance in Haiti by establishing an interagency framework for a multi-year, multi-dimensional Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) program to ensure greater accountability and application of lessons learned. A mission-wide M&E team, consisting of M&E staff from support and technical offices, is leading this comprehensive effort for more rigorous and comprehensive project-level data collection, management, geographic information system (GIS) mapping and technology, and analyses, in addition to regular monitoring, evaluations, site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments. This rigorous approach has led to the implementation of key baseline surveys in the food security and democracy and governance sectors as a basis for new designs. Similarly, timely data quality analyses have revealed weaknesses in partner M&E systems. As a result, USAID has provided technical guidance to partners and strengthened oversight of USAID programs in all corridors. Further, the need for greater M&E oversight has supported USAID efforts toward expanding a field office in Haiti's Northern Corridor and the recruitment of field monitors in that region.

USAID continues to train partners in the use of DevResults Haiti, the new data management information system USAID is using in Haiti. This system is a central repository for all project data including basic information on implementing mechanisms, geospatial data on all U.S. government activities, and all performance data used to measure impact of programs and is instrumental in delivering improved project management and important in shifting the USAID's M&E effort from reporting to analysis. This tool is important for various groups of users including USAID, other U.S. government stakeholders, and implementing partners to easily access the platform to submit, review, and approve reports and other key documents and information in a collaborative and timely manner, while maintaining transparency of process. This streamlined management information system remains critical in the shift toward using both quantitative and qualitative data to analyze context, understand impact, and learn from assistance programs in Haiti.

By the end of FY 2015, USAID plans to complete six performance final evaluations in the food security, shelter, energy, and health sectors; and a baseline survey for a new economic growth project. To chart progress of USAID programmatic impact, USAID will finalize the mid-point assessment of the multi-sectoral baseline survey. In FY 2016, USAID will initiate and complete five final evaluations in the health, infrastructure, and democracy and governance sectors.

USAID's M&E efforts in Haiti are complemented by increased oversight by a USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) team, co-located at the mission, and the General Accountability Office (GAO), both tracking foreign assistance expenditures and performance. To date, the RIG and GAO have audited shelter, health, education, agriculture, human rights, and economic growth activities. The GAO has also audited the status of USAID activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Mission in Haiti uses several M&E tools to inform budget and programmatic decisions, including monitoring, evaluations, site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments.

Haiti's judicial system is characterized by outdated laws, cumbersome procedures, a lack of training for judicial system actors, and a high rate of prolonged pre-trial detention. For over two decades, USAID has provided significant support to Haiti for training and technical assistance to promote judicial sector reform. While some progress has been made in the past few years, the GOH has taken little sustained, concrete action demonstrating positive political will for justice reform. USAID now is undertaking a

review of USAID's justice strengthening efforts over the last twenty years. The purpose of this rigorous Rule of Law (ROL) assessment is to be able to make an informed decision on whether and how to remain engaged in the sector, absent demonstrable improvement in GOH political will to implement necessary reform.

The majority of USAID-implemented FY 2010 Supplemental shelter funds were dedicated to the construction of permanent homes on new settlement sites in the Cap Haitian and Port-au-Prince Development Corridors. However, careful examination of the current program via site visits, internal strategy reviews, and GAO and RIG audits have led the Mission to conclude that more cost-effective, sustainable, and community-driven approaches should be pursued under the shelter program. In FY 2014, USAID began implementing this approach and has scaled-up proof-of-concept activities such as camp formalization, mortgage finance, and improved housing and zoning in informal settlements that will have a systemic impact on low-cost housing in Haiti. One award for a camp formalization activity in Port-au-Prince using this new approach is already underway, and procurements for several additional awards have been finalized.

Following the completion of a final performance evaluation for USAID's Feed the Future project in FY 2015, USAID will employ lessons learned as a result of this evaluation as it continues implementation of a similar project in Haiti's northern corridor and initiates implementation on a Feed the Future project in the western corridor. Further, a recent WASH assessment will guide USAID's new strategic approach toward WASH programming integration across all sectors, with a specific emphasis on the shelter program, Feed the Future Initiative, and activities within the Health portfolio.

In FY 2014, an audit of the USAID ToTAL (Tout Timoun Ap Li) reading program revealed implementation challenges both as a result of vagueness in the work plan and performance measures and in the design. USAID seized the opportunity to apply lessons learned to a new follow-on reading program in order to eliminate the possibility of similar problems occurring and to provide a more robust performance management system.

Incorporating GIS technology in the Haiti Mission program cycle and building capacity within the GOH has enabled project managers to develop a better understanding of how place-based development can improve project outcomes. In the rural roads program, GIS is used to estimate the number of beneficiaries and determine where road rehabilitation will provide more people with better access to services and markets. Geographic mapping tools in the new information management system, DevResults Haiti, are enabling mission managers and development specialists to visualize project trends, leverage cross-sectorial synergies for more effective follow-on programming, and plan activities accordingly.

Ongoing support to develop GIS capacity within GOH Ministries has resulted in the development of a donor program management tool enabling the Ministry of Plan to better target funding needs. Technicians and managers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (MARNDR) received training and equipment to use Global Positioning System units (GPS) and GIS software to map soils and manage fruit fly infestations in mangos, an important focus crop of Feed the Future. Further training on the use of GIS technology for the MARNDR through FY 2016 programming will improve the GOH capacity to manage resources including roads and other infrastructure, water and soils, and crop monitoring and yield forecasting.

In line with the Agency's USAID Forward procurement reform, the health service delivery project will continue to build the MOH's capacity to better manage the health care system, including contracting and managing health service delivery contracts using a performance-based financing model. USAID is supporting a variety of institutional strengthening activities of the MOH and other key ministries and departments to strengthen GOH capacity to responsibly manage "Government-to-Government"

assistance. Assuming the results of the capacity-building efforts are positive, USAID will carry out stage two of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework by FY 2016 to measure risks and define mitigations required to eventually shift resources for health service delivery to direct management by the Ministry. In the interim, USAID will utilize new models of authority to deliver small grants to the GOH.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

A democratic, politically stable Haitian government with the institutional capacity to respond to citizens' needs for services, economic opportunity, rule of law, and sustainable security is a top priority. Haiti will better achieve long-term stability and economic growth through inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance; credible political processes; and institutions capable of delivering basic services, including security and the rule of law.

USG programs aim to: help rebuild and reform public administration; improve basic service delivery, including vulnerable populations; support the Haitian parliament to better represent constituents and draft and enact reform laws; strengthen judicial independence and operational capacity of the courts; strengthen the corrections sector; develop national police capacity; increase transparency of public funding; and enhance transparency and combat corruption in GOH institutions. Assistance will also include resources for disaster readiness, resilience programming and mitigation, and capacity development of the GOH to oversee, manage, and implement the social safety net system.

Increased Food and Economic Security:

The USG will work closely with the GOH, the private sector, and agricultural associations to address the challenge of food security through programs that mitigate the impact of natural disasters, foster environmentally sustainable agriculture, increase agricultural productivity and farmer income, increase agricultural exports, and quickly respond to the needs of Haiti's most food-insecure populations. Moreover, the USG and the GOH will capitalize on the gains made in building the capacity of the MARNDR and the Ministry of Social and Labor Protection, with assistance to close the remaining gaps in service delivery and policy implementation that are key to the resilience of the agricultural sector and the most vulnerable populations.

Greater economic security for Haiti will come from a growing and diversified economy that can attract investment and create jobs. Programming that provides micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) with assistance to improve their potential for sales and access to markets, while providing workers with skills through local institutions, will continue. New financial products will be developed that serve to increase access to competitive finance for businesses. Haiti's poor business environment and its weak economic governance continue to be development challenges. Technical assistance by USAID and the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Technical Assistance, in cooperation with the GOH, will assist with improving transparency and predictability of taxation, government finances, public investment, and the business environment.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

The health and education sectors in Haiti are characterized by limited government and local capacity to provide quality services. The GOH is equally unable to regulate the quality of private service provision in these sectors. USG health and education programs aim to strengthen public institutional capacity while supporting current service delivery.

The 2012-2017 USG – GOH Health Partnership Framework will continue to be implemented in FY 2016,

with evidence-based course corrections continuing to be made as needed. USG programs will continue to support the provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services for approximately 45 percent of the Haitian population as well as nutritional support for vulnerable populations. The USG will continue to strengthen referral networks within the development corridors and rebuild and reform the management of essential health institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. The USG will also work directly with the Ministry of Health, in partnership with other donors and civil society, to strengthen health systems including health information systems, and improve governance in support of the national health strategy.

The primary aim of the USG education program is to improve the Ministry of Education's capacity to plan, coordinate, and deliver quality education services, with a focus on early grade reading and access to education for out-of-school children and youth. USG activities will assist the GOH in increasing access to education and improved learning with a focus on early grade reading skills. FY 2016 funds will help scale up reading interventions, support collaboration among donors, and initiate new programming to serve out-of-school children and youth.

Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development:

U.S. assistance in housing, energy, and ports will continue to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, while catalyzing new private investment and supporting economic growth. FY 2016 funds will be used to support activities that will continue to improve energy efficiency and production in selected areas of the country, as well as support activities that contribute to the sustainability of the USG's existing housing and infrastructure investments.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	241,668
More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law	28,955
Economic Support Fund	21,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	12,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Military Education and Training	255
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	255
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
Increased Food and Economic Security	44,750
Economic Support Fund	44,750
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	4,050

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
4.5 Agriculture		10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		6,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity		3,000
4.8 Environment		14,000
Improved Health Status and Learning Environment		147,213
Economic Support Fund		10,000
3.2 Education		10,000
Global Health Programs - State		104,013
3.1 Health		104,013
Global Health Programs - USAID		25,200
3.1 Health		25,200
P.L. 480 Title II		8,000
3.1 Health		8,000
Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development		20,750
Economic Support Fund		20,750
4.4 Infrastructure		15,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		4,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness		1,500

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Alarming levels of crime and violence, high levels of poverty and food insecurity, and ineffective governance threaten Honduras' fragile democracy. The United States plays a critical role in supporting Honduras' development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that is an active and able partner in combating transnational threats. U.S. assistance will improve education, reduce poverty, address insecurity, and generate jobs: factors that play a role in reducing illegal migration to the United States. U.S. assistance also will support civil society engagement in shaping public policy, a necessary component of a healthy democracy.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,847	*	162,950	121,103
Development Assistance	36,700	*	157,700	121,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	647	*	750	103

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will be used to enhance security in urban centers, reduce extreme poverty in rural areas, and strengthen government and civic institutions at both the national and municipal levels.

Governance work will include support to the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and will build municipal capacity in efficient and transparent management and service delivery. The funds will also be used to promote active citizen engagement with national and local governments to strengthen accountability and improve citizen security. DA funds will be used to 1) increase access to quality services aimed at reducing violence risk factors and strengthening resiliencies of target populations and individual at-risk youth; 2) improve the effectiveness and transparency of government institutions, including those in the security and justice sector; 3) increase active citizen engagement and oversight of institutions; 4) improve the capacity of government institutions to manage

and utilize public funds; and 5) support national reform efforts related to good governance and increasing citizen security.

To promote prosperity and as part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. In an effort to achieve equitable development for traditionally marginalized rural women, USAID activities will help rural women earn a living income through on-farm and rural microenterprise activities, and encourage men to participate in improving the health of the family. Additionally, resilience of the extremely poor to economic and climate shocks will be strengthened through programs focused on natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

In the education sector, funds will improve the quality of the formal education system in an effort to help Honduras provide universal access to preschool and reach 100 percent primary school completion. USAID education programs focus on building technical capacity and support for evaluation, implementing academic standards, training teachers and administrators in the use of curriculum companion materials, supporting alternative education systems, and increasing education and employment opportunities for at-risk youth. USAID education programs also improve citizen involvement in education by promoting increased parental participation, advocacy, and community ownership.

U.S. assistance will also support macro-economic and regulatory reforms at the national level to ensure that the economic enabling environment supports broad-based growth. USAID will also invest in infrastructure and in other basic services that spur sustainable job creation and poverty reduction, such as feeder roads, water systems, small-scale energy systems, and improved schools.

Aware of the Costs of Impunity, Citizens Feel Safe and Obligated to Report and Speak Out against Misuse of Authority, Violations of Human Rights, and Acts of Corruption. Communities Have the Resources to Assess Crime, Monitor Violence, Develop and Implement Crime Prevention and Security Plans, Provide Positive Alternatives to At-Risk Youth, Reclaim Public Spaces, and Dedicate Own-Source Revenue to Crime Prevention Activities

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use DA funds to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, fight corruption, and build the resilience of communities through citizen participation. USAID will enhance Honduran service delivery by supporting a comprehensive array of services at the national, municipal, and local levels. This work will reinforce good governance principles, promote community cohesion, and enable the provision of basic social services. USAID will promote effective citizen engagement through collaboration with national and municipal governments.
- New activities will promote and support greater access to formal schooling for at-risk youth, with an emphasis on building stronger basic literacy and numeracy skills and improving linkages to workforce needs. Programs and support materials will also reinforce principles of citizenship, rule of law, and community cohesion.

The Honduran Economy Expands, Taking Advantage of, and in Full Compliance with, the United States-Central America- Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Other Trade Agreements, to Provide Greater Opportunity to U.S. Business and all Honduran Citizens, and Honduras' Regulatory Environment Provides a Fair, Level Playing Field for U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- A new activity will extend and improve farm-to-market access road infrastructure to better incorporate isolated communities into regional and export market systems. This work will be linked to a greater public works program that improves local infrastructure while also creating jobs and stimulating economic growth.
- New activities will improve key policy and regulatory aspects of doing business in Honduras emphasizing export sectors and the facilitation of investment. These activities will support small business development and strengthen the policy environment supporting those businesses.
- U.S. assistance will enable new activities to facilitate greater local economic growth development through municipal development planning with the private sector.
- A new program will improve workforce readiness in urban and peri-urban centers. This program will strengthen individuals' skills to ensure that they are in line with the needs of a modern workplace.

Honduras Mobilizes Domestic Revenues and Responsibly Manages Public Resources through Improved Budgeting, Tax System Efficiency and Transparency, Effective Debt Management, and Controlled Expenditures

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use DA funds to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, and fight corruption. USAID will fund civil society organizations conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels and promoting political tolerance. USAID will promote citizen engagement with national oversight agencies and municipal governments. USAID will support efforts to enhance public financial management; including improvements in the collection, distribution, and utilization of own-source revenues.
- Approximately \$10.0 million will be used to strengthen decentralized service provision at the local level; support municipalities to improve effectiveness and transparency of participatory planning and transparent financial management; and provide assistance to municipal governments to increase revenues and deliver services in response to community priorities. These interventions will help reduce corruption, increase own-source investment for service provision, reduce violence and improve responsiveness of local government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs.
- In order to address key constraints on economic growth, USAID will use approximately \$2.2 million to increase the effectiveness of core-of-government agencies such as the national audit authority (TSC), the tax collection agency (DEI), the Attorney General's Office, the courts system, and the Ministry of Finance's comptroller function. Greater effectiveness of these core agencies will improve the functioning of the entire Honduran government, increasing transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption.

Honduras Manages Its Natural Resources, Especially Its Energy Resources, in a Sustainable and Responsible Way

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide \$5.5 million in Global Climate Change Adaptation and other funds to reduce the vulnerability of extremely poor communities to climate change impacts through improved natural resource use and planning, water management and conservation, and the use of climate information. U.S. assistance will also conserve biodiversity by increasing sustainable economic opportunities in biologically sensitive areas, where communities have traditionally relied on exploiting the fragile ecosystem for their livelihood, and reduce the risk of climate-related losses to USAID investments. Programming will focus on protecting watersheds that contain key species. Lack of reliable water access is one of the greatest impediments to escaping poverty. These efforts will help keep the rural areas productive, thus lessening the push to migrate to the cities, which is often the first step to emigration.

Honduras Has Reformed and Decentralized Its Health and Education Systems to Expand Efficient and Quality Services at the Community Level

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$14.0 million in Basic Education DA to improve primary school literacy rates in the western departments of Honduras by strengthening decentralized education management, advancing proven classroom strategies, and establishing school- and community-based libraries. Interventions will improve teacher capacity, increase the availability of appropriate learning materials, strengthen community involvement in improving learning outcomes, and promote quality monitoring and evaluation.
- USAID will provide approximately \$2.5 million in Good Governance DA and \$5.0 million in Basic Education DA to fund municipal strengthening activities to reinforce and expand the decentralized national health model and to identify and implement local solutions to improve education quality, respectively. In education, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local governments, parents, non-governmental organizations, and other local stakeholders to advocate for the design, implementation, and evaluation of reading improvement initiatives.
- Additional DA funding will allow USAID to invest in local-level public works, such as the construction of school infrastructure to increase access to kindergarten and meet the needs of youth who are now unable to enroll in grades seven through nine due to lack of space. These investments will provide opportunities for children and youth to complete the full basic education cycle. Other public works programs may include support of local water systems or preschool education. This U.S. assistance will be accompanied by strategic investment in municipal governance to ensure infrastructure investments are in line with citizen priorities, managed properly, and appropriately maintained.

Honduras Has Improved Food Security through Increased Rural Incomes and Better Nutrition and Hygiene

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$15.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID will provide \$6.6 million in FTF DA to increase the capacity of the poor and extremely poor who benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural, economic sectors, such as higher value agricultural activities. U.S. assistance will help nearly 20,000 poor coffee farmers rebound from the outbreak of leaf rust fungus, which reduced yields by 25 percent. U.S. assistance will also help poor farmers recover from the recent drought that has been affecting parts of Honduras through improved access to irrigation. U.S. technical assistance will leverage rural infrastructure activities to facilitate access to local and regional markets and services. Complementary activities will be financed by the Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions.
- USAID will provide \$7.0 million in FTF DA to the Government of Honduras' Millennium Challenge Account-Honduras (MCA-H) using direct cost reimbursement to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase incomes for the extremely poor in the FTF target areas. MCA-H is the legacy institution that implemented the successful Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact. U.S. technical assistance will leverage rural infrastructure activities to facilitate access to regional and other markets and services. The Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions will also finance complementary activities.

- USAID will provide \$1.2 million in FTF DA to the Government's Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) using direct cost reimbursement to promote small community and household renewable energy and irrigation technologies to increase productivity and food security in communities without access to electricity and/or irrigation. FHIS renewable energy activities will also leverage renewable energy expertise from Brazil under a trilateral agreement between the United States, Brazil, and Honduras.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Honduras' ability to protect its national territory by enhancing air, maritime, and land border security, improve its capacity to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational crime, improve adherence to human rights norms along with civilian control of the military, and strengthen its control in under-governed areas. To support these efforts, U.S. assistance will fund equipment procurement, such as sustainment and maintenance support for maritime vessels and aircraft; command and control equipment; maritime interdiction support; as well as training and technical assistance.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will work with the Honduran Navy to procure patrol vessels to replace the aging fleet. These vessels will enhance their ability to patrol their territorial waters and resupply remote outposts.
- U.S. assistance programs will work with the Honduran Armed forces to enhance their ground transportation fleet by providing new vehicles. These vehicles will replace an aging fleet and allow the Honduran military to transport personnel into remote regions to carry out counter-narcotics, HA/DR and border related missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the junior officer level, defense management and human rights courses, and technical training to support the development of skills and capabilities of Honduran military personnel to improve security and stability. Training will enhance participants' ability to respond to regional security challenges; reinforce civilian control over the military; and promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights standards.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Honduran armed forces to build specialized skills and capacities in targeted areas such as maritime and border security efforts.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

USAID will take advantage of opportunities to work with the MCC in implementation of a new Threshold Program for Honduras, which focuses on Public Financial Management to increase the efficiency and transparency of public financial management, by supporting activities designed to improve budget formulation and execution, planning, payments, procurement capacity and controls, audit and civil society oversight. USAID will leverage MCC's work with the Government of Honduras by helping civil society organizations effectively demand and increase transparency and accountability in areas in which USAID provides assistance: education, health, security, and infrastructure. Additionally, USAID will leverage the local institutional capacity developed by MCC to implement a major component of the FTF initiative through a government-to-government mechanism.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID focused on a learning agenda for the Country Development Strategy (CDCS) development. USAID conducted a targeted education sector assessment for Western Honduras and an employability study to analyze progress and lessons learned in education activities. In order to support systemic reform efforts and improve the quality of education, the Honduran government carried out USAID-supported national achievement testing. A youth assessment was completed and provided information on the perspectives, assets, protective factors, and risk factors of beneficiary youth in marginalized urban communities. USAID also conducted a performance evaluation of the Locally-Provided Services in Response to Citizen Needs activity in FY 2014 to inform its decentralization efforts.

Additionally, USAID analyzed findings from the mid-term impact evaluation of the FTF project and the final CARSI impact evaluation to understand the efficacy of current programming. With support from LAC, USAID carried out a study on Financial Management of the Attorney General's Office to identify opportunities for engagement with the Honduran justice sector. Furthermore, USAID conducted a gender assessment to inform the development of its new five-year CDCS. In the environment sector, USAID carried out a Biodiversity-Related Threats analysis in Southern and Western Honduras, the 118/119 Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment, and a GCC Vulnerability Assessment for Western and Southern Honduras. USAID also conducted regularly scheduled quarterly financial reviews and biannual portfolio reviews to assess progress, which included analysis of progress towards gender equity results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In Democracy and Governance, USAID used results from the Locally-Provided Services in Response to Citizen Needs performance evaluation to inform programmatic decisions for the CDCS. The education sector assessment for Western Honduras and the employability study were used as inputs to the CDCS development and realignment of existing education activities. In education, testing results will inform FY 2014 training to be carried out with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. Monitoring and evaluation results from FTF activities were incorporated in the design of two new FTF projects. Environmental threat and vulnerability assessments and program monitoring activities led to realignment of existing activities to the CDCS and informed strategic CDCS decisions to properly incorporate climate information and best adaptation practices. Gender assessment information led to a better understanding of gender dynamics and barriers to participation in different sectors, while findings of the gender assessment served as a guide for strategic and activity-level design. USAID used quarterly information from each activity to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine tune gender strategies, and set sex-differentiated targets aimed at reducing gender inequalities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Aware of the Costs of Impunity, Citizens Feel Safe and Obligated to Report and Speak Out against Misuse of Authority, Violations of Human Rights, and Acts of Corruption. Communities Have the Resources to Assess Crime, Monitor Violence, Develop and Implement Crime Prevention and Security Plans, Provide Positive Alternatives to At-Risk Youth, Reclaim Public Spaces, and Dedicate Own-Source Revenue to Crime Prevention Activities: Improving democratic governance requires Honduran citizens, civil society, and local communities to keep the national government accountable by designing and implementing local solutions to local problems. USAID interventions aim to give individuals and civil society organizations tools and confidence to work productively with local and national government officials and political leaders to effect change, including through elections. Where appropriate, USAID will build on domestic initiatives and work to draw in other international donors.

The Honduran Economy Expands, Taking Advantage of, and in Full Compliance with, the United States-Central America- Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Other Trade Agreements, to Provide Greater Opportunity to U.S. Business and all Honduran Citizens, and Honduras' Regulatory Environment Provides a Fair, Level Playing Field for U.S. Interests: The United States is Honduras' largest trade and economic partner. The entry into force of CAFTA-DR in 2006 boosted U.S. export opportunities and diversified the composition of bilateral trade. U.S. exports have nearly doubled since that time but continued vigilance is needed to ensure that Honduras complies fully with its existing obligations and phases in its remaining commitments on schedule. U.S. companies have extensive investments in Honduras, many of which facilitate exports for U.S.-based suppliers, but they face an unpredictable investment climate that increases costs and exposes investments to greater risks. A strong Honduran economy will provide additional opportunities for U.S. trade and investment.

Honduras Mobilizes Domestic Revenues and Responsibly Manages Public Resources through Improved Budgeting, Tax System Efficiency and Transparency, Effective Debt Management, and Controlled Expenditures: The security and development partnership between the United States and Honduras requires the Honduran government to make real contributions of energy, political will, and money. For Honduras to be able to pay its share of the financial costs, it must manage its budget in a sustainable manner. Chronic and excessive budget deficits, as well as the tendency for government entities to spend more than authorized, increase the pressure on Honduras' already scarce resources and undermine the public's confidence that its tax payments are used efficiently. Additionally, unaccountable and opaque spending and revenue-collection practices create an environment susceptible to corruption.

Honduras Manages Its Natural Resources, Especially Its Energy Resources, in a Sustainable and Responsible Way: Honduras currently relies on imported fossil fuels for the majority of its electricity generation. As a country vulnerable to weather-related disasters, especially hurricanes, Honduras is sensitive to the challenges posed by global climate change and intends to expand considerably its use of clean and renewable energy. However, Honduras' electricity grid is ill-managed and wasteful, and a substantial portion of the electricity generated is lost during the transmission to consumers. Adoption of a cost-effective mix of conventional energy, renewable energy, and energy efficiency, will improve energy security and boost economic development for extremely poor families in a sustainable way.

Honduras Has Reformed and Decentralized Its Health and Education Systems to Expand Efficient and Quality Services at the Community Level: Heavily centralized and bureaucratic government institutions are inefficient and fail to meet Hondurans' basic health, education, and other needs. The poor quality of primary schools and lack of accountability leads to the outcome that after six years of education, no more than 5% of students are leaving with satisfactory basic math and Spanish skills. Approximately 30 percent of the Honduran population lacks access that would increase the participation of marginalized

groups in development, enhance participation of local citizens and civil society in the provision of decentralized health care services and improvement of education quality, and expand basic education and skills training for at-risk youth and adults to increase their prospects for employment and higher incomes.

Honduras Has Improved Food Security through Increased Rural Incomes and Better Nutrition and Hygiene: Poverty and malnutrition rob many Hondurans of the opportunity to lead a productive life, literally stunting the development trajectory of the next generation. Two-thirds of Hondurans live in poverty, and 60 percent are food insecure. Stunting rates for children are as high as 50 percent in food insecure areas. Limited access to basic services further suppresses the competitiveness of Honduran small-scale farmers, in addition to exacerbating poor health and sanitation conditions. Therefore, U.S. efforts will focus on increasing incomes, improving food security and nutrition for vulnerable populations, promoting access to renewable energy, and adapting to global climate change. By the close of 2015, activities implemented under the FTF program will have provided services to more than 40,000 families (approximately 200,000 people) and increased incomes for 25,000 families and reduced child malnutrition in target communities by more than 20 percent.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras: Through U.S. Government engagement, the Government of Honduras will develop skills to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations. The U.S. Government will work with the Hondurans to ensure that weapon stockades are secure and obsolete and unneeded weapons and ammunition are destroyed.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	162,950
Aware of the costs of impunity, citizens feel safe and obliged to report and speak out against misuse of authority, violations of human rights, and acts of corruption. Communities have the resources to assess crime, monitor violence, develop and implement crime prevention and security plans, provide positive alternatives to at-risk youth, reclaim public spaces, and dedicate own-source revenue to crime prevention activities.	22,500
Development Assistance	22,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
3.2 Education	3,500
Transit of all types of contraband decreases (including trafficking in persons), and the Government of Honduras has some success in dismantling criminal organizations providing logistical support to move contraband through Honduras.	5,250
Foreign Military Financing	4,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500
International Military Education and Training	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
The Honduran economy expands, taking advantage of, and in full compliance with, the United States – Central America - Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and other trade agreements, to provide greater opportunity to U.S. business and all Honduran citizens,	43,461

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
and Honduras' regulatory environment provides a fair, level playing field for U.S. interests.		
Development Assistance		43,461
4.2 Trade and Investment		6,000
4.4 Infrastructure		22,461
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		15,000
Honduras mobilizes domestic revenues and responsibly manages public resources through improved budgeting, tax system efficiency and transparency, effective debt management, and controlled expenditures.		19,200
Development Assistance		19,200
2.2 Good Governance		15,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		4,200
Honduras manages its natural resources, especially its energy resources, in a sustainable and responsible way.		5,500
Development Assistance		5,500
4.8 Environment		5,500
Honduras has reformed and decentralized its health and education systems to expand efficient and quality services at the community level.		52,039
Development Assistance		52,039
2.2 Good Governance		17,539
3.2 Education		19,500
4.4 Infrastructure		15,000
Honduras has improved food security through increased rural incomes and better nutrition and hygiene.		15,000
Development Assistance		15,000
4.5 Agriculture		15,000

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica will address the negative effects of climate change; continue to reduce factors that contribute to violent crime and instability; and support the country's efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS among key populations. Bilateral assistance to Jamaica will improve Jamaica's resiliency to extreme climate and variable weather events and strengthen Jamaica's ability to implement adaptive strategies and to pursue low carbon emission development. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of urban and rural communities across Jamaica. Regional programs such as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will be used to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. To advance security and citizen safety, CBSI will focus on strengthening Jamaica's security capacity and ability to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,670	*	5,600	-1,070
Development Assistance	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	670	*	600	-70

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will support Global Climate Change initiative programs, which aim to increase the resilience and sustainability of targeted livelihoods and ecosystems.

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will focus on providing technical support and training to key Jamaican government ministries; applying climate information to decision making; ensuring timely dissemination of information to vulnerable populations; and implementing adaptive strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture management practices, disaster risk reduction, and integrated watershed management.
- Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Jamaica to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and low carbon growth.
- GCC Clean Energy programming will support Jamaica in meeting its energy planning goals, which include transmission, distribution, expansion and generation planning for renewables in the electricity sector; training for energy officials (at the technical and executive levels) to ensure effective integration of renewables; technical assistance to promote and implement energy efficiency; and identification of barriers and technical assistance for renewable energy projects.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and

create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET will support the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) in developing the skills and capabilities to protect national and maritime territory against transnational threats. Training will include professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET will also support technical training in maritime security, as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

The Government of Jamaica is Better Able to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations through Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

Key Intervention:

IMET assistance to Jamaica will support professional military education and technical training for the JDF to improve their capacity to support maritime security and domain awareness efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013, the Regional Inspector General (RIG) conducted a performance audit of the Basic Education project and the findings were used to refine the design of the government-to-government activity with the Ministry of Education and narrow the focus of activities, as USAID transitioned out of education programming.
- In addition, the Mission conducted annual portfolio and quarterly pipeline reviews of its programs during FY 2013.
- In FY 2014, the USAID Mission in Jamaica completed the design of its Performance Management Plan (PMP) in order to track performance of all activities focused on meeting the overall objective of reducing threats to the environment and vulnerable populations. The PMP tracks multiple indicators that will enable the Mission to monitor progress and adjust climate change programs.
- In FY 2014, USAID's flagship climate change adaptation project (JaREEACH) conducted a comprehensive assessment of indigenous organizations. The results of this assessment will inform the follow-on adaptation activity, especially whether local organizations could be used to implement portions of the GCC project.
- In FY 2014 USAID designed a long-term performance evaluation for the second phase of Jamaica's Community Empowerment and Transformation Project (COMET) program, funded both through CBSI and GCC funds. Reflective of USAID's integrated programming, a component of COMET addresses climate change adaptation to help communities, bringing police and at-risk youth together, to reduce their risk in times of natural disasters. This evaluation will take into account lessons learned from the first phase, ensure that performance is linked to outcomes beginning early in the implementation stage, and allow for mid-term course corrections, as needed. This evaluation is set to take place during FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Jamaica informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The scoping process in 2012-2013 as required of Jamaica's participation in the USG's flagship GCC mitigation initiative, Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS), informed design of clean energy and low carbon development activities.
- Three USAID/Washington supported assessments in July, October and November 2014 by U.S. government energy experts further informed the formulation of specific bilateral clean energy activities under the umbrella of EC-LEDS and the Mission's broader GCC project.

- In addition, the Mission will utilize the findings of the JaREEACH assessment to inform the design of a follow-on adaptation project that is expected to commence in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced: Jamaica will balance the priorities of GCC adaptation and mitigation with the security needs of local communities, while contributing to enhanced livelihood opportunities for targeted Jamaican populations. “Safety and security” not only refers to the levels of crime and corruption that impacts one’s community, but also environmental factors that: a) promote or inhibit one’s ability to make a living, and b) affect one’s quality of life. The livelihoods of a significant number of Jamaicans rely on a healthy and resilient natural resource base that provides so-called “ecosystem benefits”, e.g. adequate soil and water resources for farmers to grow crops, and clean beaches and coastal waters to support the tourism sector and fishermen alike. In other words, the health and resilience of these ecosystems yield large benefits and revenue for the Jamaican people.

The Government of Jamaica is Better Able to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations through Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Jamaican criminal networks’ production and distribution of marijuana, transshipment of cocaine to markets in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Europe and West Africa, and strong ties to regional and transnational criminal organizations all prevent citizens from enjoying the benefits of a Jamaican integration in regional and global markets. Supporting and enhancing Jamaica’s professional and modern security forces fosters respect for the rule of law and ensures a secure environment for citizens, a condition that will contribute to other mission goals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,600
Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
The Government of Jamaica is better able to counter transnational criminal organizations through implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	600
International Military Education and Training	600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2016, the United States will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral security and environmental cooperation. By weakening transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, protecting human rights, creating a 21st century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and growth on both sides of our shared border. To support the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, a strong partnership with the GOM and other stakeholders will promote clean energy adoption, energy efficiency, low carbon development, and sustainable land use and forest management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico is a global non-proliferation partner and related assistance will focus on enhancing Mexico's capabilities and commitment. Mexico continues to be a strong partner as we work to address the root causes of unlawful migration from Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	206,768	*	142,160	-64,608
Development Assistance	-	*	12,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	46,750	*	39,000	-7,750
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	*	7,000	450
International Military Education and Training	1,427	*	1,500	73
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,131	*	80,000	-68,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,910	*	2,160	-1,750

Development Assistance (DA)

Contributing nearly two percent of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Mexico ranks 12th among the largest emitting countries and is a global leader in combating global climate change. U.S. assistance supports Mexico in its commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy, land use, and forestry sectors. U.S. assistance will help Mexico achieve this by promoting low-emissions growth, improving institutional and technical capacity to support low-emissions development, and establishing financial models for climate change mitigation that leverage resources. These activities complement bilateral and multilateral climate change mitigation efforts, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in addition to bilateral processes under the U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue (among others).

A Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, while Mitigating Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Mexico to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$6.0 million to help Mexico improve the design and continue implementing its LEDS; improve the structure and function of GHG monitoring, reporting, and verification systems; draft policy and law to expand renewable energy and energy-efficient technology adoption; and continue to work with a wide range of national, state, and local organizations to strengthen institutional and technical capacity to use more renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. Assistance will fund evaluating the costs and benefits of implementing low emissions strategies under different economic scenarios and identifying financing sources to fund green development.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$6.5 million to support policy formulation and implementation processes at the national, state, and local levels for the prevention of deforestation and degradation. This will include the development of an equitable and transparent benefit-sharing architecture; a nested monitoring, reporting and verification system for forest carbon; and robust social and environmental safeguard systems. U.S. assistance will help the GOM work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations, and research and education institutions to increase their capacity to participate in the design and implementation of climate change mitigation initiatives. Assistance will include the implementation of models of climate effective rural development that improve livelihoods and protect forests.
- The United States will also use Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes funding to support pilot projects with a wide variety of private sector and community-based organizations to conduct proof-of-concept projects to reduce emissions from land use, land-use change, deforestation and forest degradation and by expanding the use of clean energy and energy efficient technologies.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The U.S. government works closely with Mexican counterparts through the Merida Initiative to support the reform of the criminal justice system, improve the protection of human rights (in support of the GOM's National Program for Social Prevention of Violence and Crime), and identify crime- and violence-prevention models to use throughout Mexico. This assistance will advance bilateral policy priorities that include an improved criminal justice system, institutions that protect human rights and prevent abuses, and safer communities that provide greater economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and business associations for policy analysis, advocacy, and coalition-building to engage with the GOM at the federal, state and local level on rule of law, citizen security, human rights and environmental issues.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include \$16.5 million to support legislation consistent with criminal justice reforms, strengthen justice sector institutions, and train judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigative police, and federal and state-level reform commissions to operate under the new criminal justice system. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to collect evidence and develop effective communication strategies to build civic confidence in the adversarial system, as well as improving analytic and quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions. Funds will promote the use of alternative justice mechanisms, improved access to justice and victims' services, and improved service delivery for women and families.
- Funds in the amount of \$2.3 million will promote the protection of human rights through improvements to legal frameworks and building the capacity of federal, state, and municipal authorities consistent with Mexico's National Human Rights Program and international human rights treaties. This includes promoting police investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards and strengthening the capacity of government (federal, state, and municipal) to

incorporate human rights-based approaches to public policies and programs, engage civic actors on human rights issues, and protect the rights of journalists and human rights defenders.

- U.S. assistance will include \$3.2 million to support multiple new, local mechanisms to protect human rights, prevent abuses, and increase civil society's capacity to advocate effectively for and monitor government efforts in the areas of human rights and criminal justice reform. Civil society organizations' participation is critical to sustaining the GOM's human rights and rule of law initiatives, and United States-supported technical support will help position these organizations to participate fully in Mexico's processes and advocate effectively on behalf of citizens.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across
USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- Funding of \$10.8 million will support and strengthen the GOM's crime and violence prevention programming, including continuing to build the capacity of federal, state, and local government to safeguard citizen security through the development and implementation of comprehensive policies and programs aimed at crime prevention and reduction. Programming will focus on strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and public and private sector engagement in crime prevention efforts and facilitate the replication of successful crime prevention models throughout the country.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to support at-risk youth programming that increases youth capacity to play a constructive role in their community through support for after-school, summer enrichment, and school retention programs, promoting job creation, and addressing domestic violence and community mental health issues. Adjustments to programming in FY 2016 will be based on an evaluation of current initiatives in the target locations in which USAID works, as well as best practices identified in prior crime prevention programs in Mexico and throughout the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FY 2016 FMF assistance will support the GOM's efforts to secure national territory and to protect maritime and land borders against transnational threats, such as TCOs. FMF will enhance the Mexican military forces' capacity to communicate securely in all environments at all echelons of command and to integrate their existing communication and surveillance systems (sensors, radars, aircraft, vehicles, regional and local headquarters, etc.) more fully. This effort will strengthen the Mexican military's command and control capabilities throughout the country. Assistance will also support maritime intercept operations training to enhance detection, interception, and boarding of suspect vessels at sea. FMF will serve to enhance operational capabilities and interoperability, increase the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations, and improve the resilience of Mexican military forces.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across
USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the enhancement of a ground communications network for the Mexican military that will fill a critical gap and allow for greater connectivity at the tactical and operational level.
- Funding will support the development of satellite communications systems that will allow secure communications between Mexican military ships, aircraft, and ground units. This system will enable the Mexican military to respond to threats on a near real time basis.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of

the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education at the mid and senior level for the Mexican armed forces to support leadership development. Funds will also support Expanded IMET courses in defense management, human rights, respect for rule of law, and civil-military relations. Additionally, funds may support technical training, such as maritime skills development and intelligence operations, and English language training.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support professionalization of the Mexican armed forces, promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The primary mission of the INCLE-funded programs of the Merida Initiative is to support Mexico's ability disrupt the activities of TCOs, promote the rule of law, and reduce the flow of illicit narcotics into the United States. In particular, INCLE funds will support the GOM's strengthening of criminal justice institutions, building a modern border system capable of facilitating legitimate travel and trade while preventing cross border movement of illicit goods, and building strong and resilient communities. With FY 2016 requested funds, the program will continue to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance, further expand assistance to Mexican states, and sustain support to enhance Mexico's southern border.

The FY 2016 request level will enable us to allocate funds in support of strengthening Mexico's southern border, a high priority for both the U.S. and Mexican administrations. The Department will ensure that requested U.S. assistance continues to complement Mexico's investment to prevent and fight crime and effect institutional change in the security sector.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the Southern Border

Key Interventions:

- Funds in the amount of \$14.0 million will support the strengthening of Mexico's borders, with a focus on its southern border, with crucial non-intrusive inspection and communications equipment as well as further related training. The equipment and training will provide GOM officials with increased inter-operational capabilities by facilitating direct communication and interchange of information between Mexican law enforcement authorities operating in the southern border region. Merida assistance, complementing the GOM's own investment in border security infrastructure, will enhance border security and facilitate the flows of licit commerce and travel, while reducing the movement of illicit narcotics, currency, weapons, explosives, black market goods, and undocumented migrants.
- Merida assistance of \$2.0 million will help to build Mexican canine units to ensure that Mexican law enforcement have a vital, sustainable non-intrusive inspection tool to detect, inter, and deter contraband.
- Merida assistance of \$3.0 million will support efforts to build the capacity of the GOM on border and migration issues. Such support will include the development of a shared biometric standard for Mexico which will enable U.S. and Mexican law enforcement institutions to share biometric and biographic data.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- The Department will continue to help institutionalize justice and security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing \$20 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to law enforcement and judicial institutions at federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions.
- The Department will provide \$5.0 million in assistance for specialized training for investigations and prosecutions of crimes that support TCO activity, including anti-kidnapping, anti-money laundering, and anti-trafficking in persons training.
- The Department will continue to assist law enforcement institutions in professionalizing and adopting or using international standards for forensics and corrections with assistance funding of \$9.0 million.
- U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will support civil society and government actions to increase crime prevention activities, address substance use disorders, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment providers, and provide a culture of civic responsibility.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will support efforts to dismantle organized criminal groups by providing training, software, and equipment for states to standardize and centralize law enforcement-related information gathering and by providing training and limited equipment to identify, map, and disrupt illicit financing networks.
- U.S. assistance will continue to fund comprehensive monitoring and evaluation activities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Mexico's proximity to the United States and existing smuggling routes make it an attractive option for terrorist organizations seeking to operate in North America. Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) activities will help Mexican law enforcement build effective border security through training to prevent terrorist transit, will support Mexican law enforcement efforts to prevent the establishment of terrorist safe havens in Mexico, and will increase Mexican police ability to protect critical infrastructure.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) will allow Mexico to continue to evolve as a key ally in the global effort to stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and WMD-related technologies, materials, and equipment. Though Mexico has improved its ability to enforce trade-controls, it faces the challenges of an extensive system of ports of entry and customs checkpoints, difficulties with its southern border with Guatemala and Belize, weak interagency collaboration, and lack of experience in investigating and prosecuting proliferation violations.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist the GOM to institutionalize capacity in computer forensics to apply new and advanced techniques—including skills related to the collection and preservation of digital evidence—to prevent and combat potential threats from terrorist sources.
- Activities assistance will include significant support for border security-related training initiatives,

including training in enhanced fraudulent document recognition capabilities and the identification of suspect behavior. The ATA program will provide a mentor to assist the GOM in professionalizing its instructor cadre, and updating course materials.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the Southern Border

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds of \$1.1 million will finance programs to improve detection, identification, and interdiction of chemical, biological, or radiological materials, and will provide radiological detection and identification equipment. Trainings will also emphasize the importance of interagency and international collaboration. EXBS activities will also allow Mexico to use its experience to assist regional partners in preventing the unlawful movement of WMD.
- EXBS funds in the amount of \$0.1 million will continue to finance initiatives that assist Mexico's implementation of effective internal compliance programs for private industry, enhancing proliferation awareness and ensuring that the GOM detects and counters diversion efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID assessments and evaluations carried out in FY 2013 and FY 2014 have documented program impacts and have informed new programming directions, as described below.

- In June 2013, USAID finalized a baseline survey report, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), as part of an impact evaluation on the public's perception of security and crime prevention programs in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana. USAID conducted the second phase of the same survey in July 2014 and identified trends in public perceptions of crime and violence in the communities on which USAID programming focused.
- In April 2013, USAID also finalized an assessment of Mexico's Tropical Forest and Biodiversity as part of the preparation of the Mexico Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The assessment investigated habitat loss and degradation, over-exploitation, spread of invasive species, pollution of habitats, and climate change.
- USAID completed a mid-term assessment of the Mexico Low-Emissions Development (MLED) program in the spring of 2014. The evaluation confirmed the effectiveness of the main areas of technical assistance, which resulted in a two-year extension.
- During 2014, USAID evaluated crime and violence prevention models in the target cities of Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana to determine whether these interventions and methodologies reduced the impacts of crime and violence on communities, while addressing the risk factors related to youth involvement in crime and violence. The evaluation found violence prevention interventions reduced the risk factors most associated with high crime and violence levels, and that strategies for targeting the youth most at-risk of recruitment to violent activity is critical.
- USAID continued to improve its monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 by putting in place the Mission's first Performance Management Plan covering all Mission activities.
- During FY 2015, USAID will evaluate its human rights project as it strengthens its partnership with the GOM through its support of Mexico's National Human Rights Program. Moreover, USAID will evaluate its activities that have focused on legal education to further refine its approaches to ensure that the next generation of lawyers is prepared to practice effectively in the new criminal justice system.
- The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) includes metrics in all of its implementing agreements and conducts formal quarterly assessments of interagency agreements.

Additionally, INL is developing performance and impact indicators, building on existing measures, for all its major programs. As a next step, INL will begin data collection and evaluations on the Merida Initiative.

- The Bureaus of Diplomatic Security and Counterterrorism perform a capabilities assessment of the bilateral Mexico ATA program every two years. The assessment yields monitoring information related to a range of critical law enforcement-related technical capabilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- USAID has used the results of baseline studies, assessments, and evaluations that its implementing partners carried out to adjust activities and targets of the three analyzed projects, to test models and approaches, to identify additional opportunities and key players for interventions, and to evaluate programming impacts.
- The impact evaluation of USAID's crime prevention programs under Merida identified how U.S. government-supported activities contributed to reducing the impact of crime and violence (under Pillar IV of the Merida Initiative in nine selected communities within the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana).
- The MLED midterm assessment recommended that the project reduce the number of its interventions and concentrate on its main and most successful interventions, an adjustment USAID made in the latest work plan.
- The Merida Initiative evaluations initiated by INL in FY 2015 will be incorporated to its FY 2016 programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

A Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, while Mitigating Climate Change: Mexico's 15-year National Energy Strategy sets goals of generating a minimum of 35 percent of energy from clean energy sources by 2024, 40 percent by 2035 and 50 percent by 2050. This creates many opportunities for U.S.-Mexico cooperation on the development of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. The U.S. Government will continue to work with Mexico, as we have for decades, in the preservation of habitat, safe exploitation of resources, and joint research projects. The U.S. Government will increase collaboration in all aspects of climate change. USAID has a five-year project to assist Mexico in developing a Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and to promote the adoption of renewables and energy efficient technology.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights: The United States and Mexico share a keen interest in fostering security in the region. Mexican federal government support and collaboration can and must continue among justice and law enforcement institutions, as should developing trustworthy and effective institutions at the state and local levels. With the decentralization of criminal organizations in Mexico, an increasingly important emphasis belongs with the development of local and state-level institutions capable of investigating and prosecuting criminal actors.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies: Over the previous six years, numerous U.S. agencies enjoyed unprecedented levels of cooperation with their Mexican counterparts, providing support, training, equipment, expertise, intelligence, and joint operational capacity, both within Mexico, regionally, and north of the border. In addition, bilateral assistance programs receive significant support from civil society, including Mexican activists.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the

Southern Border: The United States is Mexico's largest trading partner, accounting for more than three-quarters of all exports and about half of all imports, making the efficiency and security of the border region more important than ever. Promoting a secure Mexican border region supports and deepens economic integration, shared prosperity, and sustainable growth.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	142,160
A stronger, more productive energy relationship resulting in a cleaner, more secure energy future, while mitigating climate change	12,500
Development Assistance	12,500
4.8 Environment	12,500
Support Mexico's state and society efforts to establish highly capable security and rule of law institutions which respect citizens' rights.	74,700
Economic Support Fund	22,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	49,700
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,000
2.2 Good Governance	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000
Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation, synchronized across USG and GOM civilian and military agencies.	30,800
Economic Support Fund	16,500
2.2 Good Governance	12,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,500
Foreign Military Financing	7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,300
Improve border security, including building support to the new government's efforts to secure the southern border	24,160
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	23,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,160
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The last three national and local elections, as well as the January 2014 constitutional reforms, consolidated the power of President Ortega and further undermined checks and balances. The space for civil society and the media to participate in public debate continues to be constrained. An increase in criminal activities and violence along the Caribbean coast, particularly related to drug trafficking, is also cause for concern. In response, U.S. foreign assistance will target activities to reverse the erosion of national democratic governance, improve citizen security along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, and support efforts to reduce the transshipment of drugs through Nicaragua. Nicaragua is the second poorest country in the hemisphere after Haiti; nearly 10 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity and reduce extreme violence, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,400	*	18,150	9,750
Development Assistance	8,400	*	18,150	9,750

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support good governance and education programs. Citizens who have the necessary tools, information, and skills will be better able to engage in governance, demand accountability, and affect positive, democratic solutions. Programs will improve early grade literacy, provide youth with basic skills to compete in the job market, and build community support for these goals.

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.6 million will support independent media and the production and dissemination of objective research and policy. A combination of grants and technical assistance will help support the sustainability of independent media through the development of new alliances, platforms, consumer and market driven programming. Mentoring for young journalists and a media information clearinghouse will offer valuable resources to support Nicaraguan understanding of best

practices in independent media.

- U.S. assistance of \$2.7 million will be provided for training, technical assistance, institutional strengthening, networking and the development of key democracy and governance CSOs.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million for CSO trainings, workshops, virtual platforms, advocacy campaigns, and support and citizen mobilizations increase the capacity of local civic groups and ensure local governments respond to the needs of its citizenry on issues such as global climate change.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.1 million will be used to provide tools and funds for youth engagement and leadership development training to a core group of young political and civic leaders to foster a more transparent, participatory, and democratic society and to support conditions for democratic elections.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will be provided to support campaigns on get-out-the-vote, to obtain voting identification cards, and to document the elections processes for the November 2016 Presidential and National Assembly elections.

Safety and Competitiveness of At-Risk Children and Youth on the Atlantic Coast Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.5 million will be used to improve instructional methods by providing coaching and supervision to reading teachers; increasing instructional time for reading; supporting the use of texts and reading materials that are gender, culture, and language-appropriate; and ensuring appropriate classroom-level assessments.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will support communication activities targeting parents, grandparents, community-members, and other key stakeholders to emphasize the importance of reading.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$0.5 million will be used to improve technical and vocational training for at risk-youth ages 15 through 29 to create a more competitive youth workforce which responds to the needs of Nicaragua's private sector.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million for institutional strengthening to technical and vocational training schools to improve their ability to provide accredited, appropriate technical training to youth in Nicaragua.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed a baseline study and two performance evaluations. The Early Grade Reading Baseline Study was conducted to set targets for the Community Action for Reading and Security Program that improves early grade reading in five municipalities of the Southern Autonomous Caribbean Region. The baseline study determined that Spanish-speaking students starting second grade understood two-thirds of the oral comprehension questions and read 30 words per minute compared to international fluency standards of 35 words per minute. Based on these significant results of the study, USAID will identify and design extracurricular activities that will be offered through community-based programs. These programs will be offered in safe, accessible locations and will improve teacher training curricula and materials to help educators improve performance on a continual basis.

- The mid-term performance evaluation for the Promotion of Economic and Social Development in Nicaragua activity, implemented by think-tank La Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUNIDES), determined that the foundation has been strengthened; it has developed a five-year, time-phased Strategic Plan, built networks and alliances with regional think tanks; strengthened financial, personnel management and internal controls; obtained its best practice certification from the Société Générale de Surveillance; and established a fundraising strategy to increase and diversify FUNIDES' funding. Monthly monitoring shows that FUNIDES has increased citizen awareness of socioeconomic policy issues and influenced policy decision-makers through its

communications and outreach strategy. Based on these conclusions, and following the USAID's Annual Portfolio Review recommendations, FUNIDES will help media outlets and train journalists to report effectively on macroeconomic and social issues of national interest.

- USAID's bilateral health program was completed in FY 2013. USAID carried out a performance evaluation of the Health Sector in Nicaragua to evaluate results of USAID/Nicaragua's Health program during the period 2007-2013. The evaluation concluded that Nicaragua made significant progress in family planning and maternal and child health during that period. Along with other health donors, maternal-child and reproductive health care contributed to reducing maternal and infant mortality, highlighting a one-third reduction in maternal mortality. USAID also helped improve Most At-Risk Populations' coverage and quality of access to combined HIV prevention services.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A key objective of the new Media Strengthening Program is to increase the quality and quantity of programs and content. Based on FY 2014 mid-term performance evaluation recommendations, USAID will support media outlets and other communication partners to better inform Nicaraguans on social and economic issues affecting the country. In addition, the Media Strengthening Program will also carry out independent research to strengthen the content and increase the number of independent programs available to the public. Also based on key findings from the evaluation, USAID prioritized the requirement of developing a financial sustainability strategy early on and carried out market studies to identify new sources of funding.

- USAID health interventions in Nicaragua ceased in FY 2013. As a step towards sustainability, USAID handed over, educational material generated from Maternal Child Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS programs to the Ministry of Health, and other donors and universities. Distribution of these tools will help health workers continue addressing challenges related to adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health. This initiative will provide access to modern health methods that will contribute to delaying first pregnancies; strengthening the coverage of preventive services in the Caribbean coast and remote rural areas; increasing the coverage of social security services provider for insured populations; and consolidation and expansion of successful strategies.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance Increased: U.S. assistance will support key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to improve their ability to network, advocate for citizen demands, carry out advocacy campaigns, promote public policy dialogues, and demand accountability of public resources. U.S. efforts will support alliances that protect the legal framework for the media sector and conduct policy analyses to inform citizens of non-partisan issues of national relevance, and to provide media partners with information to better advocate for freedom of information. Programs will document the election process, encourage citizens to vote on Election Day and offer citizens assistance to obtain or renew their identification cards.

Safety and Competitiveness of At-Risk Children and Youth on the Atlantic Coast Improved: Maintaining citizen security and containing the spread of illicit activities are joint Nicaragua and U.S. government priorities. Programs aim to reverse increasing violence and insecurity by working with the country's most at-risk youth along the Caribbean coast, where school dropout rates are nearly double the national average. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading performance of primary school children in privately-managed schools and community-based reading programs, increase parent and community commitment to reading and leverage private sector investment in education and provide youth with basic workforce and life skills to compete in the job market.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	18,150
Citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance increased	13,100
Development Assistance	13,100
2.4 Civil Society	13,100
Safety and competitiveness of at-risk children and youth on the Atlantic coast improved	5,050
Development Assistance	5,050
3.2 Education	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,050

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama's central geographic location, the Panama Canal, its transportation infrastructure, and its financial sector make it an important hub for global trade and a key U.S. strategic partner. However, these factors also make Panama a central target for drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized criminal activity. The goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that works with the United States as a principal regional partner in Central America.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSII activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSII) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,986	*	3,325	339
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	*	2,125	-
International Military Education and Training	671	*	700	29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	*	500	310

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance supports Panamanian capacity to protect borders and maritime territory against transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking. FMF will support maritime security through the procurement of equipment, such as maritime vessels and communications equipment, maintenance and sustainment support, technical assistance, and maritime training. Additionally, FMF will support border security capacity building by providing equipment and training to address transnational threats in remote areas of Panama's border regions.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support Panama's ability to protect maritime and land territory against transnational threats by building on and improving maritime and border security capacities of the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose security personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting security sector relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the mid and senior levels. IMET will also support training to develop targeted technical, operational, and management capabilities. Additionally, funds support Expanded IMET courses, such as civil military operations, counterterrorism, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will enhance the professionalism of the PPF through the provision of training in targeted skill sets to expand maritime and border security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Panama has yet to adopt comprehensive strategic trade management legislation and does not have a National Control List for dual-use and military goods, leading to significant weaknesses in its risk analysis and control over strategic commerce in transit through the canal or Panamanian territory. Furthermore, as a key nonproliferation ally and member of the Megaports Program, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Container Security Initiative, the country serves as a key strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce. Approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers pass through the canal and originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. As a result, NADR - Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) will work with Panama to further refine its strategic trade management system, develop comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and focus enforcement activities on building sustainable weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds of \$0.5 million will support Panama in further refining its strategic trade management system by focusing special attention on the adoption of a National Control List and appropriate implementing regulations to enhance strategic trade management in the near-term. This assistance will build the foundation for additional assistance focused on the development of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation.
- EXBS will build sustainable WMD and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination.
- EXBS will leverage the emerging strategic trade management experience of regional partners, such as Mexico, to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration, information sharing, and the development of regional best practices to combat proliferation activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States performs periodic reviews of equipment and training purchased with FMF and other programs through formal end-use monitoring to evaluate operational status and appropriate use. Proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements. FMF and other security cooperation funding improved the capacity of the PPF. In addition, Panamanian officials have benefitted from IMET-funded training that accelerated career development in order to achieve improved capacity in managing real-world operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large measure to FMF and IMET-funded training both in the United States and in Panama by way of deployed mobile training teams.. In addition, the Government of Panama made efforts to sustain gains. For example:

- FMF-funded spare parts for Panama's National Air Service's (SENAN) fleet, particularly the interceptor boats, are expected to raise Panamanian maritime capability in the coming year. Additional boats are already coming online. Panama has developed an aggressive construction and maintenance plan. Operational readiness of FMF-funded vessels within SENAN, which was responsible for seizing 40 percent of all narcotics in Panama, continues to increase, with nearly 60 percent of vessels operational. The provision of boats and equipment to the National Border Service (SENAFRONT) also increased capacity for coastal and riverine surveillance. The continued training of officers is expected to reinforce ongoing reform efforts in the Panamanian National Police (including within police Special Forces units), SENAN, and SENAFRONT. These three organizations are critical to Panama's efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime.
- EXBS-funded donations of inspection equipment increased the ability of SENAFRONT units to detect concealed shipments of illicit goods, and related training increased the ability of enforcement agencies, such as customs, SENAFRONT, and SENAN, to detect and identify illicit shipments of controlled goods and WMD-related materials. Panamanian customs now possesses its own training capability for WMD Commodity Identification and, along with SENAFRONT, for WMD Interdiction. Panama is currently working on legislation to adopt a National Control List for dual-use and controlled military goods, following extensive EXBS awareness building through workshops and best practices visits. When adopted, this list will enhance Panama's legal basis for detaining illicit shipments and prosecuting violators.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance: Panama remains a crossroads for trade, both legal and illicit. Mexican and Colombian Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), criminal gangs (BACRIM), and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) move illegal contraband through Panama. The influence of DTOs erodes citizen security and government authority.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success: Panama is the number-one transit country for cocaine, with over 100 metric tons of narcotics seized in the last two years, the highest amount in the transit zone. Given Panama's importance in interdiction efforts, it is imperative that Panama achieve and maintain a high level of operational effectiveness in maritime interdiction.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	3,325
U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is strengthened and expanded to improve interdiction and prosecution success.	1,663
Foreign Military Financing	1,063
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,063
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
Develop efficient border security measures in Panama to interdict illicit traffic and combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by increasing capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions to improve their performance.	1,662
Foreign Military Financing	1,062
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,062
International Military Education and Training	350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Paraguay has initiated concrete steps to fight corruption and impunity with an emphasis on government efficiency, transparency and the elimination of extreme poverty. At the end of 2013, the Supreme Court ruled that citizens have a constitutional right to access public information, and President Cartes signed the Freedom of Information Law in September 2014. Change is underway in Paraguay, evident in civil society calling for legitimate reforms to end impunity, and a government demonstrating greater commitment to accountability to its citizens. U.S. assistance programs aim to add momentum to these positive steps, helping Paraguay strengthen its democratic institutions by promoting efficient and transparent government practices and equitable government services. The United States also promotes environmentally sustainable economic growth and assistance to professionalize Paraguay's security forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,528	*	9,460	1,932
Development Assistance	7,000	*	9,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	528	*	460	-68

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support governance programs that increase the institutional capacity of key public institutions necessary for a responsive democracy and strengthen accountability and anti-corruption efforts. U.S. assistance will increase the income of small-scale farmer producer organizations through strengthened value chains and improved market access and increase employment and business opportunities for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance also promotes an environmentally sustainable approach to development through reforestation and sustainable community-led water management models. These programs will be primarily implemented through local civil society organizations, and in close coordination with Paraguayan counterparts and international donors.

Paraguay's Public Sector has Greater Capability of Providing More Open, Inclusive and Effective Response to Citizen Demands

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen key management and procurement reforms in select Executive Ministries and the Judiciary.
- Programs will support the implementation of merit-based systems in select public sector institutions, including the judicial branch.
- U.S. assistance will expand implementation of internal controls in select public sector institutions.
- Activities will develop the capacity of select public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.

Support More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development with a Significant Focus in Targeted Areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay

Key interventions:

- USAID will provide technical assistance to small-scale farmer and producer organizations to improve member services, including agricultural extension services, and access to markets and essential productive inputs. U.S. assistance will also ensure that farmers are adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.
- The United States will assist vulnerable populations, including women, youth and indigenous populations by tailoring programs to the unique circumstances of these different groups, while promoting the same objective of increased income and employment opportunities.
- Programs will strengthen the capacity of local governments to promote productive sector expansion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, strengthen capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable exchanges with communities across the country. IMET funding to Paraguay will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels and training such as leadership development and management, maintenance and sustainment for maritime and aviation assets, English language, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. Professionalization and education of the military will support control of Paraguay's porous borders and extensive waterways.

Paraguayan Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Criminal Elements and Violent Extremist Organizations and Protect U.S. Citizens and Secure Borders

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels.
- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve force capacity to maintain and manage military equipment and related assets; support management courses, such as defense resource management; instill respect for human rights; and support English language training and English language labs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Performance evaluations of governance programs were conducted in 2013. Findings reflect the need for systems improvement and increased internal and external accountability in public sector institutions.
- A performance evaluation of the governance program is underway, and preliminary work for the initial evaluation is being finalized.
- USAID is designing an impact evaluation of its economic growth project, with a particular emphasis on the effects of strengthened local governments on improved economic outcomes.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Paraguay helped USAID formulate its FY 2016 budget. In addition, findings were used as follows:

- Helped in drafting USAID/Paraguay's five-year strategy, and its new project designs for Democracy and Governance and Economic Growth programs.
- The Democracy and Governance program now prioritizes interventions with a high degree of

- visibility to generate a significant positive impact on the general public and/or key selected audiences.
- By emphasizing systems strengthening among institutions that provide key public services and/or goods to Paraguayans, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Agriculture, and Public Works, USAID seeks to achieve a direct impact on the lives of the public at large and a direct relationship with program beneficiaries.
- The focus of the Economic Growth program shifted from on-farm technical assistance to enhancing the capacity of producer associations and cooperatives to access value chains, with a particular focus on the role of women. The approach has also shifted to a demand-driven approach.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Paraguay's Public Sector Has Greater Capability of Providing More Open, Inclusive and Effective Response to Citizen Demands: The U.S. government will focus efforts to support Paraguay to cultivate a more open, inclusive and effective response to citizen demands by targeted public sector entities. Paraguay lacks an effective and collaborative participatory process that ultimately impacts the quality of public service and the perception of government.

Support More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development with a Significant Focus in Targeted Areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay: Democratic stability in Paraguay depends on socio-economic opportunities for the rural poor, especially in areas of conflict and international crime. The main focus will be in the targeted areas of the northern zone of Paraguay. The United States will seek to expand the opportunities for small producers to participate in national, regional and global markets.

Paraguayan Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Criminal Elements and Violent Extremist Organizations and Protect U.S. Citizens and Secure Borders: Paraguay faces significant challenges from criminal elements and is vulnerable to violent extremist organizations that exploit the nation's porous borders, extensive internal waterways, and weak law enforcement and judicial institutions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	9,460
Paraguayan security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational criminal elements and violent extremist organizations and protect U.S. citizens and secure borders.	460
International Military Education and Training	460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	460
Paraguay's public sector has greater capability of providing more open, inclusive, and effective response to citizen demands.	6,156
Development Assistance	6,156
2.2 Good Governance	6,156
Support more inclusive and sustainable economic development with a significant focus in targeted areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay.	2,844
Development Assistance	2,844
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,844

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance focuses on combating transnational organized crime, protecting Peru's diverse and fragile environment, and broadening the benefits of Peru's remarkable economic progress to more of its citizens. Peru remains the world's largest cocaine producer, a major money laundering center, and the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency. It continues to face grave threats from illegal mining and logging while illicit activities threaten citizen security, the environment, and economic progress. Peru has invested in protecting its environment, which has 84 out of 104 possible ecosystems, 70 percent of the world's tropical glaciers, and the largest number of fish species in the world. The conservation of Peru's tropical rain forests, adaptation to retreating tropical glaciers, and protection of marine life are essential for global efforts to combat climate change. Successive Peruvian governments have pursued judicious, market-based economic policies yielding two decades of economic growth averaging six percent. Peru has cut poverty rates in half, reduced infant mortality, increased lifespans, and expanded access to education. However, important segments of Peruvian society such as indigenous groups, Afro-Peruvians, and those living in remote rural areas continue to lag far behind the rest of Peruvian society. As one of our most steadfast democratic partners in the region, assistance to Peru advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	82,649	*	95,985	13,336
Development Assistance	12,029	*	-	-12,029
Economic Support Fund	34,471	*	58,085	23,614
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	1,300	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	499	*	600	101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,000	*	36,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	*	-	-150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combatting transnational organized crime by providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) meeting the challenges of environmental degradation and climate change; 3) promoting better governance; and, 4) promoting greater social and economic inclusion for Peruvians who have not benefited from the country's progress.

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increase in Targeted Regions

Key Interventions:

- USAID works with the Peruvian government's National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), as well as other Peruvian institutions, in a holistic effort to help communities permanently transition to a licit economy following the eradication of coca. Alternative development (AD) efforts will invest approximately \$10.0 million to strengthen DEVIDA's capacity

to manage activities, including monitoring and evaluation, project design, and environmental oversight, and advocate for increased AD funding from the Peruvian government. USAID will also promote more effective provision of key social services, such as basic health and education, and key infrastructure (e.g., transport) in communities participating in eradication programs.

- Assistance will strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao and coffee, with an investment of approximately \$27.0 million. USAID will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. Through a public-private partnership, U.S. assistance will increase access to local and international markets and expand private investment in the cacao and chocolate value chains. Through public-private partnerships and government-to-government programming, USAID will continue to leverage its assistance for AD at an over two-to-one ratio.

Management and Quality of Public Services Improves in Targeted Regions

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million of Good Governance funding will be used to strengthen effective public service delivery, improve management of social conflict, and promote effective citizen participation in decision-making processes and oversight. USAID will build the skills of national and sub-national entities in strategic planning, budgeting, evidence-based decision-making, procurement, rule of law, transparency, disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention and mitigation.
- Through a mix of grants and government-to-government assistance, an estimated \$1.4 million in basic education funding will help regional governments in targeted Amazon Basin regions to obtain and manage Peruvian government funds in order to expand successful teaching approaches for improved reading. USAID would work directly with the Ministry of Education to support the scale-up of evidence-based approaches that improve early grade reading outcomes.

Peru Sustainably Manages its Amazon and Glacier Highland Natural Resources

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$8.0 million will support activities that protect the Peruvian Amazon, including work with regional and local governments and indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems. Initiatives will build sustainable livelihoods by establishing the value of ecosystem services and implementing systems of payment for environmental services. These activities will protect wildlife and timber species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, advance measures to combat illegal mining, and support remediation of degraded lands.
- Approximately \$4.5 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance. This would support Peruvian government efforts to design and implement a Low-Emissions Development Strategy. The Ministry would also undertake environmental impact analyses, protect endangered species, establish payment for environmental services programs, and support community efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- USAID will use approximately \$2.0 million to fund climate change adaptation activities that will expand the capacity of local communities in Andean watersheds, both upstream and downstream, to adapt and become more resilient to global climate change.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The Peruvian military carries out operations to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism within its borders, leads the response to natural disasters, and participates in peacekeeping missions in Haiti and the Central African Republic. U.S. assistance supports development of a professional and modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the

country. FMF will enhance the Peruvian Armed Forces' detection and monitoring capabilities, such as development of intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and command and control capacities. Funds will also support air medevac capacity development to enhance the ability of the Peruvian Armed Forces to protect personnel and Peru's borders against transnational threats. Assistance will also include training, technical assistance, and maintenance and logistics support.

Government of Peru More Effectively Combats Terrorism Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military

Key Intervention:

FMF will support Peru's ability to control national territory and borders against transnational threats through the development of domain awareness and air medevac capacity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance supports professionalization of the Peruvian military, enhances respect for human rights, and strengthens management of defense resources. IMET funds will support professional military education at the basic-, mid- and senior-levels, management courses, and technical training. Training and education courses will strengthen the Peruvian military's strategic, operational, and tactical planning capabilities, adherence to civilian authority, respect for human rights, and interoperability with the United States.

Government of Peru More Effectively Combats Terrorism Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance would support the professionalization of the Peruvian Armed Forces and adherence to the rule of law and human rights through training and education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peru eradicated over 31,000 hectares of illicit coca and seized nearly 30 metric tons of cocaine in 2014 - both record levels. U.S. and Peruvian joint efforts removed over 300 metric tons of cocaine from international markets. U.S. assistance of \$36.0 million will support Peruvian government efforts to combat the illicit drug industry and transnational crime. The assistance will contribute to expanded state presence in the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valley region to confront drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. U.S. assistance will combat transnational criminal activities by supporting Peru's coca eradication efforts, assisting police with drug interdiction, and bolstering anti-money laundering capacity and asset forfeiture regimes. U.S. assistance will also support training for prosecutors and strengthen the capacity of drug demand reduction programs.

Peru Enhances CN Interdiction and Eradication Operations and Strengthens Rule of Law

President Humala prioritized CN efforts and invited closer partnership with the United States to implement his administration's comprehensive five-year anti-drug strategy released in March 2012. The Peruvian government requires significant resources from the U.S. government to achieve its ambitious goals in eradication, interdiction, and the successful prosecution of organized crime cases involving drug trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes. Targeted U.S. assistance will be necessary to

help the Peruvian National Police improve capacities, leadership, and management.

Key Interventions:

- \$30.1 million will support Peru's counternarcotics, law enforcement, judicial reform, and demand reduction related activities, and may include: illicit drug and precursor chemical interdiction, manual coca eradication, aviation operations to support interdiction and manual eradication, strengthening of substance abuse treatment, law enforcement professionalization, and modernized police stations, bases, and equipment.
- Specifically, \$22.3 million will support the eradication of approximately 26,000 hectares of illicit coca in partnership with the Peruvian eradication agency, the Special Project for Control and Reduction of Illegal Coca Cultivation in Alto Huallaga, and would provide the requisite aviation support for coca eradication operations. In 2014, the U.S. government secured \$21.0 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvian government for eradication efforts. These funds will help maintain high levels of coca eradication and meet Peruvian government goals. The U.S. government expects to continue securing significant Peruvian cost-sharing for eradication in 2015 and beyond.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.9 million to build Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets. Funding will continue support for Peru's Financial Investigative Unit, which gathers information about financial transactions, prepares suspicious activities reports, and implements policies to incorporate such information into investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed four program evaluations. A mid-term performance evaluation of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement implementation program resulted in recommendations to improve the effectiveness of interagency coordination and assistance in the environment sector. Two evaluations of health sector interventions are increasing the focus of health programming prior to its cessation in FY 2015. A final performance evaluation was performed on USAID's flagship education activity. In addition, USAID began design of evaluations covering government-to-government assistance in environment and decentralization efforts. For FY 2015, USAID is planning to finalize two ongoing performance evaluations and launch three more, a performance evaluation of conflict management and mitigation activities and the evaluation of environment and education efforts.

The U.S. government coordinates with the Peruvian government to develop objectives for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, tracked weekly and monthly and reported in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. Performance targets are set through past performance and trends, policy priorities, long term goals, relevant in-country conditions, and resource levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FY 2014 was the first full year of implementation of USAID's Mission-wide Evaluation Contract. A priority was to identify and systematize strategies and tools to promote the use of evaluation results by USAID and the Peruvian government. For example, USAID completed the retrospective evaluation of the alternative development (AD) program in Huanuco, San Martin, and Ucayali, and used the findings to design an AD impact evaluation in post eradication areas of Huanuco. The new impact evaluation would determine the level of success that can be attributed to USAID AD activities in providing sustainable economic activities, reducing poverty, and limiting the replanting of coca in post-eradication areas. Based on data analysis from the first study, the new evaluation has improved guidelines and baselines. All evaluations are used to inform budget planning decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increase in Targeted Regions: The United States and Peru collaborate closely and use a three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and AD to address drug trafficking. USAID would use FY 2016 resources to support the Peruvian government's CN goals and provide assistance to areas following planned eradication. These resources would help to provide the assistance needed by affected farmers to switch from illicit coca cultivation to new, licit crops. The principal crops supported in these new regions would be coffee and cacao, which also bring environmental benefits. A significant portion of assistance would continue to build Peruvian government and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and improve the use of Peruvian resources.

Management and Quality of Public Services Improves in Targeted Regions: The provision of public services in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon basin has not improved commensurate with Peru's macro-economic growth. Marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups in poor and conflict-prone communities, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. While decentralization of services is a central tenet of state reform, it remains a work in progress. By improving the management and quality of decentralized public services and improving transparency and social and political inclusion, USAID will address drivers of conflict and help Peru remain a stable and productive partner.

Peru Sustainably Manages its Amazon and Glacier Highland Natural Resources: USAID will use FY 2016 resources to help improve forest governance, environmental management, and forest-based economic opportunities, taking particular account of the needs of indigenous communities. Initiatives would also assist Peru in implementing the Environment Chapter of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement and support the efforts of communities and institutions to adapt to changes in water flows and other Global Climate Change (GCC) effects. Resources will directly support the development and strengthening of the Ministry of Environment. Proposed GCC initiative funding would include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Peru to develop and implement a national action plan for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

Government of Peru more Effectively Combats Terrorism: Efforts will build the capacity of the Peruvian police and military to more effectively combat domestic and regional terrorism threats.

Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military: The Mission goal of enhancing internal and regional security facilitates Peruvian government efforts to improve its security forces through investment in education, training, strategic planning, and force modernization. Through the Military Assistance Advisory Group, the Department of Defense provides training and equipment support for Peruvian security forces to enhance their capability to wrest control of ungoverned areas from illegal armed groups such as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and narco-traffickers. Additionally, the disease outbreak surveillance work of the Naval Medical Research Unit Number 6 maintains military readiness, as tropical diseases could potentially incapacitate the Peruvian Military Forces, increasing regional destabilization and narco-trafficking.

Peru Enhances CN Interdiction and Eradication Operations and Strengthens Rule of Law: Peru is the world's top potential producer of cocaine and the second-largest cultivator of coca, with an estimated 59,500 hectares (ha) of coca under cultivation in 2013, an 18 percent increase from the 2012 level of 50,500 ha. In 2012, Peru adopted a comprehensive five-year CN strategy that called for a tripling of

coca eradication between 2012 and 2016 and increasing the seizure of illicit drugs. Because of the threat of drug-trafficking to Peru's citizen security, democracy, and economic growth, U.S. government CN assistance is essential to our national interests in the region.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	95,985
Peru enhances CN interdiction and eradication operations and strengthens rule of law	36,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Alternatives to illicit coca cultivation increase in targeted regions	37,160
Economic Support Fund	37,160
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	37,160
Government of Peru more effectively combats terrorism	950
Foreign Military Financing	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Development of a trained and professional Peruvian military	950
Foreign Military Financing	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Military Education and Training	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Management and quality of public services improves in targeted regions	6,425
Economic Support Fund	6,425
2.2 Good Governance	5,000
3.2 Education	1,425
Peru sustainably manages its Amazon and glacier highland natural resources	14,500
Economic Support Fund	14,500
4.8 Environment	14,500

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Suriname is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, and prosperous democratic state. U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law by professionalizing the police force, building anti-money laundering capacity, strengthening the justice sector, and increasing the capabilities of Suriname's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. Better law enforcement and transparent financial accounting systems will close vulnerabilities to illicit trafficking and position Suriname to achieve its regional integration aspirations, while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. Regional programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	212	*	215	3
International Military Education and Training	212	*	215	3

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

IMET-funded training enhances the Surinamese Defense Forces' capacity to protect national territory against transnational threats. Assistance primarily supports professional military education at the basic and mid-levels, technical training, and Expanded IMET courses, such as rule of law, civil-military relations, defense management, and humanitarian assistance.

Create and Support Strengthened Citizen Security in Suriname

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses at the basic and mid-levels to develop young officers' leadership and management skills, as well as technical training to build the Surinamese Defense Forces' capabilities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Create and Support Strengthened Citizen Security in Suriname: The goal of Stability and Support operations-focused funding is to assist the Suriname Defense Forces in improving the capability and professionalism of military and humanitarian operations throughout the country, and to effectively counter transnational threats and humanitarian crises. This aid also further entrenches civilian control of the armed forces, adherence to international norms and standards, and supports respect for human rights.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	215
Create and support strengthened citizen security in Suriname	215
International Military Education and Training	215
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	215

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bahamas faces critical security challenges, including illicit narcotics trafficking, increasing violent crime, human smuggling and trafficking, inadequate border security, lack of maritime domain awareness, and fisheries violations. U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports efforts to build the capacity of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) to address these transnational threats and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance and will increase interoperability between the RBDF, other Bahamian governmental agencies, and U.S. law enforcement agencies operating in the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	172	*	200	28
International Military Education and Training	172	*	200	28

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support RBDF efforts to bolster maritime border security to ensure a stable and secure Bahamas and to contribute to increased regional security. IMET will enhance professionalization of the RBDF, increase its capability to conduct maritime security and interdiction operations, and provide technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking in persons, narcotics, and weapons. Assistance will also support defense management and human rights courses.

Crime and Incidence of Violence is Reduced through the Successful Combating of Illicit Smuggling, Gangs, and Improved Law Enforcement Capacity

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education, technical training, and Mobile Training Teams for the RBDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime and Incidence of Violence is Reduced through the Successful Combating of Illicit Smuggling, Gangs, and Improved Law Enforcement Capacity: The Bahamas' cultural and geographic proximity to the U.S. mainland makes partnership with the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas law enforcement and security efforts both effective and critical.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	200
Crime and incidence of violence is reduced through the successful combating of illicit smuggling, gangs, and improved law enforcement capacity	200
International Military Education and Training	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading economic force in the Caribbean and critical to regional energy security because of its well-developed oil and gas industry. Despite its relative wealth, however, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen rule of law, increase accountability and interagency cooperation, and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	179	*	325	146
International Military Education and Training	179	*	325	146

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force through professional military education, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to improve maritime security capabilities.

Trinidad and Tobago's Criminal Justice Institutions and Security Forces Comprehensively and Justly Enforce the Rule of Law to Reduce Violent Crime and Illicit Trafficking by Local and International Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, Expanded IMET and management courses, as well as technical training.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Trinidad and Tobago's Criminal Justice Institutions and Security Forces Comprehensively and Justly Enforce the Rule of Law to Reduce Violent Crime and Illicit Trafficking by Local and International Criminal Organizations: Trinidad and Tobago faces a range of security risks, including high levels of violent crime. Due to its location, Trinidad and Tobago is a key transit route for international trafficking organizations, persons who pose security risks, and criminal elements.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	325
Trinidad and Tobago's criminal justice institutions and security forces comprehensively and justly enforce the rule of law to reduce violent crime and illicit trafficking by local and international criminal organizations.	325
International Military Education and Training	325
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uruguay's international presence makes it an important U.S. partner in global efforts to foster democracy, prosperity, and rule of law. Uruguay has a remarkable record as a contributor to peacekeeping operations and remains one of the top per capita police and troop contributors to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Long-term participation in international peacekeeping operations will be challenged by an increasingly constrained Uruguayan national budget. U.S. assistance strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities by enhancing personnel expertise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	725	*	500	-225
International Military Education and Training	725	*	500	-225

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for basic, mid, and senior level officers as well as enlisted personnel. Additionally, courses may include civil-military relations, peacekeeping capacity, joint operations, defense resources management, and respect for democratic values and human rights. Funds may also support technical training. U.S. assistance supports Uruguay's peacekeeping capacity, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, as well as improves interoperability with the United States and international forces.

Government Effectively Manages Security Forces and Disaster Response

Uruguayan Law Enforcement Capabilities Are Strengthened to Promote Citizen Security, Disrupt Target Transnational Criminal Organizations, and Secure Uruguay's Physical Borders

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Uruguayan Armed Forces, interoperability with the United States and its partners, foster military-to-military relationships, support technical training, and promote democratic values and respect for human rights.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Government Effectively Manages Security Forces and Disaster Response: The Mission will emphasize strategic defense policy and interagency coordination to provide Ministry of Defense officials the means to promote greater cooperation with the uniformed services and the recently-established Defense Staff. This will allow the Ministry of Defense to transform into a more effective organization with enhanced

civilian oversight of the military.

Uruguayan Law Enforcement Capabilities Are Strengthened to Promote Citizen Security, Disrupt Target Transnational Criminal Organizations, and Secure Uruguay's Physical Borders: The Uruguayan security environment is increasingly pressured by a range of threats, including transnational criminal activity. The Uruguayan security forces are being asked by their government to increase their counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) capacity and the cooperation between law enforcement and the military will be critical in their CTOC strategy.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		500
Uruguayan law enforcement capabilities are strengthened to promote citizen security, disrupt target transnational criminal organizations, and secure Uruguay's physical borders		250
International Military Education and Training		250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		250
Government effectively manages security forces and disaster response		250
International Military Education and Training		250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		250

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In recent years, political power in Venezuela has been concentrated in a single party with an increasingly authoritarian executive exercising significant control over the human rights ombudsman and the legislative, judicial, and electoral branches of government. U.S. assistance in Venezuela will defend democratic practices, institutions, and values that support human rights, freedom of information, and Venezuelan civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,298	*	5,500	1,202
Economic Support Fund	4,298	*	5,500	1,202

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support diverse civil society actors who promote constitutionally-mandated democratic checks and balances. U.S. activities in Venezuela will seek, on a nonpartisan basis, to promote the basic values of representative democracy and human rights inclusively. Activities will defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encouraging peaceful debate on key issues; providing support to democratic institutions; and promoting civic participation.

Existing Democratic Space Protected, Capacity of Independent Civil Groups, as well as Independent and Free and Professional Media, Empowered and Increased

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes.
- Programs will support raising citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Activities will include increasing the public's access to information from diverse sources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID will conduct continuous assessments, including quarterly performance reviews during program implementation to evaluate programmatic and financial performance given a potentially new context for assistance programs. USAID will support the initiatives of local human rights and civil society actors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners, consulting on the ground and meeting with human rights and civil society actors and reviewing programming that help to make informed decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Existing Democratic Space Protected, Capacity of Independent Civil Groups, as well as Independent and Free and Professional Media, Empowered and Increased: Venezuela's democratic institutions are eroding. Independent civil society organizations and remaining independent media have also been important in safeguarding democratic space. Civil society organizations have brought attention to violations of human rights.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,500
Existing democratic space protected, capacity of independent civil groups, as well as independent and free and professional media, empowered and increased.	5,500
Economic Support Fund	5,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700
2.4 Civil Society	3,600

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, the U.S. government promotes equitable social and economic opportunity; ensures the health and safety of all citizens; and strengthens institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, transparency, and accountability. Based in Barbados, U.S. assistance will benefit Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados. U.S. assistance addresses the closely-related goals of combating international crime and drug-trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts, which require sustained engagement with Eastern Caribbean countries whose porous borders and maritime permissiveness directly impact U.S. national security.

In FY 2016, U.S. assistance to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will promote economic growth, support basic education, and improve resilience among the small island developing states of the Caribbean to the negative effects of climate change. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a whole-of-government approach will support a set of interventions to key populations in reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,734	*	29,047	12,313
Development Assistance	7,500	*	5,926	-1,574
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	*	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	*	6,950	5,728
International Military Education and Training	804	*	840	36

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will provide support to basic education, address the challenges that at-risk youth face, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen Caribbean education systems to ensure youth are better educated and trained to meet the needs of the market. Programs will engage the business community to invest in workforce development through mentorship, apprenticeship and internship, and partnership.
- U.S. assistance will improve education for at-risk youth and prepare young people to enter the formal economy and avoid the lure of crime. U.S. assistance supports youth workforce development, entrepreneurship activities, and juvenile justice reform in all six countries, as well as Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname. Programs will also address educational needs at the primary level through professional training of educators and curriculum development.

Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will build climate study capacity in the region, including strengthening technical organizations in meteorology, hydrology, and coastal and marine science. U.S. assistance will develop teaching and research related to climate change with an emphasis on cross-sectoral adaptation, including short courses in climate change. Activities will include work in coastal and marine and freshwater sectors to identify adaptation strategies.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Caribbean Regional Program will receive \$22.2 million (\$15.3 million GHP-State and \$6.9 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET will support Eastern Caribbean governments' capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas to prevent transnational threats, such as transnational criminal organizations, from becoming entrenched in the region while supporting human rights and democratic values. Training and technical assistance to regional coast guards and other security forces will help countries maintain operational readiness to conduct maritime security activities, including patrol and interdiction efforts. IMET will support professionalization of the Eastern Caribbean security forces as well as technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills capacity development. The following countries in the Eastern Caribbean will receive IMET funding: Antigua and Barbuda (\$140,000); Barbados (\$140,000); Dominica (\$110,000); Grenada (\$110,000); St. Kitts and Nevis (\$120,000); St. Lucia (\$100,000); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (\$120,000).

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support leadership, professionalization, and technical skills capacity development to support citizen security efforts and improve maritime security in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

USAID collects performance data on the effectiveness of its programs to allow for informed decision-making. In FY 2013, USAID completed a Performance Evaluation for two youth development programs and is using it to inform youth programming. USAID is planning a performance evaluation of the Climate Change Capacity Building Program in FY 2015 as well as evaluations of Juvenile Justice Reform Projects and Strengthening Second Chance Education in the Eastern Caribbean. These evaluations will influence future programmatic and budgetary decisions by identifying accomplishments and recommendations for future sector-specific activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID supports an enhanced, whole-of-mission, systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation to ensure strong stewardship of resources and improved effectiveness.

USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of its sports-based youth employment program, “A Ganar,” and Caribbean Youth Empowerment Program in September 2013, which is informing the design of its new youth development project. For example, based on evaluation recommendations, USAID is selecting a tighter age range of youth beneficiaries with a more specific educational profile that will emphasize quality of interventions over quantity. USAID will also target, tailor, and prioritize capacity building efforts and will increase partnership opportunities based on past successes in these two programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development: The United States has a significant national interest in supporting the economic prosperity and the maintenance of peace in the Eastern Caribbean. Today, numerous problems—rising school dropout rates; weaknesses in numeracy and literacy; rising youth unemployment; involvement in gangs, drug trafficking, crime and violence; and archaic juvenile justice systems—increasingly threaten the region’s prosperity and security. These trends have had a strongly negative impact on growth in the region, as productivity levels and competitiveness have suffered.

Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships: Mitigating the impact of climate change is a primary strategic goal for the United States. Eastern Caribbean countries are highly sensitive to the impact of climate change as their economies depend heavily on tourism and agriculture, and therefore on favorable weather and the availability of clean water.

The U.S. Embassy will address the following critical areas as part of climate change programming: Coastal zone management and resilience; freshwater resources management; improved land use policies; human capacity development; and improved applied climate science research. Technical assistance will be provided to government ministries to integrate climate change models into national development planning. The United States will also involve the private sector and NGOs in building awareness of the issues and the capacity to respond.

Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level: The Caribbean region has the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world after sub-Saharan Africa, as well as a growing incidence of non-communicable diseases. With varying levels of economic development and health system capacity, Caribbean countries face a host of common challenges in developing and sustaining well-coordinated, effective national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Geographic proximity, cultural similarities, and existing political and economic cooperation make regional coordination essential to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These factors have combined to make a compelling argument for U.S. government investment and support through PEPFAR.

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices: Successful counternarcotics operations elsewhere in the hemisphere created the potential to push TOC back toward the Eastern Caribbean. IMET-support activities will be complementary to and coordinated with CBSI programming. Support for the continued operation of the Regional Security System Air Wing through an upgrade of existing aviation assets and provision of maritime assets and interoperable communications to countries bilaterally will create a stronger web of domain awareness and improved interdiction capabilities on sea and land.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		29,047
The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices		840
International Military Education and Training		840
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		840
Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships		4,000
Development Assistance		4,000
4.8 Environment		4,000
Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level		22,281
Global Health Programs - State		15,331
3.1 Health		15,331
Global Health Programs - USAID		6,950
3.1 Health		6,950
Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development		1,926
Development Assistance		1,926
3.2 Education		1,926

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere supports partner country efforts to strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions, foster economic opportunity, and counter threats to citizen security. The State WHA request includes funding for Central America, the Caribbean, and Summit of the Americas-related commitments.

As part of the \$1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, State WHA Regional funding will promote prosperity, good governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting improved governance, 2) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, and 3) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

The State WHA Regional request includes funding for CARSI to bring to scale proven interventions to address citizen security threats that directly affect U.S. national security. The requests for CARSI and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) include funding from specific appropriation accounts, as described, that are mutually reinforcing. In addition to CARSI, and consistent with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes new funding for Central America to address regional economic opportunity funding to address governance and prosperity, and funding to support expanded military cooperation.

CARSI funds support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by directly enhancing security, including at the community level, and creating the governance conditions necessary for improved long-term security in Central America. CARSI programs buttress Central American governments as they address the severe levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and domestic and transnational gangs. CARSI assists partner countries in improving social and economic opportunities for at-risk populations; strengthening law enforcement and justice sector institutions in Central America; investigating, prosecuting, and dismantling gangs and criminal organizations; and stemming the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales.

The State WHA Regional request also includes funds to address improved governance, prosperity and security in Central America. Specifically, expanded regional assistance will support regional economic opportunities to improve incomes for Central Americans. Assistance will also support economic integration and institutional strengthening to address the long-term competitiveness challenges and weak state institutions that characterize Central America. New FMF will provide critical support to Central American security forces to enhance state presence in areas open to exploitation by transnational criminals, especially in littoral waters and border regions. In providing this assistance, the United States

will continue to work through the U.S. interagency, and to partner with Central American governments, and other stakeholders in the hemisphere to advance the reforms ultimately needed to sustain U.S. assistance investments.

Separate from Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes funding for CBSI. U.S. assistance for CBSI seeks to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance supports the Caribbean through a range of regional and bilateral programs that will reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals, improve public safety by strengthening law enforcement, the judicial sector, and security services, and reduce the drivers of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults.

Finally, the State WHA Regional request includes assistance related to the Summit of the Americas and will support commitments stemming from the next Summit to be held in Panama in 2015.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	230,449	*	480,820	250,371
Economic Support Fund	92,784	*	236,550	143,766
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	*	17,500	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	*	225,000	100,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,165	*	1,770	-3,395

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	230,449	*	480,820	250,371
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	63,500	*	53,500	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	29,200	*	26,000	-3,200
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	*	7,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	*	20,000	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	*	-	-1,800
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	161,500	*	286,500	125,000
Economic Support Fund	61,500	*	81,500	20,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	*	205,000	105,000
Economic Policy	1,000	*	17,000	16,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	17,000	16,000
Summit of Americas Commitments	1,084	*	2,000	916
Economic Support Fund	1,084	*	2,000	916

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	3,365	*	121,820	118,455
Economic Support Fund	-	*	110,050	110,050
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	10,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,365	*	1,770	-1,595

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): Expanded U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed CARSI programs will support crime and violence prevention programs that expand opportunities for at-risk youth living in insecure neighborhoods and will continue to strengthen the institutions charged with administering justice and keeping people safe in Central America's Northern Triangle – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras – where violence has been most acute, with smaller-scale programs in Nicaragua. USAID's prevention programs are proven to have an immediate and measurable impact, and will continue to demonstrate to Central American governments, private businesses and local organizations what works and why such investments make sense. USAID's proven community-based outreach will be expanded, strategically targeting at-risk communities identified as primary sources of outward migration. In addition, USAID's efforts will continue to advance national reform agendas, particularly in solidifying paradigm shifts towards a more integrated crime prevention approach. Revolving increasingly around smart targeting – geographic, demographic, and according to a specific set of risk factors for violence – USAID's prevention strategy seeks to concentrate prevention efforts on high-risk youth in high-risk communities to reach those most susceptible to being both perpetrators and victims of crime and violence. USAID assistance will include support for juvenile justice and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will fund improved targeting of community-based youth development programs focusing on education and professional development through identification of those most at-risk, and will consolidate programs and services in high-crime areas that lower risk factors of the individuals and communities most susceptible to gang recruitment and criminality.
- USAID will support juvenile justice and justice diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration, and a pathway to reintegration into society.
- USAID will continue to advocate for public-private partnerships on social prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically for regional private sector networks and leveraging larger sums in relation to U.S. assistance.
- USAID will support regional and local crime observatories to share information in alignment with the Central American Integration System's Security Strategy.
- USAID will establish a regional crime and violence reduction academy to provide a full range of training on prevention and intervention strategies to policymakers and service providers.
- U.S. assistance will support small grants, especially for Panama, Costa Rica, and Belize, to address prevention needs, including support for monitoring and oversight of such awards.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): To support CBSI efforts that increase citizen security and address the root causes of crime and insecurity, USAID assistance will focus on crime prevention activities in targeted communities, and support the reform of the police, justice sector, and anti-corruption initiatives. USAID's activities will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and

vulnerable populations, improve community and law enforcement cooperation, improve the juvenile justice sector, and reduce corruption in the public and private sectors. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Starting in FY 2016, USAID will also begin the process of transitioning the ownership of several initiatives to our government partners in the region.

Key Interventions:

- CBSI at-risk youth programming will seek to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behaviors via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development. Between FY 2011 and FY 2014 more than 46,000 youth participated in USAID's workforce development training through CBSI. By the end of FY 2016, USAID's target is 74,000 total youth served by increasing USAID investments in youth programming.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID community-based policing activities in Jamaica, for example, will improve crime prevention, intervention, and law enforcement; develop a culture of lawfulness; and enhance the ability of police to be more community-oriented. USAID's Community Justice Houses provide access to mediation, public defense, and other services to vulnerable people in the Dominican Republic.
- Assistance will strengthen the juvenile justice sector. USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to divert youth to alternative sentences, including participation in our own at-risk youth programs; decreasing the percentage of youth housed in adult facilities; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make life plans for after their release.
- Efforts will continue to address corruption and promote transparency by strengthening key agencies and Ministries from within, promoting stronger legislative and policy postures, and raising civil society awareness and engagement.

Economic Policy: Funding will advance the prosperity objective of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America. U.S. assistance will spur small business growth and entrepreneurship to improve employment and economic opportunities in Central America. Funding will promote national small business support systems and an enabling environment for entrepreneurship by expanding in Central America an existing, proven hemisphere-wide footprint of small business development centers, consistent with the Administration's Small Business Network of the Americas. These centers will specifically target service provisions toward creating jobs in communities most at-risk, particularly sending communities for migrants to the United States, including assistance for women entrepreneurs and business formalization efforts. Funding will support targeted services that provide access to training, networking, and financing opportunities to grow existing women-owned enterprises and educational programs to encourage the next generation of female entrepreneurs. In addition, access to capital remains a critical constraint to small business growth for both men and women across the region. U.S. assistance will identify access opportunities for small business financing and financial services to facilitate economic growth and job creation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training for professional development for business counselors working in small business development centers (SBDCs), with the complementary goal of increasing coordination among these centers. U.S. assistance will develop and sustain SBDC technical assistance services in underserved communities and increase access to financing and markets. Consistent with the Strategy, the centers will help to integrate local and regional economies in unaccompanied children-sending countries. U.S. assistance will evaluate the effectiveness of Small Business Development Centers and related interventions on job creation in underserved communities.

- Drawing upon successful lessons learned made through the Administration's WEAmericas initiative, U.S. assistance will also promote women's entrepreneurship in Central America through increased access to business services and networks, financing opportunities, specialized counselors, and technical assistance and business education, including through the model of small business development centers. U.S. assistance will evaluate the outcomes of these interventions, including past WEAmericas activities.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2015 Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support initiatives relating to the 2015 Summit goals such as strengthening civil society and democracy, social development, economic growth, energy and climate change.

Other – Central America: Funding will advance the prosperity and governance objectives of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America. Central America faces poor economic outcomes; weak institutions hamper its ability to provide stability for its citizens and a framework to support long-term growth. Migration from Central America to the United States is a symptom of long-term prosperity, governance, and security challenges in those countries, which impact U.S. interests. In recent years, U.S. assistance to Central America was constrained or reduced in the areas of good governance and economic prosperity. In order to alter Central America's negative trajectory, sustained, new investments in those areas are necessary. The United States will continue to engage with Central American partners to advocate for national-level, long-term reforms to improve economic and institutional outcomes. Central America needs technical assistance to better integrate its economies within the sub-region as well as within the hemisphere. Specific areas include improving trade facilitation, ability to enhance economic cooperation with North America, transport and customs, capability to reduce corruption, civil service reform, fiscal capacity, promoting more effective, transparent, and accountable institutions, and fostering transparent democratic practices, and increasing the role of civil society. The United States will leverage multilateral and public-private partnerships to address these needs.

Key Interventions:

- Prosperity: U.S. assistance will support better regional integration of Central American economies. Poverty rates in Central American countries are among the highest in the hemisphere, and more than 6 million Central Americans are anticipated to join the labor force in the next decade. Energy costs for Central America are among the highest in the hemisphere, which increases costs to businesses. Lack of electrical connectivity impedes access to affordable and reliable electricity, and constrains investment, and limits integration of cleaner energy resources. Poor broadband access, transport and customs systems limit economic growth. U.S. assistance will seek to better link Central America with North America and the hemisphere, and improve key systems to establish a stronger foundation for economic growth and prosperity.
- Governance: Central America needs professional institutions that can implement policy and law with consistency, transparency, and accuracy. U.S. assistance will support this goal. National institutions face corruption challenges, requiring modifications in service delivery practices, inconsistency between and turnover of executive branch staff between elections that result in lack of government capacity, and poor tax revenue collection and weak public financial management that reduces government ability to deliver results to citizens. Judiciaries require professionalization and modernization. In addition, support for civil society will help advance government accountability. U.S. assistance in these areas will improve democratic governance for Central America.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): FMF will build the capacity of Caribbean partner country security forces and deepen regional security cooperation. Specifically, these funds will support maritime and land border security, improve domain awareness and information sharing capabilities, and develop long-term sustainment and maintenance systems and protocols with the thirteen countries participating in the maritime Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) program. Funding will focus on maritime security support to address illicit activity and transnational threats to the region as well as security sector reform.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the maritime security capacity of CBSI participating partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF support will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.

Other – Central America: Enhancing the ability of Central American security forces to control their littoral waters and border areas supports the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by denying the use of those areas by transnational criminal organizations that drive much of the insecurity in the region. Specifically, FMF will build the capacity of Central American partner nation security forces to disrupt maritime smuggling as well as establish basic security and a state presence in border areas that are at risk of exploitation. In the maritime realm, U.S. efforts will focus on enhancing all levels of maintenance and logistical support, from improving mechanic skills and equipment thru defense reforms that ensure capabilities-based budgeting and career tracks for key personnel. Assistance will also support expanding the range of maritime operations and enhancing night capabilities. Assistance to border security will secure not just border crossing points but also secure remote areas adjacent to those points so governments can extend their authority and programs to those often underserved areas. Assistance will focus on underserved areas. Assistance will focus on training and specialized equipment necessary for the conduct of security operations in remote areas. In all cases, U.S. assistance will support defense reforms necessary to ensure these gains are long-term.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the border and maritime security capacity of partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.
- FMF will support security sector reform with partner nations in Central America.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): CARSI INCLE programs address the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America to improve citizen security. CARSI assistance supports the security component of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by increasing efforts to better secure Central America's borders; dismantle transnational criminal organizations with vetted units and a continued focus on money laundering and financial crimes; and promote institutional reform in the justice sector, prison system, and through implementation of community policing models to more effectively connect police with the communities they serve. Efforts include extension of model police precincts, in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel, including

anti-gang and transnational crime task forces, and strengthening of security and justice institutions to address transnational crime, such as through joint police-prosecutor task forces. Support to law enforcement will require basic provision of training, mentoring and equipment support. In some Central American countries, law enforcement institutions have matured, allowing for assistance to be targeted for continued professionalization of, and leadership by, the police institutions themselves. Throughout Central America, INCLE assistance will continue to expand beyond police training to encompass the full spectrum of the criminal justice system, supporting institutional reform at national-level police, prosecutorial, and corrections ministries, while also engaging at the grass-roots level with local communities to improve security. The Department will collaborate with USAID on a place-based strategy focused in the communities most affected by crime and violence to maximize the impact of U.S. assistance.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI has established model police precincts that address core crimes in local communities and train local police on how to work more closely with the community. Officers receive training, equipment, and other support, greatly increasing their investigative and community policing capabilities, while other community engagement projects improve relations and trust with law enforcement. CARSI works with local police and community organizations to support police-youth athletic leagues and build model precincts, which have already reduced crime and gang influence in some of Central America's most violent neighborhoods.
- CARSI INCLE will continue providing training, equipment, advisors, and other support to security and justice sectors, including task forces. Police reform efforts to institutionalize modern policing techniques within Central American law enforcement agencies include data-collection tools to target law enforcement presence where crime rates are highest, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs and training on intelligence-led policing, criminal investigations, operations and officer safety.
- Vetted units, comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a reduced risk of corruption. The units work to combat trafficking of narcotics, firearms, cash, and persons, as well as to counter transnational gangs. Increases in the number and value of narcotics interdictions throughout the region, in particular, demonstrate the potential of many of these fledgling units.
- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, drug demand reduction and rehabilitation, and poppy eradication. These efforts are targeted to combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America, including through disrupting and dismantling criminal networks. Particular focus will be placed on border units charged with protecting the integrity of Central American frontiers and disrupting the traffic in narcotics as well as smuggling of migrants. U.S. assistance will also combat impunity.
- INCLE assistance will expand efforts to train, build the capacity of, and provide technical assistance to officials within pertinent justice ministries. This assistance will support sustainable improvements in the ministries to ensure officials are capable of providing justice services in an efficient, effective, and transparent manner, while supporting legal curricula reform and professionalized career tracks for judges and prosecutors. Corrections efforts will focus on prison management reform where partner countries clearly commit to doing so and will also promote greater efficiency in sentencing and alternatives to incarceration to reduce prison overcrowding. The Department will supplement these efforts with small-scale, grassroots initiatives that will provide support to civil society in order to promote citizen engagement with the judicial system, including increased access to justice in rural and underserved urban areas, through programs that are coordinated with USAID projects.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): CBSI programming will continue efforts to build the law enforcement and justice sector capacity of partner nations to combat crime and violence, and to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes to conviction. Activities will continue to promote regional cooperation to address the shared threat of transnational crime by promoting information sharing and coordination among CBSI partner nations. Programs that seek to professionalize law enforcement will provide basic and advanced training and equipment to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies throughout the region to address criminal threats and carry out effective national and transnational investigations and law enforcement operations. Funds will strengthen law enforcement units that work on a wide range of issues, including customs and border control and port security operations. To combat the flow of illicit narcotics, training will be provided for police units and agencies in charge of combating narcotics, and efforts may help to develop or support vetted units and expand canine capabilities. To combat financial crimes that may underpin violent and transnational crime, assistance will support training and technical assistance on topics such as investigation and prosecution of money laundering crimes and implementing asset forfeiture legislation. Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability through training and technical assistance for the region's judicial sector with the goal of reducing delays between the arrest, trial, and conviction of criminals, with a focus on counternarcotics, firearms, and financial crimes. Efforts will promote collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will strengthen law enforcement capacity in areas such as investigations, operations, and border and port security.
- Activities will support efforts to counter narcotics trafficking through training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen host nation interdiction capacity and enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts. These efforts may include assistance to develop or support vetted units and expand canine capabilities.
- Technical assistance to combat financial crimes and money laundering will build the capacity of partner nation officials to investigate and prosecute these cases.
- Justice sector assistance will ensure our Caribbean partners have independent and effective justice sector institutions with the expertise and capabilities to effectively prosecute criminals in a timely manner, with a focus on counternarcotics, firearms, and financial crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Other: Funding will support antiterrorism assistance to build advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement counterterrorism capacity, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment, and support to improve the capability of law enforcement organizations in Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Export control and border security assistance will leverage regional efforts with Central American, South American, and Caribbean states to support implementation of UNSCR 1540, especially as it relates to strategic trade controls. Multilateral efforts will focus on facilitating technical assistance and capacity-building training from regional nonproliferation leaders to additional countries in the hemisphere, thereby building a network of like-minded states. Assistance to countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico will foster technical exchanges, industry outreach, legal/regulatory training, licensing assistance, and enforcement training for other countries in the hemisphere with less-developed strategic trade controls.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will support Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training to CBSI and non-CBSI partner nations in the WHA region. ATA training will focus on building partner nations' capacities to deter,

detect and respond to terrorism-related threats. The strategic priorities for ATA training will focus on building partner nation border security capacity, to secure these countries' borders (air, land and maritime) from terrorist transit.

- NADR Export Control and Border Security funding will promote legislative development of strategic trade control authorities, expand outreach efforts to industry, as well as combat proliferation financing in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Both CARSI and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component; Caribbean posts provide Washington with bi-monthly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results; CARSI countries provide monthly reports. USAID, through Vanderbilt University, completed a three-year impact evaluation of USAID CARSI community-based crime and violence prevention programs in four countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama); this evaluation reflected baseline, mid-point and final data in 120 high-crime, urban treatment and control communities. Final results demonstrated with statistically significant evidence that crime victimization is lower and public perception of security higher in USAID CARSI treatment communities. Communities targeted by INCLE community policing programs show reduced homicide rates, including a 40 percent reduction in Santa Ana, El Salvador, and a 50 percent reduction in homicides in Belize City, Belize. To gather specific results data for CARSI INCLE programming, the Department is funding an evaluation of INCLE programing addressing El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in 2015.

During FY 2014, USAID performed a mid-term performance evaluation of the at-risk youth program, "Skills and Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE)," in Guyana, which supports CBSI. Also for CBSI, the FMF-supported TAFT, which began work in FY 2014, provides quarterly reports that detail advising activities with each partner country. The TAFT is also creating an evaluation framework that will provide a detailed analysis of each partner nation's maritime support capacity and the progress made in improving host-country capacity for sustainment operations. The Department of State is in the process of establishing a monitoring and evaluation system that facilitates the tracking of performance data to assess INCLE-funded CBSI programs, which will be used in the design and implementation of future programs. In addition, an evaluation of INCLE-funded CBSI efforts is expected to be completed in FY 2016 to inform future programmatic decisions.

For economic policy assistance, the Department of State expects to conclude an evaluation of small business development centers in FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities continue to provide information to guide the State WHA Regional's program development, design, and implementation. CARSI and CBSI's regular reports inform on-going program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization. Under CARSI, the Department and USAID have established demonstrated, successful programming models that can be replicated in additional communities in Central America. However, achieving national level impact for CARSI will require resourcing such activities at an elevated level to allow for expansion.

For USAID CBSI assistance, consistent with the recommendations included in the performance evaluation of Guyana's SKYE program, greater emphasis will be placed on modifying/expanding engagement with government and private sector stakeholders to increase job placement results and coordination with social service providers to broaden support for youth. A formal approach for engagement with families and communities will also be developed and utilized to increase the likelihood of youth maintaining successful life paths. Continuing support to youth populations beyond the life of

the Guyana program will continue to inform program approaches, utilizing recommendations from the evaluation.

For NADR anti-terrorism assistance, the Department of State conducts technical capabilities assessments by country every three years. Information from these monitoring efforts is used to design bilateral programming going forward.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

One of the greatest threats to economic growth in Central American countries and Mexico is the violence and insecurity generated by gangs, illegal drug trade, and trafficking and smuggling in persons. Homicide rates in Central America are the highest in the world. Children and youth are particularly vulnerable, and governments in the region are witnessing migration of unaccompanied children (UAC). At the same time, poverty rates remain high and the region is highly susceptible to natural disasters. Climate change poses serious economic threats, as evidenced by recent droughts and intense rainfall events that particularly affected the agriculture sector, specifically low income farmers.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that contributed to an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. Government works within the five-year Regional Partnership Framework (PF), signed by all seven Central American countries in March 2010. The U.S. Government supports host-country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead the national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through strategic technical assistance and close coordination with all key stakeholders in the region from Global Fund and UN organizations, civil society, and the private sector. A focus on key populations (KP) (as defined by PEPFAR/UNAIDS) is the strongest cross-cutting theme of the PF and the United States plays an essential role in keeping these populations at the forefront of the national and regional responses through community, policy, and technical level dialogues.

The USAID regional program will continue to provide assistance for citizen security, trade facilitation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, clean energy, food security, and HIV/AIDS interventions. The Central American Integration System's (SICA) technical secretariats are the primary counterparts for the regional program. USAID is developing a five-year Central America and Mexico (CAM) Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS), which will define future development objectives for the region in alignment with U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,492	*	64,492	31,000
Development Assistance	12,500	*	43,500	31,000
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	*	12,601	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	*	8,391	-

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA assistance, USAID's democracy and governance programs will build regional networks with NGOs and SICA to promote human rights and victims' advocacy to decrease impunity and improve monitoring of justice sector performance. USAID will also collaborate with SICA in the development of a regional crime observatory that will gather reliable data and crime statistics to inform decision-making and crime prevention plans. Programs will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices in crime prevention and security across the region.

Trade and food security activities will support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative by expanding markets, improving cross border trade, promoting productivity for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and enhancing technologies for small-holder farmers. In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID's clean energy activities will promote investment in renewable energy production and will increase energy efficiency to lower greenhouse gas emissions and support low-carbon economic growth in the region. USAID will also partner with Central American governments, regional institutions, and the private sector to support and invest in climate-smart practices in forests, farms, pastures, and other important landscapes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve livelihoods of Central Americans. Furthermore, the regional program will provide training and technical assistance to improve decision-making to increase the region's resilience to climate change impacts that put additional stress on vulnerable economies, ecosystems, and incomes. USAID will also improve the sustainable management of critical trans-boundary natural resources that provide the foundation for the livelihood of millions of Central Americans through technical assistance that will strengthen governance structures.

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region:

Key Interventions:

USAID plans to implement new regional activities described below, which align with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Alliance for Prosperity Plan.

Interventions include:

- USAID will invest approximately \$3 million to expand its regional security activity to support SICA, national governments, and civil society institutions to develop a regional crime observatory that gathers reliable data and crime statistics to inform high level security dialogues and security policy reform. This process will involve international partners including the UN, multilateral organizations, the EU and Central American governments. USAID will further enhance analysis of cross-border issues that impact security and enable countries in the region to share best practices.
- With approximately \$2 million, USAID will strengthen legislation to improve juvenile justice and compliance with international juvenile justice standards. Activities may include supporting alternative sentencing processes for juvenile offenders to prevent them from joining gangs; ensuring human rights standards for youth are protected; replicating best practices from other countries, including Chile, Colombia and Mexico.
- Approximately \$5 million will be used to expand human rights programs. Activities will include ensuring human rights standards are protected, particularly for vulnerable populations, including women, children, people with disabilities, and LGBTI, and improving human rights processes and victims' advocacy as part of crime prevention. Additional focus will be placed on supporting freedom of media and expression within the region.
- With approximately \$3 million, USAID will build a regional network of civil society organizations to

increase regional capacity and advocacy on citizen security, human rights, and rule of law, and promote the exchange of best practices and models in addressing citizen security. Activities may include the establishment of a regional academy for training prevention experts and violence interrupters that could target civil society organizations, social service providers, police, journalists, and others, resulting in a network of trained practitioners who would contribute to local violence prevention. USAID could also strengthen local organizations and civil society capacity to advocate on security policy changes, human rights and justice.

- Activities will strengthen regional youth involvement in political advocacy and alliance building within the citizen security area.
- USAID will strengthen trilateral cooperation between the U.S. and countries in the Latin American region with strong citizen security models and best practices, such as Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Colombia.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship

Key Interventions:

- With approximately \$14 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID will continue strengthening the capacity of regional institutions for analysis, formulation and implementation of trade policies in partnership with national governments, regional organizations affiliated with SICA such as SIECA, and multilateral institutions such as the IDB and World Bank. Interventions will focus on harmonized regional economic integration policies, improved regional analysis, and streamlined administrative procedures to reduce costs and facilitate trade both within the CAM region and with strong trading partners, such as the U.S.
- With approximately \$1.5 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID agriculture activities will support the Feed the Future Initiative by developing regional value chains to export agricultural products to regional and international markets, increasing employment, income, and overall food security. Activities will support a regional platform for dissemination of sustainable agriculture practices through producer to market networks.
- With approximately \$8 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance in Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerabilities in targeted sectors to climate-related events by facilitating development of low-carbon energy systems, supporting land use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes, and building climate-resilience in the region. The program will provide technical assistance and tools to support incentives that facilitate low-emission economic growth; encourage climate-smart best practices; promote renewable energy; support intra-regional energy trading; and improve the capacity of regional institutions, national governments, and vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The Central America Regional program supports host country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead the national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through strategic technical assistance and close coordination with all key stakeholders in the region.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Key Interventions:

- Expanding Host Country Leadership and Capacity in Responding to HIV/ State Program: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI and PEPFAR to achieve an AIDS-free generation.
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, the Central America Regional Program will receive \$21 million (\$8.4 million GHP-USAID and \$12.6 million GHP-State) for USG Interagency work (USAID will receive \$14.8 million: \$8.4 GHP-USAID and \$6.4 million GHP-State) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region focused on key populations. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- With approximately \$6 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance will support a combined prevention strategy focused on behavior change in key populations and reducing vulnerability and stigma and discrimination.
- With approximately \$6.2 million, USAID will strengthen health systems in the region through capacity building for a quality continuum of care and services including increasing the quality of laboratories and supply chain management.
- With approximately \$0.1 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance will improve the generation of, access to, and the use of strategic information by stakeholders to address the response to the epidemic.
- With approximately \$2.5 million, USAID HIV policy activities will support HIV evidence-based strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation; strengthening civil society; and engaging the private sector in the response.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- A Central America Survey on UAC Issues was conducted by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) in July 2014 in Huehuetanango, Guatemala, San Pedro Sula, Honduras and San Salvador, El Salvador.
- A final performance evaluation for the Central America Regional Biodiversity Activity will serve as the basis to assess the impact of USAID's biodiversity funding and provide guidance going forward.
- USAID is preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation umbrella contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations, sector studies and assessments planned for FY 2015 and beyond.
- USAID implemented a performance monitoring indicator system which will allow USAID to consolidate existing performance monitoring systems, enable users to see results in real time, and manage performance reporting.
- In May 2013, USAID conducted a mid-term assessment of the HIV Central America Partnership Framework that covered activities executed by four U.S. government agencies: USAID, Centers for Disease Control, Peace Corps, and Department of Defense. The broad goal of the evaluation was to assess how well the Partnership Framework was contributing to the sustainability of national HIV/AIDS program efforts and to identify challenges and gaps to inform future PEPFAR programming. The assessment concluded that U.S. government efforts are widely valued across the region and continue to fill important resource and technical gaps in national HIV/AIDS strategies. In many cases, PEPFAR-supported activities are seen as providing leadership and political support for priority efforts focused on key populations. These activities are also perceived to have contributed significantly to improving capacity and the policy environment in the region. In general, the quality of technical assistance delivered through four U.S. government agencies and their partners is highly

valued. However, there is a perception that coordination and sharing of information across the agencies and with their partners could be improved. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program will advance new opportunities to improve communication and coordination among all implementing agencies and their partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: • The regional biodiversity evaluation assessed the impact of USAID's previous biodiversity funding and provided guidance on future program design in the sector.

- The implementation of standardized Mission Orders, portfolio reviews, financial and pipeline analyses and performance management tasks has allowed USAID to analyze conditions necessary to ensure efficient performance.
- The results of the Central America Partnership Framework mid-term assessment will be the basis for re-orienting some of the HIV/AIDS interventions by moving towards a vulnerability approach, in addition to a risk approach, to address the larger structural barriers such as stigma and discrimination that make key populations vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS. In addition, the assessment results will lead to programmatic changes to promote an increase in local governments' use of their own resources to address HIV infection. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program will advance new opportunities to improve communication and coordination among all implementing agencies and their partners.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region: The regional security Development Objective will address select cross-border citizen security challenges, focusing on the following areas: mitigating undocumented transmigration and displacement due to insecurity; enhancing compliance with international human rights standards; promoting youth advocacy related to citizen security; and building sustainable regional capacity for crime and violence prevention.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship: USAID will support regional economic harmonization and integration to facilitate trade, reduce costs of doing business, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Assistance will be closely coordinated with the SICA Secretariat, SICA-affiliated institutions and other key regional organizations.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI and PEPFAR to achieve an AIDS-free generation. The Central America Regional program implements a coordinated regional response to address HIV/AIDS issues with key populations (men who have sex with other men, sex workers, transgender people, highly mobile populations and some ethnic groups) and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in all seven Central American countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). USAID will continue strengthening HIV prevention practices and services directed towards key populations, promoting HIV/AIDS national and regional policies to provide wider access to services, and improving delivery of comprehensive quality care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and related infections. Assistance will help to contain HIV/AIDS and promote behaviors to decrease infection, expand awareness and advocacy, and improve detection, care, and treatment. The U.S. government will continue to support targeted behavior change activities and to strengthen coordination between prevention activities and other services such as voluntary counseling and testing (VCT).

Assistance will help country governments improve their monitoring and evaluation processes and

use strategic information for decision making. U.S. assistance will also fund activities that improve human resource capacity to deliver HIV comprehensive quality and timely care and treatment, and improve the supply chain management system to avoid stockouts. Additionally, USAID will promote the establishment of national policies aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination and making health facility services friendlier for key populations. Support will also be provided to ensure the appropriate implementation of Global Fund projects (where USG provide the 33 percent of the total estimate cost), and to the private sector to promote HIV workplace policies, facilitate prevention programs and increase access to VCT.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	64,492
Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region	20,000
Development Assistance	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship	23,500
Development Assistance	23,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,500
4.8 Environment	8,000
Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS	20,992
Global Health Programs - State	12,601
3.1 Health	12,601
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391
3.1 Health	8,391

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' interest in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has long been shaped by our close geographic proximity and the region's strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. In the LAC region, USAID development goals are closely aligned with U.S. foreign policy goals and national security interests, as a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere is in the national interest of the United States. Tackling challenges such as undocumented migration, border security, air quality, or increasing U.S. exports depends, in part, on stability and prosperity in Latin America. USAID's LAC Regional Program (LAC/RP) will pursue a focused development agenda that progresses critical U.S. national interests. This agenda focuses on priority regional goals: 1) Best Practices to make LAC Citizens Safer in their Communities Promoted; 2) democratic values and practices strengthened; 3) transition to climate-resilient, low-emission, sustainable economic growth accelerated; and, 4) institutions essential to countries progress along the development continuum strengthened.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	29,050	*	32,420	3,370
Development Assistance	25,050	*	29,670	4,620
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	2,750	-1,250

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support democratic governance and civil society activities, which endeavor to stem democratic backsliding in the region, promote democratic values and practices, and increase civic engagement and participation. Activities will help expand countries' applications of renewable energy sources, adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, and conserve biodiversity. Additionally, LAC/RP will help improve essential institutions and sectors, such as educational institutions and the agriculture sector, as well as support improvements to countries' legal and regulatory frameworks that will help foster and sustain economic growth.

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- Work with civil society partners to build advocacy and organizational skills in countries where democratic principles are under threat. Promote productive discourse with governments, the international community, and civil society. Build new stakeholders for democracy among non-traditional civil society partners.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- USAID will help policymakers and planning authorities better access high quality scientific information, programs and decision-making tools to improve their knowledge of and response to climate change impacts on critical water supplies in order to enhance climate change resilience and

- minimize climate change disruptions to key economic activities in the region.
- USAID will promote energy efficiency through work in targeted sectors and improve the policy environment for expanding renewable energy.
- Create tools and approaches to help communities engage more productively with the private sector on topics including resource management and carbon credits; improve the capacity of sub-national governments to play a critical role in community-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) programs; and bring communities, governments and the private sector together to develop new approaches to negotiate REDD+ contracts.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Support governments to adopt new tools and approaches to strengthen public financial management, including both revenue collection and expenditure management.
- Build the capacity of regional and country-level institutions to help agricultural producers access markets, including meeting relevant product standards.
- Improve the business enabling environment to promote trade and investment by helping governments undertake legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms.
- Pilot promising reading interventions geared towards the provision of efficient and relevant methods for improving early primary reading outcomes over the short term.
- Improve the regional evidence base on reading improvement by rigorously evaluating promising early-grade reading interventions in select countries of the region.
- Forge links between employers, higher education and vocational training institutions and young people interested in learning relevant skills to enter or advance in the labor force.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The regional health program guides the transition of countries from high levels of USAID support to greater self-sufficiency through partnerships with multi-lateral and private sector organizations that will provide sustainable support for continued institutional strengthening. Through its health programming, LAC/RP will support health systems strengthening and work towards more effective and sustainable health sector in LAC countries. Programming will promote targeted initiatives in maternal and child health, aligning with USAID's work to end preventable child and maternal deaths, and train health care instructors in the most up-to-date lifesaving interventions. LAC/RP will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries address weaknesses and gaps in their supply chains for contraceptives and other essential drugs and supplies.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Coordinate with the regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen service delivery in the areas of family planning and maternal and child health.
- Strengthen health information systems through a regional network of professionals to improve identification of systemic weaknesses and inform management decisions to address them.
- Strengthen supply chains for family planning commodities, including collaboration with governments and professional organizations, to ensure that countries have the capacity to maintain an uninterrupted supply of family planning commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted multiple evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014, including evaluations in basic education, global climate change and democracy and governance, which serve to inform future programming and provide lessons learned for the region.

- Ongoing impact evaluations of early grade reading interventions are helping to identify cost effective practices to improve reading in LAC countries.
- An FY 2013 evaluation of the Scholarships for Education and Economic Development higher education program (SEED) and an FY 2014 assessment of tertiary technical training institutions in four LAC countries reiterated the importance of working to strengthen higher education institutions in Latin America to better prepare students to meet workforce needs, and highlighted the advantage of regional coordination to address common challenges in the sector.
- An ongoing impact evaluation of regional programming for at-risk youth is helping to isolate the effects of the use of sport in at-risk youth programming, which will inform the expansion of current youth programming and inform the development of future programming.
- An FY 2013 assessment detailed the public financial management weaknesses in LAC countries, indicating basic tax collection and revenue management practices.
- In FY 2014, an assessment of the energy needs in the Caribbean described areas where USAID interventions could be most cost-effective, including in the tourism industry.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is using research from the energy assessment to inform work in the Caribbean and identify sectors most likely to adopt energy efficiency and renewable reforms. The education evaluations will inform the U.S. government's understanding of the effectiveness of various early-grade reading interventions and help the Agency continue to improve its education programming in LAC. Public financial management assessments have enabled USAID to identify common challenges and target programming around revenue mobilization and public expenditure management. An ongoing climate change assessment will help USAID adjust its approach to strengthening indigenous participation in carbon markets.

Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2016 budget and programmatic choices for USAID. Results from the higher education evaluation referenced above indicate that large gains in higher education can be made through small investments in new models and technology that enable programs to reach a large number of students. The new higher education program builds on the proven SEED model while focusing on local institutional capacity building to extend the program's reach. Moreover, results from the climate change evaluations will provide input into future funding levels for global climate change activities in the region.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened: Over the past decade, political, legal and operational space for civil society and the media in LAC have been shrinking. Some democratically elected leaders have veered towards authoritarianism, launching legal and regulatory practices to limit the fundamental freedoms of expression, association and information for civil society organizations (CSOs), the media, and private citizens. The regional program aims to both complement existing bilateral programs and to address backsliding in countries where USAID has had to limit programming.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated: Climate change poses a serious threat to prosperity and poverty reduction, yet it also creates opportunities for innovation and for investments that will deliver long-lasting environmental and economic benefits. Expansion of renewable energy sources to replace costly imported fuels and the creation of new markets

for clean technology open the door to sustained growth. Biodiversity loss and natural resource degradation also threaten to undermine progress towards sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. LAC/RP will develop and disseminate proven tools and methodologies to help LAC governments respond to climate change and address threats to biodiversity in order to build resilience and promote sustainable development.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened: LAC countries span the range of the development continuum. LAC/RP's role is to help bilateral and multilateral institutions and organizations address key gaps in investment and strengthen the capacity of institutions, both public and private. Weak institutional capacity and poor regulatory frameworks limit the ability of government to provide quality basic services to their citizens, including health and education services and hinder growth of the overall economy. LAC/RP plays a pivotal role in helping institutions identify and adopt leading practices that will better enable them to improve institutional effectiveness, provide services to citizens, foster a competitive regulatory environment, and support key economic sectors, such as agriculture.

LAC countries are varied in their capacity and commitment to sustain progress made in the health sector. LAC/RP's funds will support activities to strengthen health institutions by ensuring decision-makers and health workers have the knowledge and capacity to provide critical services to citizens. Activities will work to scale-up proven practices and champion information exchanges around proven approaches and best practices within and between LAC countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		32,420
Best Practices to make LAC Citizens Safer in their Communities Promoted		2,000
Development Assistance		2,000
4.8 Environment		2,000
Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened		3,720
Development Assistance		3,720
2.2 Good Governance		3,720
Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated		10,500
Development Assistance		10,500
4.8 Environment		10,500
Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened		16,200
Development Assistance		13,450
3.2 Education		10,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		2,000
4.5 Agriculture		1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID		2,750
3.1 Health		2,750

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Each year an area of the Andean Amazon twice the size of Massachusetts is cleared for resource extraction, agricultural expansion, and illicit activities. If unchecked, deforestation will threaten the Amazon's rich biodiversity while crippling the region's climate regulation abilities and impacting the hemisphere through more frequent and intense weather events. Another risk is new, drug-resistant strains of malaria which, under inadequate prevention and treatment plans, can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Thus, USAID's South American Regional (SAR) program assists the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to address these environmental and health challenges by working across boundaries to advance U.S. foreign assistance priorities and confront current and imminent threats to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,500	*	4,777	-11,723
Development Assistance	13,000	*	1,277	-11,723
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	*	3,500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support activities that 1) conserve biodiversity, combating deforestation and forest degradation while improving natural resource management; and 2) prevent and control malaria as a priority component of the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) in Latin America.

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained

Key Intervention:

- \$1.27 million will be used to start a new regional Amazon conservation program which will foster achievements and lessons learned in prior years as a follow-on to the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) scheduled to end in 2016. It is expected that this activity will build the capacity of South American non-governmental organizations and cooperating local, sub-regional, and national government institutions to address key challenges and threats to indigenous lands and the broader Amazon biome, including issues with territorial management; policy and regulations impacting parks and protected areas; and economic opportunities for groups involved in natural resource and protected area management.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria

Key Intervention:

- \$3.5 million will support the Amazon Malaria Initiative, as part of the President's Malaria Initiative, and provide technical assistance to national malaria control programs and support a regional network for the surveillance and containment of resistance to anti-malarial drugs. AMI will help nations re-define and strengthen capacities for implementing and monitoring programs against malaria in the areas of diagnosis and treatment, quality assurance and control of supplies and services, and responding to the potential emergence of resistance to artemisinin (an essential component of combined therapy for malaria), among others. USAID will also invest in raising awareness among policy-makers and the general public of the need to sustain malaria prevention and control efforts in the Americas, with emphasis on the Amazon and Central America.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed the mid-term evaluation of the ongoing Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) and launched two new evaluations. These include the final evaluation of the Maximus Project, which promoted and increased access to sports among disabled persons, and a mid-term performance evaluation of the second phase of the ICAA. Both will be concluded in FY 2015 and the results will be used to inform budget and programmatic decision making.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The AMI evaluation results have been taken into account in the planning of the AMI activities for FY 2015, and will also be considered in the discussions for the development of a new strategy to reduce malaria prevalence in the Amazon from 2016-2020. Maximus Project evaluation results will also help USAID assess feasibility of implementing future programs to address the needs of people with disabilities. The results from the ICAA mid-term evaluation will allow adjustments to successfully conclude the current stage of the program, and will inform the design of the new ICAA stage to start implementation with FY 2016 funding. Continuous monitoring of ongoing activities is taken into account throughout implementation and the results of ongoing evaluations will be available this year and will be taken into account as appropriate.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained: The Andean Amazon faces deforestation, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, cattle ranching, and illegal/unsustainable logging and gold mining. The root causes are: (1) limited government and community capacity for natural resource management; (2) limited access to programs for sustainable resource management and production; and (3) weak market linkages for local producers and operators to expand economic opportunities. The environmental initiatives of the USAID SAR program work hand-in-hand with USAID bilateral missions in the Andean Amazon countries to confront transboundary challenges and improve environmental protection.

Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria: Inadequate prevention and treatment of infectious diseases can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Activities support country efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal of reversing the incidence of malaria by 2015. Between 2000 and 2012, USAID support for malaria prevention and control contributed to a 66 percent decrease in the number of malaria cases reported annually by Amazon and Central American countries participating in the program. Paradoxically, this achievement has led to new challenges such as diminishing resources and capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention which may lead to increasing risk for malaria resurgence and

outbreaks. Additionally, throughout the region there are fewer qualified health workers with significant malaria experience. Other challenges include development of resistance to artemisinin combination treatment. Routine monitoring of antimalarial efficacy in 2012 in Suriname, Guyana, and Brazil reported delays in the elimination of malaria parasites after combination treatment for falciparum malaria. Suriname and Guyana are implementing studies to verify if artemisinin is losing its efficacy. Brazil is expected to begin confirmatory studies early in 2015. The response to the potential emergence of resistance to artemisinin remains a priority for 2015 and beyond. USAID promotes collaboration between partners to strengthen health systems and increase the ability of partner governments to respond to the changing epidemiology of malaria. In South America, the program works in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. In Central America, work is carried out in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2016 Request
TOTAL		4,777
Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria		3,500
Global Health Programs - USAID		3,500
3.1 Health		3,500
Andean Amazon Biome Maintained		1,277
Development Assistance		1,277
4.8 Environment		1,277

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET
BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE & OTHER TABLES

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
1 Peace and Security	8,549,867	8,772,181	222,314
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	634,125	355,449
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	298,317	-2,986
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,084,059	6,838,002	-246,057
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	569,817	22,259
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	89,323	-7,855
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	342,597	101,504
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	2,853,639	901,235
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	750,653	114,540
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	1,295,502	605,153
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	167,678	183,349	15,671
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	624,135	165,871
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	10,017,420	-621,683
3.1 Health	9,261,557	8,810,049	-451,508
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000,200	5,756,200	-244,000
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	242,500	195,000	-47,500
3.1.3 Malaria	665,000	674,000	9,000
3.1.4 Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	72,500	50,000	-22,500
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	137,223	101,343	-35,880
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	970,486	992,977	22,491
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	620,429	612,623	-7,806
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	288,610	192,134	-96,476
3.1.9 Nutrition	264,609	235,772	-28,837
3.2 Education	974,553	856,133	-118,420
3.2.1 Basic Education	727,746	600,484	-127,262
3.2.2 Higher Education	246,807	255,649	8,842
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,993	351,238	-51,755
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	22,111	26,447	4,336
3.3.2 Social Services	106,268	81,991	-24,277
3.3.3 Social Assistance	274,614	242,800	-31,814
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	4,750,040	1,101,251
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	514,752	-31,560
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	244,412	139,727
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	444,082	314,517
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	539,865	133,802
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	1,121,269	22,323
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	617,972	231,702
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	237,017	58,726
4.8 Environment	798,657	1,030,671	232,014
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	5,581,012	-614,931
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	5,352,084	-631,483
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	198,428	24,232
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680
6 Program Support	1,325,548	1,706,176	380,628
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	1,705,676	380,128

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
1 Peace and Security	8,549,867	8,772,181	222,314
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	634,125	355,449
Africa	63,295	47,740	-15,555
Kenya	6,000	4,750	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,750	-1,250
Mauritania	-	1,584	1,584
Development Assistance	-	1,584	1,584
Nigeria	100	-	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-100
Senegal	1,000	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
Somalia	-	2,500	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	27,445	29,350	1,905
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,445	23,350	1,905
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-
Development Assistance	750	750	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	-	-20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,806	806
Development Assistance	8,000	8,806	806
East Asia and Pacific	15,905	11,100	-4,805
Indonesia	4,600	4,600	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	4,600	-
Malaysia	800	800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-
Philippines	7,510	3,000	-4,510
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,510	3,000	-4,510
Thailand	650	650	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,345	2,050	-295
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,345	2,050	-295
Near East	23,640	44,340	20,700
Algeria	800	750	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	750	-50
Bahrain	450	400	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	400	-50
Egypt	2,920	1,500	-1,420
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	1,500	-1,420
Iraq	4,750	5,000	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	5,000	250
Jordan	5,000	5,650	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	5,650	650
Lebanon	2,000	1,800	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,800	-200
Libya	1,000	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,000	1,000
Morocco	500	600	100

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	600	100
Oman	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Syria	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	8,000	8,000
Tunisia	1,000	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,000	1,000
Yemen	3,020	3,500	480
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,020	3,500	480
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	11,440	9,940
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	6,440	4,940
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	200	1,200	1,000
Economic Support Fund	200	1,200	1,000
South and Central Asia	38,185	33,204	-4,981
Afghanistan	19,650	16,600	-3,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,650	16,600	-3,050
Bangladesh	3,090	3,000	-90
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,090	3,000	-90
India	4,050	2,000	-2,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,050	2,000	-2,050
Kazakhstan	350	114	-236
Economic Support Fund	-	114	114
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	350	-	-350
Kyrgyz Republic	450	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	-	-450
Maldives	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-
Nepal	270	540	270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	540	270
Pakistan	9,200	9,200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	9,200	-
Tajikistan	675	-	-675
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	675	-	-675
Central Asia Regional	-	1,300	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,300	1,300
Western Hemisphere	7,985	2,700	-5,285
Colombia	800	500	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	500	-300
Mexico	2,750	1,000	-1,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,750	1,000	-1,750
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,435	1,200	-3,235
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,435	1,200	-3,235
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	493,891	383,935
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	17,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	17,500	-1,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	476,391	384,935
Economic Support Fund	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,456	468,391	376,935
IO - International Organizations	1,210	1,150	-60

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	800	-
International Organizations and Programs	800	800	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	360	300	-60
International Organizations and Programs	360	300	-60
and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50	-
International Organizations and Programs	50	50	-
Other Funding	18,500	-	-18,500
To Be Programmed	18,500	-	-18,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	-	-18,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	298,317	-2,986
Africa	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Kenya	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
South Africa	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-
Tanzania	200	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
Uganda	200	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,500	500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	500	-1,000
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	4,310	10
Cambodia	190	190	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	190	-
Indonesia	950	950	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	950	-
Malaysia	470	470	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	470	470	-
Mongolia	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
Philippines	590	590	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	590	590	-
Singapore	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
Thailand	670	670	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	670	670	-
Vietnam	570	570	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	570	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	380	370	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	370	-10
Europe and Eurasia	14,569	32,300	17,731
Albania	570	570	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	570	-
Armenia	4,049	3,840	-209
Economic Support Fund	3,309	3,100	-209
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	740	-
Azerbaijan	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	620	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	620	620	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	1,250	900	-350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
Kosovo	720	1,000	280
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	1,000	280
Macedonia	490	500	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
Moldova	380	600	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	600	220
Montenegro	490	500	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
Serbia	610	590	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	610	590	-20
Turkey	820	650	-170
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	650	-170
Ukraine	1,930	21,270	19,340
Economic Support Fund	960	19,600	18,640
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970	1,670	700
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,210	830	-1,380
Economic Support Fund	1,200	-	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	830	-180
Near East	7,410	15,720	8,310
Algeria	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Egypt	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Iraq	860	860	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	860	860	-
Jordan	1,700	2,800	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	2,800	1,100
Lebanon	960	960	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	960	960	-
Libya	940	2,000	1,060
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	940	2,000	1,060
Morocco	970	1,000	30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970	1,000	30
Oman	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Syria	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	4,000	4,000
Tunisia	480	600	120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	480	600	120
Yemen	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
South and Central Asia	8,215	7,430	-785
Afghanistan	1,050	990	-60
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	990	-60
Bangladesh	260	260	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	260	260	-
India	950	400	-550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	400	-550

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kazakhstan	1,510	1,430	-80
Economic Support Fund	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,080	1,000	-80
Kyrgyz Republic	800	760	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	760	-40
Maldives	190	190	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	190	-
Nepal	575	250	-325
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	250	-325
Pakistan	770	800	30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770	800	30
Sri Lanka	-	380	380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	380	380
Tajikistan	810	770	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	810	770	-40
Turkmenistan	330	230	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	230	-100
Uzbekistan	540	540	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	540	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
Western Hemisphere	3,000	2,870	-130
Argentina	240	200	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	200	-40
Brazil	240	240	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	240	-
Chile	290	200	-90
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	200	-90
Mexico	1,160	1,160	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,160	1,160	-
Panama	190	500	310
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	500	310
Peru	150	-	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	730	570	-160
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	730	570	-160
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	33,000	1,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	33,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	33,000	1,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	200,987	-28,122
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,084,059	6,838,002	-246,057
Africa	378,316	385,343	7,027
Angola	6,493	5,150	-1,343
International Military Education and Training	493	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,700	-1,300
Benin	352	230	-122
International Military Education and Training	352	230	-122
Botswana	776	525	-251

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	576	525	-51
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Burkina Faso	319	250	-69
International Military Education and Training	319	250	-69
Burundi	504	425	-79
International Military Education and Training	504	425	-79
Cabo Verde	292	150	-142
International Military Education and Training	292	150	-142
Cameroon	487	300	-187
International Military Education and Training	487	300	-187
Central African Republic	10,000	11,650	1,650
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,500
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-
Chad	353	300	-53
International Military Education and Training	353	300	-53
Comoros	225	150	-75
International Military Education and Training	225	150	-75
Cote d'Ivoire	1,192	280	-912
International Military Education and Training	492	280	-212
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Peacekeeping Operations	500	-	-500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,210	15,675	2,465
International Military Education and Training	460	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,250	800	-1,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	14,000	4,000
Djibouti	1,348	1,100	-248
International Military Education and Training	348	400	52
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	700	-300
Ethiopia	1,432	1,270	-162
International Military Education and Training	589	570	-19
Foreign Military Financing	843	700	-143
Gabon	330	230	-100
International Military Education and Training	330	230	-100
Ghana	1,218	970	-248
International Military Education and Training	668	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
Foreign Military Financing	350	300	-50
Guinea	1,177	240	-937
International Military Education and Training	397	240	-157
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Peacekeeping Operations	580	-	-580
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	150
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
Kenya	3,926	2,800	-1,126
International Military Education and Training	748	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	1,000	-178
Lesotho	227	150	-77

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	227	150	-77
Liberia	13,878	14,920	1,042
International Military Education and Training	470	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,408	10,000	2,592
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	2,500	-1,500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	2,000	-
Madagascar	-	250	250
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
Malawi	251	250	-1
International Military Education and Training	251	250	-1
Mali	2,819	780	-2,039
International Military Education and Training	99	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	-	-2,720
Mauritania	300	800	500
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Mauritius	204	150	-54
International Military Education and Training	204	150	-54
Mozambique	2,405	370	-2,035
International Military Education and Training	630	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	-	-1,525
Namibia	120	150	30
International Military Education and Training	120	150	30
Niger	356	900	544
International Military Education and Training	356	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Nigeria	1,779	1,330	-449
International Military Education and Training	779	730	-49
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	600	-400
Republic of the Congo	295	150	-145
International Military Education and Training	295	150	-145
Rwanda	-	450	450
International Military Education and Training	-	450	450
Sao Tome and Principe	263	150	-113
International Military Education and Training	263	150	-113
Senegal	1,226	1,500	274
International Military Education and Training	901	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	400
Foreign Military Financing	325	300	-25
Seychelles	138	150	12
International Military Education and Training	138	150	12
Sierra Leone	423	310	-113
International Military Education and Training	423	310	-113
Somalia	202,195	119,015	-83,180
International Military Education and Training	145	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	200,350	115,000	-85,350

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
South Africa	3,415	2,100	-1,315
International Military Education and Training	715	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	700	450	-250
South Sudan	58,448	40,100	-18,348
International Military Education and Training	14	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,599	7,400	-6,199
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	2,000	-135
Peacekeeping Operations	42,700	30,000	-12,700
Swaziland	147	150	3
International Military Education and Training	147	150	3
Tanzania	1,074	500	-574
International Military Education and Training	424	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
The Gambia	198	150	-48
International Military Education and Training	198	150	-48
Togo	398	200	-198
International Military Education and Training	398	200	-198
Uganda	769	720	-49
International Military Education and Training	569	520	-49
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
Zambia	351	350	-1
International Military Education and Training	351	350	-1
Zimbabwe	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	43,003	156,453	113,450
Economic Support Fund	582	300	-282
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,846	12,000	-1,846
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	12,403	7,478
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	131,250	107,600
East Asia and Pacific	133,875	130,784	-3,091
Burma	-	3,150	3,150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,150	1,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Cambodia	4,852	5,950	1,098
International Military Education and Training	452	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	5,500	1,600
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-500
Indonesia	23,046	24,630	1,584
International Military Education and Training	1,855	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,191	8,230	1,039
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-
Laos	13,186	10,100	-3,086
International Military Education and Training	298	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	450	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	9,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	288	200	-88
Malaysia	877	1,855	978

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	877	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	855	855
Mongolia	3,225	3,124	-101
International Military Education and Training	825	1,500	675
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	1,624	-776
Papua New Guinea	245	250	5
International Military Education and Training	245	250	5
Philippines	57,199	49,000	-8,199
International Military Education and Training	1,699	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	7,000	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Samoa	30	100	70
International Military Education and Training	30	100	70
Thailand	1,493	3,150	1,657
International Military Education and Training	713	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	780	950	170
Timor-Leste	683	750	67
International Military Education and Training	383	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
Tonga	250	250	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-
Vietnam	14,799	22,185	7,386
International Military Education and Training	999	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	4,285	3,985
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	4,500	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	11,900	1,900
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,990	6,290	-7,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,990	3,290	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,000	2,000	-9,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	155,244	184,520	29,276
Albania	8,020	6,350	-1,670
International Military Education and Training	1,063	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,557	1,450	-1,107
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,500	-300
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	2,400	-200
Armenia	4,107	2,954	-1,153
International Military Education and Training	586	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	821	654	-167
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Azerbaijan	3,617	2,300	-1,317
International Military Education and Training	592	600	8
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	325	-	-325
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13,982	10,606	-3,376
International Military Education and Training	982	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,900	2,106	-2,794
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,600	3,500	-100
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,000	-500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Bulgaria	9,313	7,000	-2,313
International Military Education and Training	2,063	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Croatia	4,535	3,600	-935
International Military Education and Training	1,135	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	-	-900
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
Czech Republic	4,800	2,800	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Estonia	3,611	3,200	-411
International Military Education and Training	1,211	1,200	-11
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,000	-400
Georgia	16,464	24,535	8,071
International Military Education and Training	1,791	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,673	2,335	-338
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	20,000	8,000
Greece	97	200	103
International Military Education and Training	97	200	103
Hungary	1,602	1,000	-602
International Military Education and Training	1,152	1,000	-152
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Kosovo	12,395	8,870	-3,525
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,645	4,120	-3,525
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-
Latvia	3,517	3,200	-317
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,200	-67
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	2,000	-250
Lithuania	3,774	3,200	-574
International Military Education and Training	1,225	1,200	-25
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	2,000	-549
Macedonia	5,713	5,520	-193
International Military Education and Training	1,070	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,043	820	-223
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
Malta	147	100	-47
International Military Education and Training	147	100	-47
Moldova	3,051	15,900	12,849
International Military Education and Training	779	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,022	2,000	978
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	12,750	11,500
Montenegro	2,398	2,270	-128
International Military Education and Training	596	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	602	670	68
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
Poland	16,000	8,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	6,000	-8,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Portugal	81	100	19
International Military Education and Training	81	100	19
Romania	9,737	7,100	-2,637
International Military Education and Training	1,737	1,700	-37
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	5,400	-2,600
Serbia	5,778	5,475	-303
International Military Education and Training	878	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	1,125	-175
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,500	-300
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
Slovakia	1,347	900	-447
International Military Education and Training	897	900	3
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Slovenia	1,167	650	-517
International Military Education and Training	717	650	-67
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Turkey	3,274	3,200	-74
International Military Education and Training	3,274	3,200	-74
Ukraine	11,697	48,960	37,263
International Military Education and Training	1,929	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,225	1,810	-415
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,440	2,000	560
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	42,250	36,147
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,020	6,530	1,510
Economic Support Fund	2,020	1,500	-520
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	30	30
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	5,000	2,000
Near East	5,302,698	5,409,133	106,435
Algeria	1,346	1,300	-46
International Military Education and Training	1,346	1,300	-46
Bahrain	10,522	8,200	-2,322
International Military Education and Training	522	700	178
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	7,500	-2,500
Egypt	1,301,827	1,302,800	973
International Military Education and Training	-	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,827	1,000	-827
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
Iraq	324,721	266,450	-58,271
International Military Education and Training	1,471	1,000	-471
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	450	-2,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	250,000	-50,000
Israel	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Jordan	303,588	354,200	50,612
International Military Education and Training	3,588	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	400
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	350,000	50,000
Lebanon	93,040	94,213	1,173
International Military Education and Training	2,347	2,750	403

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	9,463	-4,431
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	2,000	200
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	80,000	5,001
Libya	3,461	5,500	2,039
International Military Education and Training	1,461	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,500	1,500
Morocco	11,817	10,000	-1,817
International Military Education and Training	1,817	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Oman	10,011	4,000	-6,011
International Military Education and Training	2,011	2,000	-11
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	2,000	-6,000
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
Syria	2,042	79,000	76,958
Economic Support Fund	2,042	-	-2,042
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,000	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	8,000	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	65,000	65,000
Tunisia	30,025	73,800	43,775
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,726	9,000	1,274
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	62,500	42,501
West Bank and Gaza	49,280	50,300	1,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	49,280	48,300	-980
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Yemen	24,009	29,900	5,891
International Military Education and Training	1,109	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	2,000	1,100
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	25,000	5,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	1,460	460
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,460	460
South and Central Asia	385,105	350,321	-34,784
Afghanistan	22,959	21,565	-1,394
International Military Education and Training	509	1,200	691
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,450	20,365	-2,085
Bangladesh	5,496	4,900	-596
International Military Education and Training	996	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,400	-600
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,000	-500
India	1,388	1,300	-88
International Military Education and Training	1,388	1,300	-88
Kazakhstan	952	942	-10
International Military Education and Training	680	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	272	242	-30

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	4,955	2,500	-2,455
International Military Education and Training	869	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,086	1,300	-2,786
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	250
Maldives	821	700	-121
International Military Education and Training	221	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	-	-200
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
Nepal	5,064	7,100	2,036
International Military Education and Training	1,004	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,310	1,200	-1,110
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	5,000	3,250
Pakistan	326,299	297,800	-28,499
International Military Education and Training	4,899	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	41,400	28,000	-13,400
Foreign Military Financing	280,000	265,000	-15,000
Sri Lanka	3,836	3,000	-836
International Military Education and Training	756	500	-256
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	2,500	-580
Tajikistan	9,955	6,600	-3,355
International Military Education and Training	535	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,885	4,100	-1,785
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,975	1,975
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	-	-3,535
Turkmenistan	346	285	-61
International Military Education and Training	226	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	-	-120
Uzbekistan	3,034	429	-2,605
International Military Education and Training	205	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	129	129	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	-	-2,700
Central Asia Regional	-	3,200	3,200
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,200	3,200
Western Hemisphere	122,753	135,100	12,347
Argentina	349	350	1
International Military Education and Training	349	350	1
Belize	1,234	1,250	16
International Military Education and Training	234	250	16
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-
Brazil	618	625	7
International Military Education and Training	618	625	7
Chile	792	500	-292
International Military Education and Training	792	500	-292
Colombia	50,139	47,355	-2,784
Economic Support Fund	14,105	14,105	-
International Military Education and Training	1,534	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,350	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	3,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	25,000	-3,500
Costa Rica	1,731	1,825	94

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	331	425	94
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	1,400	-
Dominican Republic	760	600	-160
International Military Education and Training	760	600	-160
El Salvador	3,000	2,700	-300
International Military Education and Training	1,100	800	-300
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	1,900	-
Guatemala	2,454	2,500	46
International Military Education and Training	714	760	46
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	1,740	-
Guyana	296	250	-46
International Military Education and Training	296	250	-46
Haiti	11,841	7,455	-4,386
International Military Education and Training	241	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	6,000	-4,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,200	-400
Honduras	5,147	5,250	103
International Military Education and Training	647	750	103
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
Jamaica	670	600	-70
International Military Education and Training	670	600	-70
Mexico	7,977	8,500	523
International Military Education and Training	1,427	1,500	73
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	7,000	450
Panama	2,796	2,825	29
International Military Education and Training	671	700	29
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	2,125	-
Paraguay	528	460	-68
International Military Education and Training	528	460	-68
Peru	2,999	1,900	-1,099
International Military Education and Training	499	600	101
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,300	-1,200
Suriname	212	215	3
International Military Education and Training	212	215	3
The Bahamas	172	200	28
International Military Education and Training	172	200	28
Trinidad and Tobago	179	325	146
International Military Education and Training	179	325	146
Uruguay	725	500	-225
International Military Education and Training	725	500	-225
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	804	840	36
International Military Education and Training	804	840	36
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	27,330	48,075	20,745
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,830	30,575	10,745
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	17,500	10,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	61,278	49,345	-11,933
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	-	-750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	-	-750
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	3,500	-	-3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	-	-3,500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	4,517	3,800	-717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,517	3,800	-717
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	25,700	-5,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	25,700	-5,600
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	4,805	3,592	-1,213
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,805	3,592	-1,213
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,500	3,300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,300	800
INL - Program Development and Support	13,906	12,953	-953
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,906	12,953	-953
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	80,000	-	-80,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	80,000	-	-80,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	-	-50,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
Other Funding	221,712	-	-221,712
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	-	-21,200
Foreign Military Financing	21,200	-	-21,200
To Be Programmed	200,512	-	-200,512
International Military Education and Training	1,803	-	-1,803
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	96,938	-	-96,938
Foreign Military Financing	101,771	-	-101,771
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	193,456	-48,622
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	18,006	18,006
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	18,006	18,006
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	71,000	70,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	71,000	70,000	-1,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	5,500	-3
International Military Education and Training	5,503	5,500	-3
PM - Peacekeeping Response	20,000	-	-20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	-	-20,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	-	16,850	16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	-	16,850	16,850
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	19,100	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	16,100	19,100	3,000
PM - GPOI	71,000	64,000	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	71,000	64,000	-7,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	-	-58,475
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	-	-58,475
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	569,817	22,259
Africa	540	500	-40
Liberia	540	500	-40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	540	500	-40
East Asia and Pacific	2,675	3,225	550
Burma	-	1,450	1,450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,450	1,450
Indonesia	475	475	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	475	475	-
Laos	200	250	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	250	50
Timor-Leste	-	50	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	50
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	1,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Europe and Eurasia	791	150	-641
Ukraine	121	150	29
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	121	150	29
Europe and Eurasia Regional	670	-	-670
Economic Support Fund	670	-	-670
South and Central Asia	147,267	170,900	23,633
Afghanistan	128,328	155,000	26,672
Economic Support Fund	20,000	31,000	11,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	108,328	124,000	15,672
Kazakhstan	385	230	-155
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	385	230	-155
Kyrgyz Republic	714	-	-714
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	714	-	-714
Pakistan	10,500	11,500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,500	11,500	1,000
Tajikistan	80	170	90
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	80	170	90
Turkmenistan	260	-	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	260	-	-260
Central Asia Regional	7,000	4,000	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Western Hemisphere	324,744	325,246	502
Colombia	175,683	162,345	-13,338
Economic Support Fund	55,133	66,995	11,862
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120,550	95,350	-25,200
Haiti	1,000	-	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Mexico	50,074	37,500	-12,574
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50,074	37,500	-12,574
Peru	54,082	72,160	18,078
Economic Support Fund	10,103	37,160	27,057
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,950	35,000	3,050
Development Assistance	12,029	-	-12,029
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	43,905	53,241	9,336
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,905	53,241	9,336
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	71,541	69,796	-1,745
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	7,585	7,000	-585
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,585	7,000	-585
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	35,195	34,886	-309
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	35,195	34,886	-309
INL - International Organizations	3,369	3,400	31

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,369	3,400	31
INL - Program Development and Support	12,892	12,010	-882
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,892	12,010	-882
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	89,323	-7,855
Africa	5,350	3,190	-2,160
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	190	-10
Economic Support Fund	200	190	-10
Mozambique	250	-	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	-	-250
State Africa Regional (AF)	4,900	3,000	-1,900
Economic Support Fund	900	1,000	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,000	-2,000
East Asia and Pacific	6,347	3,735	-2,612
Burma	500	1,000	500
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	500
Cambodia	350	-	-350
Development Assistance	350	-	-350
Laos	100	-	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	-	-100
Philippines	600	600	-
Development Assistance	600	600	-
Thailand	450	410	-40
Development Assistance	450	410	-40
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,525	525	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	525	525	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	-3,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	1,200	378
Development Assistance	822	1,200	378
Europe and Eurasia	2,719	2,922	203
Armenia	195	76	-119
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195	76	-119
Azerbaijan	421	331	-90
Economic Support Fund	195	195	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	226	136	-90
Belarus	424	400	-24
Economic Support Fund	424	400	-24
Georgia	120	115	-5
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	115	-5
Moldova	350	400	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	400	50
Ukraine	909	1,200	291
Economic Support Fund	654	1,000	346
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	255	200	-55
Europe and Eurasia Regional	300	400	100
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Near East	-	1,056	1,056
Lebanon	-	1,056	1,056
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,056	1,056
South and Central Asia	9,839	9,674	-165

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-
Development Assistance	1,100	1,100	-
Kazakhstan	793	478	-315
Economic Support Fund	250	250	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	543	228	-315
Kyrgyz Republic	350	550	200
Economic Support Fund	350	350	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	200	200
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Tajikistan	235	180	-55
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	235	180	-55
Turkmenistan	230	310	80
Economic Support Fund	110	110	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	200	80
Uzbekistan	631	556	-75
Economic Support Fund	475	400	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	156	156	-
Western Hemisphere	27,578	28,050	472
Colombia	500	1,500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	1,500	1,000
Guatemala	750	1,500	750
Development Assistance	750	1,500	750
Mexico	5,000	3,500	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,500	-1,500
Peru	1,050	1,000	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050	1,000	-50
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	20,278	20,550	272
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,278	20,550	272
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
DCHA/DRG - Core	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	19,324	14,973	-4,351
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	2,500	-1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,600	2,500	-1,100
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	5,000	-
INL - International Organizations	500	600	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	600	100
INL - International Organized Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,750	5,000	-3,750
INL - Program Development and Support	1,474	1,373	-101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,474	1,373	-101
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	20,723	-3,318
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	20,723	-3,318
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	20,723	-3,318

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Representatives	480	5,000	4,520
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	5,000	4,520
Economic Support Fund	480	5,000	4,520
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	342,597	101,504
Africa	45,516	70,988	25,472
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	409	5,700	5,291
Economic Support Fund	409	5,700	5,291
Mali	2,500	2,941	441
Development Assistance	2,500	2,941	441
Nigeria	-	3,800	3,800
Development Assistance	-	3,800	3,800
Somalia	2,000	18,105	16,105
Economic Support Fund	2,000	18,105	16,105
South Sudan	33,607	26,600	-7,007
Economic Support Fund	33,607	26,600	-7,007
Sudan	4,400	4,400	-
Economic Support Fund	4,400	4,400	-
Uganda	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	600	1,700	1,100
Economic Support Fund	600	1,700	1,100
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,575	1,575
Development Assistance	-	1,575	1,575
USAID East Africa Regional	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,167	1,167
Development Assistance	-	1,167	1,167
East Asia and Pacific	6,335	13,105	6,770
Burma	5,500	12,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	5,500	12,000	6,500
Thailand	555	825	270
Development Assistance	555	825	270
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	280	280	-
Economic Support Fund	280	280	-
Europe and Eurasia	38,296	43,603	5,307
Armenia	128	128	-
Economic Support Fund	128	128	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,535	3,013	478
Economic Support Fund	2,535	3,013	478
Georgia	921	7,000	6,079
Economic Support Fund	921	7,000	6,079
Kosovo	5,800	3,800	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,800	3,800	-2,000
Ukraine	4,000	12,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	12,000	8,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	662	162	-500
Economic Support Fund	662	162	-500
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-1,250

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Near East	8,850	85,400	76,550
Iraq	-	27,000	27,000
Economic Support Fund	-	27,000	27,000
Lebanon	2,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	7,000	5,000
Syria	750	45,000	44,250
Economic Support Fund	750	45,000	44,250
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,400	400
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,400	400
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	100	-	-100
Economic Support Fund	100	-	-100
South and Central Asia	52,516	48,609	-3,907
Afghanistan	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Nepal	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
Pakistan	46,016	36,109	-9,907
Economic Support Fund	46,016	36,109	-9,907
Central Asia Regional	500	7,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	500	7,000	6,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	89,181	80,374	-8,807
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,217	217
Development Assistance	3,000	3,217	217
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Economic Support Fund	16,017	-	-16,017
Development Assistance	9,983	-	-9,983
DCHA/OTI	40,181	47,157	6,976
Transition Initiatives	40,181	47,157	6,976
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	399	518	119
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	399	500	101
Development Assistance	399	500	101
PPL - Policy	-	18	18
Development Assistance	-	18	18
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	2,853,639	901,235
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	750,653	114,540
Africa	35,331	47,605	12,274
Central African Republic	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,400	7,755	5,355
Economic Support Fund	1,400	6,555	5,155

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,200	200
Ethiopia	-	250	250
Development Assistance	-	250	250
Liberia	7,752	7,500	-252
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,752	3,000	-752
Mali	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Mozambique	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Rwanda	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Sierra Leone	1,600	-	-1,600
Economic Support Fund	1,600	-	-1,600
South Africa	-	1,800	1,800
Development Assistance	-	1,800	1,800
South Sudan	14,500	8,000	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500	5,400	-2,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	2,600	-4,400
Tanzania	400	-	-400
Development Assistance	400	-	-400
Uganda	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,255	2,000	745
Economic Support Fund	1,255	2,000	745
African Union	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
State Africa Regional (AF)	7,424	6,300	-1,124
Economic Support Fund	1,300	3,300	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,124	3,000	-3,124
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	30,307	38,090	7,783
Burma	2,405	7,855	5,450
Economic Support Fund	2,405	7,455	5,050
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Cambodia	8,490	8,500	10
Economic Support Fund	5,200	3,500	-1,700
Development Assistance	3,290	5,000	1,710
China	3,800	800	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
Indonesia	4,100	5,320	1,220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,400	2,320	-80
Development Assistance	1,700	3,000	1,300
Laos	100	300	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	300	200
Malaysia	800	-	-800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	-	-800
Mongolia	-	500	500

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
Philippines	7,116	8,000	884
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	2,000	-500
Development Assistance	4,616	6,000	1,384
Thailand	686	950	264
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	686	950	264
Timor-Leste	1,160	700	-460
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	700	40
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
Vietnam	150	4,165	4,015
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	150	165	15
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Europe and Eurasia	44,825	50,773	5,948
Albania	3,893	2,924	-969
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,724	-276
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,893	1,200	-693
Armenia	1,808	970	-838
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,808	970	-838
Azerbaijan	1,582	1,196	-386
Economic Support Fund	582	532	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	664	-336
Belarus	300	-	-300
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,031	4,531	500
Economic Support Fund	2,196	2,837	641
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,835	1,694	-141
Georgia	5,317	4,398	-919
Economic Support Fund	4,163	3,348	-815
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,154	1,050	-104
Kosovo	9,129	12,558	3,429
Economic Support Fund	6,100	7,178	1,078
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,029	5,380	2,351
Macedonia	863	1,493	630
Economic Support Fund	120	713	593
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	743	780	37
Moldova	3,200	4,098	898
Economic Support Fund	1,342	3,698	2,356
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,858	400	-1,458
Montenegro	1,224	830	-394
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,224	830	-394
Poland	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Serbia	6,414	4,235	-2,179
Economic Support Fund	4,714	3,110	-1,604
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,125	-575
Ukraine	5,089	6,140	1,051
Economic Support Fund	3,590	4,300	710

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,499	1,840	341
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,975	4,400	2,425
Economic Support Fund	1,975	4,000	2,025
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Near East	74,565	78,071	3,506
Egypt	11,553	3,000	-8,553
Economic Support Fund	10,380	2,000	-8,380
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,173	1,000	-173
Iraq	24,802	15,550	-9,252
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,802	10,550	-9,252
Jordan	2,500	7,000	4,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	7,000	4,500
Lebanon	-	2,481	2,481
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,481	2,481
Libya	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
Syria	-	14,000	14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,000	4,000
Tunisia	1,274	3,600	2,326
Economic Support Fund	-	600	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,274	3,000	1,726
West Bank and Gaza	19,500	20,900	1,400
Economic Support Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,300	16,900	1,600
Yemen	1,000	2,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	5,956	3,000	-2,956
Economic Support Fund	5,956	3,000	-2,956
Near East Regional Democracy	5,580	5,000	-580
Economic Support Fund	5,580	5,000	-580
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	540	540
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	540	540
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,900	-	-1,900
Economic Support Fund	1,900	-	-1,900
South and Central Asia	158,550	175,537	16,987
Afghanistan	129,672	146,000	16,328
Economic Support Fund	13,000	20,000	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	116,672	126,000	9,328
Bangladesh	3,600	6,600	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	600	-
Development Assistance	3,000	6,000	3,000
Kazakhstan	796	495	-301
Economic Support Fund	796	495	-301
Kyrgyz Republic	4,003	3,599	-404
Economic Support Fund	2,803	2,499	-304
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	1,100	-100
Maldives	1,000	-	-1,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Nepal	990	1,030	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	990	1,030	40
Pakistan	15,064	16,083	1,019
Economic Support Fund	9,564	9,583	19
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	6,500	1,000
Sri Lanka	1,620	-	-1,620
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
Development Assistance	900	-	-900
Tajikistan	800	550	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	550	-250
Uzbekistan	1,005	1,180	175
Economic Support Fund	550	525	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	455	655	200
Western Hemisphere	210,142	299,304	89,162
Colombia	36,096	22,800	-13,296
Economic Support Fund	10,646	6,000	-4,646
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Cuba	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
El Salvador	-	19,000	19,000
Development Assistance	-	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	1,150	15,670	14,520
Development Assistance	1,150	15,670	14,520
Haiti	5,350	6,000	650
Economic Support Fund	4,350	6,000	1,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Honduras	1,000	4,000	3,000
Development Assistance	1,000	4,000	3,000
Mexico	100,945	47,500	-53,445
Economic Support Fund	16,388	19,500	3,112
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	84,557	28,000	-56,557
Venezuela	1,000	1,200	200
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,200	200
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	59,601	171,134	111,533
Economic Support Fund	18,614	50,500	31,886
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,987	120,634	79,647
USAID Central America Regional	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,300	8,358	-6,942
DCHA/DRG - Core	15,300	8,000	-7,300
Development Assistance	5,300	8,000	2,700
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/PPM	-	358	358
Development Assistance	-	358	358
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,370	31,160	4,790
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,370	31,160	4,790
Economic Support Fund	-	31,160	31,160
Democracy Fund	26,370	-	-26,370
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	12,735	7,205	-5,530

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	5,000	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
INL - Program Development and Support	7,735	7,205	-530
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,735	7,205	-530
IO - International Organizations	21,800	13,050	-8,750
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
Human Rights	1,250	950	-300
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	950	-300
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	4,000	-200
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	2,400	-3,100
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,350	3,000	-3,350
International Organizations and Programs	6,350	3,000	-3,350
LAB - Global Development Lab	438	-	-438
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	438	-	-438
Development Assistance	438	-	-438
Special Representatives	5,750	1,500	-4,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,750	1,500	-4,250
Economic Support Fund	5,750	1,500	-4,250
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	1,295,502	605,153
Africa	55,822	124,356	68,534
Central African Republic	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,500	14,040	8,540
Economic Support Fund	5,500	14,040	8,540
Ethiopia	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Ghana	3,000	5,835	2,835
Development Assistance	3,000	5,835	2,835
Kenya	6,000	10,177	4,177
Development Assistance	6,000	10,177	4,177
Liberia	18,030	14,250	-3,780
Economic Support Fund	18,030	14,250	-3,780
Madagascar	-	868	868
Development Assistance	-	868	868
Malawi	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Mali	1,500	2,942	1,442
Development Assistance	1,500	2,942	1,442
Mozambique	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
Niger	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	3,500	11,465	7,965
Development Assistance	3,500	11,465	7,965
Rwanda	-	676	676

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	676	676
Senegal	-	2,818	2,818
Development Assistance	-	2,818	2,818
Somalia	1,222	10,200	8,978
Economic Support Fund	1,222	10,200	8,978
South Africa	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
South Sudan	7,500	25,000	17,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500	25,000	17,500
Tanzania	750	4,000	3,250
Development Assistance	750	4,000	3,250
Uganda	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	4,570	2,500	-2,070
Economic Support Fund	4,570	2,500	-2,070
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,250	2,750	500
Economic Support Fund	2,250	2,750	500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,750	1,750
Development Assistance	-	1,750	1,750
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	2,085	2,085
Development Assistance	-	2,085	2,085
East Asia and Pacific	21,913	59,948	38,035
Burma	-	9,000	9,000
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	9,000
Cambodia	250	3,250	3,000
Development Assistance	250	3,250	3,000
Indonesia	4,300	19,500	15,200
Development Assistance	4,300	19,500	15,200
Mongolia	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Philippines	6,624	8,500	1,876
Development Assistance	6,624	8,500	1,876
Thailand	1,352	1,880	528
Development Assistance	1,352	1,880	528
Timor-Leste	1,554	2,110	556
Development Assistance	1,554	2,110	556
Vietnam	2,120	6,500	4,380
Economic Support Fund	2,120	-	-2,120
Development Assistance	-	6,500	6,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,713	9,208	4,495
Economic Support Fund	4,713	9,208	4,495
Europe and Eurasia	42,200	46,351	4,151
Albania	3,464	3,721	257
Economic Support Fund	3,464	3,721	257
Armenia	3,265	4,500	1,235
Economic Support Fund	3,265	4,500	1,235
Azerbaijan	555	300	-255
Economic Support Fund	555	300	-255
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,085	3,300	-785
Economic Support Fund	4,085	3,300	-785

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	3,550	4,450	900
Economic Support Fund	3,550	4,450	900
Kosovo	6,600	3,500	-3,100
Economic Support Fund	6,600	3,500	-3,100
Macedonia	340	-	-340
Economic Support Fund	340	-	-340
Moldova	2,178	2,865	687
Economic Support Fund	2,178	2,865	687
Serbia	2,592	1,130	-1,462
Economic Support Fund	2,592	1,130	-1,462
Ukraine	14,781	20,000	5,219
Economic Support Fund	14,781	20,000	5,219
Europe and Eurasia Regional	790	2,585	1,795
Economic Support Fund	790	2,585	1,795
Near East	51,460	163,250	111,790
Egypt	4,150	3,000	-1,150
Economic Support Fund	4,150	3,000	-1,150
Iraq	4,000	27,000	23,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	27,000	23,000
Jordan	8,000	12,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	4,000
Lebanon	6,100	8,850	2,750
Economic Support Fund	6,100	8,850	2,750
Libya	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Syria	1,818	50,000	48,182
Economic Support Fund	1,818	50,000	48,182
Tunisia	-	10,800	10,800
Economic Support Fund	-	10,800	10,800
West Bank and Gaza	15,620	15,600	-20
Economic Support Fund	10,200	10,800	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,420	4,800	-620
Yemen	-	22,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	-	22,000	22,000
MENA Initiative	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	4,972	5,000	28
Economic Support Fund	4,972	5,000	28
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,800	2,000	-2,800
Economic Support Fund	4,800	2,000	-2,800
South and Central Asia	383,643	594,687	211,044
Afghanistan	360,600	568,000	207,400
Economic Support Fund	360,600	568,000	207,400
Kyrgyz Republic	4,349	5,743	1,394
Economic Support Fund	4,349	5,108	759
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	635	635
Nepal	1,535	3,918	2,383
Economic Support Fund	1,535	3,918	2,383
Pakistan	14,572	14,601	29
Economic Support Fund	14,572	14,601	29

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	-
Turkmenistan	587	425	-162
Economic Support Fund	587	425	-162
Western Hemisphere	104,091	278,219	174,128
Colombia	4,864	9,876	5,012
Economic Support Fund	4,864	9,876	5,012
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,200	-100
Development Assistance	1,300	1,200	-100
El Salvador	3,000	34,627	31,627
Development Assistance	3,000	34,627	31,627
Guatemala	1,850	46,700	44,850
Development Assistance	1,850	46,700	44,850
Haiti	9,360	12,500	3,140
Economic Support Fund	9,360	12,500	3,140
Honduras	2,000	42,539	40,539
Development Assistance	2,000	42,539	40,539
Mexico	19,500	23,000	3,500
Economic Support Fund	11,000	12,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,500	11,000	2,500
Paraguay	5,000	6,156	1,156
Development Assistance	5,000	6,156	1,156
Peru	2,500	5,000	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	5,000	2,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	54,717	82,901	28,184
Economic Support Fund	54,717	82,901	28,184
USAID Central America Regional	-	10,000	10,000
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	-	3,720	3,720
Development Assistance	-	3,720	3,720
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,194	12,890	-2,304
DCHA/DRG - Core	8,900	5,145	-3,755
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
Development Assistance	4,000	5,145	1,145
DCHA/OTI	6,294	7,386	1,092
Transition Initiatives	6,294	7,386	1,092
DCHA/PPM	-	359	359
Development Assistance	-	359	359
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2,250	1,880	-370
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	2,250	1,880	-370
Economic Support Fund	-	1,880	1,880
Democracy Fund	2,250	-	-2,250
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	402	360	-42
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	402	360	-42
Development Assistance	402	360	-42
ENR - Energy Resources	5,900	5,500	-400
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,900	5,500	-400
Economic Support Fund	5,900	5,500	-400
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,707	4,254	-453
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,900	3,500	-400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Nepal	990	1,030	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	990	1,030	40
Pakistan	15,064	16,083	1,019
Economic Support Fund	9,564	9,583	19
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	6,500	1,000
Sri Lanka	1,620	-	-1,620
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
Development Assistance	900	-	-900
Tajikistan	800	550	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	550	-250
Uzbekistan	1,005	1,180	175
Economic Support Fund	550	525	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	455	655	200
Western Hemisphere	210,142	299,304	89,162
Colombia	36,096	22,800	-13,296
Economic Support Fund	10,646	6,000	-4,646
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Cuba	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
El Salvador	-	19,000	19,000
Development Assistance	-	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	1,150	15,670	14,520
Development Assistance	1,150	15,670	14,520
Haiti	5,350	6,000	650
Economic Support Fund	4,350	6,000	1,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Honduras	1,000	4,000	3,000
Development Assistance	1,000	4,000	3,000
Mexico	100,945	47,500	-53,445
Economic Support Fund	16,388	19,500	3,112
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	84,557	28,000	-56,557
Venezuela	1,000	1,200	200
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,200	200
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	59,601	171,134	111,533
Economic Support Fund	18,614	50,500	31,886
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,987	120,634	79,647
USAID Central America Regional	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,300	8,358	-6,942
DCHA/DRG - Core	15,300	8,000	-7,300
Development Assistance	5,300	8,000	2,700
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/PPM	-	358	358
Development Assistance	-	358	358
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,370	31,160	4,790
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,370	31,160	4,790
Economic Support Fund	-	31,160	31,160
Democracy Fund	26,370	-	-26,370
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	12,735	7,205	-5,530

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Burma	2,000	4,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,000	2,000
Cambodia	1,452	4,000	2,548
Development Assistance	1,452	4,000	2,548
Philippines	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Timor-Leste	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Europe and Eurasia	13,244	12,653	-591
Azerbaijan	1,331	830	-501
Economic Support Fund	1,331	830	-501
Belarus	1,200	1,300	100
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,300	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	401	400	-1
Economic Support Fund	401	400	-1
Georgia	4,270	4,350	80
Economic Support Fund	4,270	4,350	80
Kosovo	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Macedonia	-	195	195
Economic Support Fund	-	195	195
Moldova	1,093	1,156	63
Economic Support Fund	1,093	1,156	63
Ukraine	4,949	2,000	-2,949
Economic Support Fund	4,949	2,000	-2,949
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	1,422	1,422
Economic Support Fund	-	1,422	1,422
Near East	31,812	39,400	7,588
Egypt	1,250	-	-1,250
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
Iraq	2,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	7,000	5,000
Jordan	5,000	7,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	7,000	2,000
Morocco	2,210	2,000	-210
Economic Support Fund	2,210	2,000	-210
Syria	558	-	-558
Economic Support Fund	558	-	-558
Tunisia	-	1,400	1,400
Economic Support Fund	-	1,400	1,400
Yemen	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
MENA Initiative	1,300	-	-1,300
Economic Support Fund	1,300	-	-1,300
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	11,964	13,000	1,036
Economic Support Fund	11,964	13,000	1,036
Near East Regional Democracy	5,580	4,000	-1,580
Economic Support Fund	5,580	4,000	-1,580
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,950	-	-1,950
Economic Support Fund	1,950	-	-1,950

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
South and Central Asia	19,292	27,027	7,735
Afghanistan	8,000	12,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	4,000
Bangladesh	-	3,800	3,800
Development Assistance	-	3,800	3,800
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	2,450	950
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,450	950
Nepal	4,863	3,838	-1,025
Economic Support Fund	4,863	2,170	-2,693
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
Pakistan	4,929	4,939	10
Economic Support Fund	4,929	4,939	10
Western Hemisphere	7,571	4,129	-3,442
Colombia	1,946	429	-1,517
Economic Support Fund	1,946	429	-1,517
Guatemala	1,300	-	-1,300
Development Assistance	1,300	-	-1,300
Haiti	3,300	3,000	-300
Economic Support Fund	3,300	3,000	-300
Venezuela	450	700	250
Economic Support Fund	450	700	250
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	575	-	-575
Economic Support Fund	575	-	-575
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	53,077	21,607	-31,470
DCHA/DRG - Core	2,200	3,000	800
Development Assistance	2,200	3,000	800
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	40,500	10,765	-29,735
Development Assistance	-	10,765	10,765
Democracy Fund	40,500	-	-40,500
DCHA/OTI	6,377	7,484	1,107
Transition Initiatives	6,377	7,484	1,107
DCHA/PPM	4,000	358	-3,642
Development Assistance	4,000	358	-3,642
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	750	1,880	1,130
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	750	1,880	1,130
Economic Support Fund	-	1,880	1,880
Democracy Fund	750	-	-750
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	850	-150
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
Special Representatives	1,820	-	-1,820
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,820	-	-1,820
Economic Support Fund	1,820	-	-1,820
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	624,135	165,871
Africa	40,696	77,199	36,503
Burundi	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,881	9,405	6,524

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
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<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	2,881	9,405	6,524
Ethiopia	-	250	250
Development Assistance	-	250	250
Ghana	-	1,945	1,945
Development Assistance	-	1,945	1,945
Kenya	2,000	2,918	918
Development Assistance	2,000	2,918	918
Liberia	4,000	3,812	-188
Economic Support Fund	4,000	3,812	-188
Madagascar	-	800	800
Development Assistance	-	800	800
Malawi	1,000	1,675	675
Development Assistance	1,000	1,675	675
Mali	500	2,000	1,500
Development Assistance	500	2,000	1,500
Mozambique	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Niger	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	6,000	8,535	2,535
Development Assistance	6,000	8,535	2,535
Rwanda	-	1,750	1,750
Development Assistance	-	1,750	1,750
Senegal	-	1,668	1,668
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
Somalia	178	-	-178
Economic Support Fund	178	-	-178
South Africa	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
South Sudan	11,500	19,000	7,500
Economic Support Fund	11,500	19,000	7,500
Sudan	2,687	2,877	190
Economic Support Fund	2,687	2,877	190
Tanzania	-	3,944	3,944
Development Assistance	-	3,944	3,944
Zimbabwe	7,950	6,500	-1,450
Economic Support Fund	7,950	6,500	-1,450
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
USAID West Africa Regional	-	620	620
Development Assistance	-	620	620
East Asia and Pacific	18,689	31,385	12,696
Burma	12,050	8,000	-4,050
Economic Support Fund	12,050	8,000	-4,050
Cambodia	2,914	4,000	1,086
Development Assistance	2,914	4,000	1,086
Indonesia	2,082	11,000	8,918
Development Assistance	2,082	11,000	8,918

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Thailand	1,643	1,885	242
Development Assistance	1,643	1,885	242
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	4,000	4,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	87,251	83,467	-3,784
Albania	595	555	-40
Economic Support Fund	595	555	-40
Armenia	3,226	2,100	-1,126
Economic Support Fund	3,226	2,100	-1,126
Azerbaijan	2,323	3,113	790
Economic Support Fund	2,323	3,113	790
Belarus	6,711	5,300	-1,411
Economic Support Fund	6,711	5,300	-1,411
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,304	5,850	-454
Economic Support Fund	6,304	5,850	-454
Georgia	7,445	8,052	607
Economic Support Fund	7,445	8,052	607
Kosovo	2,645	2,940	295
Economic Support Fund	2,645	2,940	295
Macedonia	4,709	4,092	-617
Economic Support Fund	4,709	4,092	-617
Moldova	2,568	2,937	369
Economic Support Fund	2,568	2,937	369
Montenegro	374	-	-374
Economic Support Fund	374	-	-374
Serbia	3,526	3,010	-516
Economic Support Fund	3,526	3,010	-516
Ukraine	11,411	13,527	2,116
Economic Support Fund	11,411	13,527	2,116
Europe and Eurasia Regional	35,414	31,991	-3,423
Economic Support Fund	35,414	31,991	-3,423
Near East	92,196	161,645	69,449
Egypt	4,720	-	-4,720
Economic Support Fund	4,720	-	-4,720
Iraq	6,500	-	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500	-	-6,500
Jordan	12,862	21,000	8,138
Economic Support Fund	12,862	21,000	8,138
Lebanon	2,925	4,845	1,920
Economic Support Fund	2,925	4,845	1,920
Libya	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Morocco	3,690	4,000	310
Economic Support Fund	3,690	4,000	310
Syria	3,082	55,000	51,918
Economic Support Fund	3,082	55,000	51,918
Tunisia	-	5,400	5,400
Economic Support Fund	-	5,400	5,400

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	800	1,900	1,100
Economic Support Fund	800	1,900	1,100
Yemen	-	10,500	10,500
Economic Support Fund	-	10,500	10,500
MENA Initiative	7,000	-	-7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	-	-7,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	28,227	29,000	773
Economic Support Fund	28,227	29,000	773
Near East Regional Democracy	20,840	21,000	160
Economic Support Fund	20,840	21,000	160
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,550	6,000	4,450
Economic Support Fund	1,550	6,000	4,450
South and Central Asia	86,315	109,893	23,578
Afghanistan	42,400	66,000	23,600
Economic Support Fund	42,400	66,000	23,600
Bangladesh	6,000	9,000	3,000
Development Assistance	6,000	9,000	3,000
Kazakhstan	1,564	2,049	485
Economic Support Fund	1,564	2,049	485
Kyrgyz Republic	5,012	4,840	-172
Economic Support Fund	5,012	4,840	-172
Nepal	1,035	2,300	1,265
Economic Support Fund	1,035	2,300	1,265
Pakistan	24,424	20,000	-4,424
Economic Support Fund	24,424	20,000	-4,424
Sri Lanka	1,100	417	-683
Development Assistance	1,100	417	-683
Tajikistan	2,194	2,780	586
Economic Support Fund	2,194	2,780	586
Turkmenistan	925	884	-41
Economic Support Fund	925	884	-41
Uzbekistan	1,161	1,223	62
Economic Support Fund	1,161	1,223	62
Central Asia Regional	500	400	-100
Economic Support Fund	500	400	-100
Western Hemisphere	41,233	60,700	19,467
Colombia	973	2,000	1,027
Economic Support Fund	973	2,000	1,027
Cuba	15,000	15,000	-
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
El Salvador	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Guatemala	1,000	5,000	4,000
Development Assistance	1,000	5,000	4,000
Honduras	2,500	5,000	2,500
Development Assistance	2,500	5,000	2,500
Mexico	7,612	7,500	-112
Economic Support Fund	7,612	7,500	-112

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nicaragua	5,400	13,100	7,700
Development Assistance	5,400	13,100	7,700
Venezuela	2,848	3,600	752
Economic Support Fund	2,848	3,600	752
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
USAID Central America Regional	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,900	-	-3,900
Development Assistance	3,900	-	-3,900
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,248	18,213	-1,035
DCHA/DRG - Core	7,000	8,000	1,000
Development Assistance	5,000	8,000	3,000
Democracy Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	4,281	-3,219
Development Assistance	-	4,281	4,281
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
DCHA/OTI	4,748	5,573	825
Transition Initiatives	4,748	5,573	825
DCHA/PPM	-	359	359
Development Assistance	-	359	359
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	41,130	25,080	-16,050
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	41,130	25,080	-16,050
Economic Support Fund	-	25,080	25,080
Democracy Fund	41,130	-	-41,130
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,833	47,465	23,632
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	23,833	47,465	23,632
Development Assistance	23,833	47,465	23,632
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	2,033	2,638	605
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	2,033	2,547	514
Development Assistance	2,033	2,547	514
PPL - Policy	-	91	91
Development Assistance	-	91	91
Special Representatives	4,940	5,550	610
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,275	5,000	725
Economic Support Fund	4,275	5,000	725
Democracies	480	400	-80
Economic Support Fund	480	400	-80
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	185	150	-35
Economic Support Fund	185	150	-35
USAID Asia Regional	700	900	200
USAID Asia Regional	700	900	200
Development Assistance	700	900	200
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	10,017,420	-621,683
3.1 Health	9,261,557	8,810,049	-451,508
Africa	4,717,060	4,934,587	217,527
Angola	48,299	45,299	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	32,400	-6,000
Benin	23,100	23,500	400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	23,500	400
Botswana	49,804	45,804	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	45,804	-4,000
Burkina Faso	12,150	14,000	1,850
P.L. 480 Title II	2,650	5,000	2,350
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	9,000	-500
Burundi	20,996	39,360	18,364
P.L. 480 Title II	1,496	6,500	5,004
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	17,500	3,000
Cameroon	35,675	45,475	9,800
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
Central African Republic	2,520	-	-2,520
P.L. 480 Title II	2,520	-	-2,520
Chad	3,736	-	-3,736
P.L. 480 Title II	3,736	-	-3,736
Cote d'Ivoire	114,480	138,405	23,925
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	138,405	23,925
Democratic Republic of the Congo	201,706	190,175	-11,531
Economic Support Fund	6,300	-	-6,300
P.L. 480 Title II	16,781	-	-16,781
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	129,200	2,550
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
Ethiopia	275,908	323,613	47,705
P.L. 480 Title II	766	-	-766
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	133,200	-5,165
Development Assistance	13,000	3,200	-9,800
Ghana	66,767	71,709	4,942
Global Health Programs - State	959	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	61,500	1,692
Development Assistance	6,000	3,412	-2,588
Guinea	17,850	17,500	-350
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	17,500	-350
Kenya	465,591	542,041	76,450
P.L. 480 Title II	2,911	-	-2,911
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	81,400	-1,600
Development Assistance	8,000	3,961	-4,039
Lesotho	31,897	47,438	15,541
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
Liberia	61,141	35,570	-25,571
Economic Support Fund	14,020	5,070	-8,950
P.L. 480 Title II	8,621	-	-8,621
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	29,700	-8,000

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Madagascar	56,327	56,200	-127
P.L. 480 Title II	7,327	7,200	-127
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	49,000	-
Malawi	139,940	163,638	23,698
P.L. 480 Title II	1,560	3,250	1,690
Global Health Programs - State	64,180	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	72,400	1,200
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-3,000
Mali	65,360	63,791	-1,569
P.L. 480 Title II	-	4,000	4,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	56,850	-800
Development Assistance	6,210	1,441	-4,769
Mozambique	345,701	367,570	21,869
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	68,100	-600
Development Assistance	3,000	1,169	-1,831
Namibia	23,460	43,513	20,053
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	43,513	20,053
Niger	10,332	4,830	-5,502
P.L. 480 Title II	10,332	4,830	-5,502
Nigeria	640,152	532,308	-107,844
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	173,500	-
Development Assistance	10,000	2,156	-7,844
Rwanda	126,022	117,559	-8,463
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	44,000	500
Development Assistance	3,500	-	-3,500
Senegal	67,656	56,327	-11,329
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	54,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	9,121	792	-8,329
Sierra Leone	11,852	500	-11,352
P.L. 480 Title II	11,352	-	-11,352
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
Somalia	4,500	-	-4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	4,500	-	-4,500
South Africa	267,550	356,050	88,500
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,500	-2,500
South Sudan	52,300	54,545	2,245
Economic Support Fund	10,000	7,245	-2,755
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	35,510	5,000
Sudan	5,206	-	-5,206
P.L. 480 Title II	5,206	-	-5,206
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Tanzania	475,550	494,908	19,358
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	98,335	-
Development Assistance	4,834	2,992	-1,842
Uganda	425,539	418,376	-7,163
P.L. 480 Title II	16,302	10,000	-6,302
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	88,200	-2,300
Development Assistance	5,270	-	-5,270
Zambia	321,276	393,040	71,764
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	56,875	-1,925
Development Assistance	5,000	1,433	-3,567
Zimbabwe	131,399	127,608	-3,791
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
P.L. 480 Title II	10,899	8,858	-2,041
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	41,500	-1,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	24,100	17,000	-7,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,000	-100
Development Assistance	10,000	3,000	-7,000
USAID East Africa Regional	11,361	8,600	-2,761
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	7,800	-850
Development Assistance	1,911	-	-1,911
USAID Sahel Regional Program	8,400	10,136	1,736
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,300	3,500
Development Assistance	5,600	3,836	-1,764
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,511	4,750	-761
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	1,911	1,150	-761
USAID West Africa Regional	20,833	18,336	-2,497
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,400	300
Development Assistance	6,733	3,936	-2,797
East Asia and Pacific	223,922	228,577	4,655
Burma	31,000	24,500	-6,500
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	15,500	-6,500
Cambodia	33,894	35,622	1,728
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	30,500	1,728
China	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
Indonesia	49,938	50,100	162
Global Health Programs - State	350	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	39,750	-1,500
Development Assistance	8,338	8,100	-238
Laos	750	5,900	5,150
Development Assistance	750	5,900	5,150

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	37,000	34,700	-2,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	31,200	-1,300
Development Assistance	4,500	3,500	-1,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
Vietnam	46,727	53,142	6,415
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	53,142	6,415
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	14,913	-
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	22,515	32,615	10,100
Georgia	1,500	-	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
Ukraine	19,515	31,615	12,100
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	6,100	-1,400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,000	-500
Near East	163,356	151,375	-11,981
Egypt	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Jordan	70,358	47,750	-22,608
Economic Support Fund	70,358	47,750	-22,608
Lebanon	11,998	30,225	18,227
Economic Support Fund	11,998	30,225	18,227
West Bank and Gaza	47,000	47,000	-
Economic Support Fund	47,000	47,000	-
Yemen	11,500	13,800	2,300
Economic Support Fund	2,500	4,300	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,500	500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	7,500	7,600	100
Economic Support Fund	7,500	7,600	100
South and Central Asia	434,771	339,119	-95,652
Afghanistan	147,466	111,900	-35,566
Economic Support Fund	141,000	111,900	-29,100
P.L. 480 Title II	6,466	-	-6,466
Bangladesh	101,940	79,200	-22,740
P.L. 480 Title II	22,440	8,000	-14,440
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	71,200	-8,300
India	61,777	50,700	-11,077
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	27,500	-20,500
Development Assistance	-	3,200	3,200
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,750	-550
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	3,750	-550
Nepal	40,900	38,775	-2,125
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	38,775	-2,125

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan	53,644	31,000	-22,644
Economic Support Fund	50,898	31,000	-19,898
P.L. 480 Title II	2,746	-	-2,746
Tajikistan	7,000	5,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	5,500	-1,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Central Asia Regional	13,744	15,294	1,550
Economic Support Fund	250	-	-250
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	232,833	241,985	9,152
Brazil	500	500	-
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
Dominican Republic	12,188	15,113	2,925
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	5,750	-
Guatemala	19,725	33,000	13,275
P.L. 480 Title II	4,725	3,000	-1,725
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	-	17,000	17,000
Guyana	6,608	6,636	28
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	6,636	28
Haiti	156,890	137,213	-19,677
P.L. 480 Title II	7,677	8,000	323
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	8,430	22,281	13,851
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	6,950	5,728
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	12,601	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	2,750	-1,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	2,750	-1,250
USAID South America Regional	3,500	3,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,500	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	16,541	33,093	16,552
DCHA/ASHA	16,541	3,093	-13,448
Development Assistance	16,541	3,093	-13,448
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	-	30,000	30,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	30,000	30,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	13,701	7,400	-6,301
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	13,701	7,400	-6,301
Development Assistance	13,701	7,400	-6,301
GH - Global Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health - Core	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	440,119	28,617
GH - International Partnerships	466,195	486,845	20,650
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	175,000	235,000	60,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,000	235,000	60,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,000	-500
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	45,000	45,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	86,500	-13,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	99,750	86,500	-13,250
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	50,000	-22,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,100	50,000	-22,100
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,500	-1,500
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	3,000	-2,000
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	2,800	-
IO - International Organizations	162,700	167,000	4,300
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,700	35,000	4,300
International Organizations and Programs	30,700	35,000	4,300
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-
International Organizations and Programs	132,000	132,000	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	7,000	5,000	-2,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	1,840	2,000	160
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,840	2,000	160
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	5,160	3,000	-2,160
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,160	3,000	-2,160
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	150	50
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	150	50
Economic Support Fund	100	150	50
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,384,611	1,738,934	-645,677
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Global Health Programs - State	474,442	345,434	-129,008
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	162,000	26,831
Global Health Programs - State	135,169	162,000	26,831
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	80,000	80,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	3,250	-1,500
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	3,250	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3.2 Education	974,553	856,133	-118,420
Africa	400,103	206,454	-193,649
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	21,462	-8,538
Economic Support Fund	30,000	21,462	-8,538
Djibouti	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Ethiopia	35,653	19,000	-16,653
P.L. 480 Title II	1,653	-	-1,653
Development Assistance	34,000	19,000	-15,000
Ghana	11,000	16,171	5,171
Development Assistance	11,000	16,171	5,171
Kenya	19,500	11,023	-8,477
Development Assistance	19,500	11,023	-8,477
Liberia	29,000	18,893	-10,107
Economic Support Fund	29,000	18,893	-10,107
Malawi	20,500	7,000	-13,500
Development Assistance	20,500	7,000	-13,500
Mali	21,500	8,941	-12,559
Development Assistance	21,500	8,941	-12,559
Mozambique	21,500	5,339	-16,161
Development Assistance	21,500	5,339	-16,161
Nigeria	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Rwanda	24,500	7,000	-17,500
Development Assistance	24,500	7,000	-17,500
Senegal	22,500	5,421	-17,079
Development Assistance	22,500	5,421	-17,079
Somalia	10,000	13,600	3,600
Economic Support Fund	10,000	13,600	3,600
South Africa	11,000	3,950	-7,050
Development Assistance	11,000	3,950	-7,050
South Sudan	41,000	20,404	-20,596
Economic Support Fund	41,000	20,404	-20,596
Tanzania	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Development Assistance	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Uganda	22,500	8,500	-14,000
Development Assistance	22,500	8,500	-14,000
Zambia	22,500	2,500	-20,000
Development Assistance	22,500	2,500	-20,000
African Union	200	-	-200
Economic Support Fund	200	-	-200
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	17,250	13,750	-3,500
Development Assistance	17,250	13,750	-3,500
East Asia and Pacific	57,431	51,536	-5,895
Burma	2,306	1,806	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,306	1,806	-500
Cambodia	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
Indonesia	21,000	27,100	6,100
Development Assistance	21,000	27,100	6,100
Philippines	29,180	16,730	-12,450
Development Assistance	29,180	16,730	-12,450
Vietnam	4,945	1,500	-3,445
Development Assistance	4,945	1,500	-3,445
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	2,400	2,400
Economic Support Fund	-	2,400	2,400

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Europe and Eurasia	4,431	1,100	-3,331
Albania	20	-	-20
Economic Support Fund	20	-	-20
Belarus	365	-	-365
Economic Support Fund	365	-	-365
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	-	-70
Economic Support Fund	70	-	-70
Georgia	2,968	-	-2,968
Economic Support Fund	2,968	-	-2,968
Kosovo	925	1,100	175
Economic Support Fund	925	1,100	175
Macedonia	38	-	-38
Economic Support Fund	38	-	-38
Serbia	45	-	-45
Economic Support Fund	45	-	-45
Near East	180,209	162,725	-17,484
Egypt	52,000	48,000	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	52,000	48,000	-4,000
Jordan	45,268	55,000	9,732
Economic Support Fund	45,268	55,000	9,732
Lebanon	32,850	35,425	2,575
Economic Support Fund	32,850	35,425	2,575
Morocco	9,911	4,400	-5,511
Economic Support Fund	9,911	4,400	-5,511
Tunisia	4,750	-	-4,750
Economic Support Fund	4,750	-	-4,750
West Bank and Gaza	14,000	14,000	-
Economic Support Fund	14,000	14,000	-
Yemen	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,430	900	-5,530
Economic Support Fund	6,430	900	-5,530
South and Central Asia	177,837	221,702	43,865
Afghanistan	85,000	140,000	55,000
Economic Support Fund	85,000	140,000	55,000
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
India	5,000	-	-5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,231	3,500	-731
Economic Support Fund	4,231	3,500	-731
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	70,715	65,857	-4,858
Economic Support Fund	70,715	65,857	-4,858
Tajikistan	3,980	3,790	-190
Economic Support Fund	3,980	3,790	-190
Turkmenistan	483	705	222

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	483	705	222
Central Asia Regional	1,428	850	-578
Economic Support Fund	1,428	850	-578
Western Hemisphere	65,389	75,347	9,958
Dominican Republic	5,500	3,696	-1,804
Development Assistance	5,500	3,696	-1,804
El Salvador	9,350	9,350	-
Development Assistance	9,350	9,350	-
Guatemala	11,239	11,500	261
Development Assistance	11,239	11,500	261
Haiti	12,200	10,000	-2,200
Economic Support Fund	12,200	10,000	-2,200
Honduras	10,700	23,000	12,300
Development Assistance	10,700	23,000	12,300
Jamaica	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Mexico	650	-	-650
Economic Support Fund	650	-	-650
Nicaragua	3,000	4,000	1,000
Development Assistance	3,000	4,000	1,000
Peru	3,500	1,425	-2,075
Economic Support Fund	3,500	1,425	-2,075
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	1,926	-74
Development Assistance	2,000	1,926	-74
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,250	10,450	4,200
Development Assistance	6,250	10,450	4,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,459	3,094	-3,365
DCHA/ASHA	6,459	3,094	-3,365
Development Assistance	6,459	3,094	-3,365
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	66,164	89,975	23,811
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	66,164	89,975	23,811
Development Assistance	66,164	89,975	23,811
LAB - Global Development Lab	14,900	40,900	26,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,260	7,100	3,840
Development Assistance	3,260	7,100	3,840
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	11,640	31,000	19,360
Development Assistance	11,640	31,000	19,360
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	2,800	2,800
Development Assistance	-	2,800	2,800
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	200	1,600	1,400
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	200	400	200
Economic Support Fund	200	400	200
OES/OP Other Programs	-	1,200	1,200
Economic Support Fund	-	1,200	1,200
USAID Asia Regional	1,430	1,700	270
USAID Asia Regional	1,430	1,700	270
Development Assistance	1,430	1,700	270
Populations	402,993	351,238	-51,755
Africa	46,043	21,940	-24,103
Democratic Republic of the Congo	445	3,990	3,545

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	445	3,990	3,545
Ethiopia	36,239	-	-36,239
P.L. 480 Title II	36,239	-	-36,239
Liberia	6,859	-	-6,859
P.L. 480 Title II	6,859	-	-6,859
Madagascar	-	800	800
P.L. 480 Title II	-	800	800
Malawi	-	750	750
P.L. 480 Title II	-	750	750
Somalia	-	13,600	13,600
Economic Support Fund	-	13,600	13,600
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,500	2,800	300
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,800	300
East Asia and Pacific	8,291	7,250	-1,041
China	3,541	1,000	-2,541
Economic Support Fund	3,541	1,000	-2,541
Laos	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Vietnam	4,750	4,750	-
Development Assistance	4,750	4,750	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,700	1,832	-868
Armenia	2,000	1,132	-868
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,132	-868
Belarus	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
Georgia	200	200	-
Economic Support Fund	200	200	-
Near East	236,578	239,050	2,472
Egypt	10,300	2,000	-8,300
Economic Support Fund	10,300	2,000	-8,300
Jordan	10,978	11,000	22
Economic Support Fund	10,978	11,000	22
West Bank and Gaza	215,300	226,050	10,750
Economic Support Fund	215,300	226,050	10,750
South and Central Asia	10,000	15,000	5,000
Afghanistan	10,000	15,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	15,000	5,000
Western Hemisphere	36,288	27,121	-9,167
Colombia	30,833	21,421	-9,412
Economic Support Fund	30,833	21,421	-9,412
Dominican Republic	500	800	300
Development Assistance	500	800	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,955	4,900	-55
Economic Support Fund	4,955	4,900	-55
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Survivors	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	14,500	-5,000
Development Assistance	23,700	4,880	-18,820
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,000	2,300	1,300

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	1,000	2,300	1,300
Development Assistance	1,000	2,300	1,300
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	6,000	6,000
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	6,393	7,865	1,472
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	6,061	7,593	1,532
Development Assistance	6,061	7,593	1,532
PPL - Policy	332	272	-60
Development Assistance	332	272	-60
Special Representatives	5,000	3,500	-1,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	3,500	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	5,000	3,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	4,750,040	1,101,251
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	514,752	-31,560
Africa	2,000	15,273	13,273
South Sudan	2,000	13,373	11,373
Economic Support Fund	2,000	13,373	11,373
Zimbabwe	-	1,900	1,900
Economic Support Fund	-	1,900	1,900
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	4,500	3,500
Philippines	1,000	4,500	3,500
Development Assistance	1,000	4,500	3,500
Europe and Eurasia	2,185	1,500	-685
Georgia	685	-	-685
Economic Support Fund	685	-	-685
Kosovo	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Near East	509,700	414,850	-94,850
Egypt	1,400	1,500	100
Economic Support Fund	1,400	1,500	100
Jordan	508,300	413,350	-94,950
Economic Support Fund	508,300	413,350	-94,950
South and Central Asia	8,032	13,100	5,068
Afghanistan	7,000	11,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000
Kazakhstan	193	-	-193
Economic Support Fund	193	-	-193
Kyrgyz Republic	839	2,100	1,261
Economic Support Fund	839	2,100	1,261
Western Hemisphere	11,250	53,700	42,450
El Salvador	1,500	8,000	6,500
Development Assistance	1,500	8,000	6,500
Haiti	8,750	4,500	-4,250
Economic Support Fund	8,750	4,500	-4,250
Honduras	-	4,200	4,200
Development Assistance	-	4,200	4,200

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	35,000	35,000
Economic Support Fund	-	35,000	35,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	2,000	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,709	10,400	-309
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	10,709	10,400	-309
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	3,709	5,400	1,691
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,436	1,429	-7
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	334	49	-285
Development Assistance	334	49	-285
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	244,412	139,727
Africa	10,924	65,659	54,735
Nigeria	-	2,060	2,060
Development Assistance	-	2,060	2,060
African Union	424	-	-424
Economic Support Fund	424	-	-424
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,250	7,269	6,019
Development Assistance	1,250	7,269	6,019
USAID East Africa Regional	8,750	23,000	14,250
Development Assistance	8,750	23,000	14,250
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	14,186	14,186
Development Assistance	-	14,186	14,186
USAID West Africa Regional	-	18,644	18,644
Development Assistance	-	18,644	18,644
East Asia and Pacific	21,616	23,949	2,333
Burma	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Laos	2,000	2,650	650
Development Assistance	2,000	2,650	650
Philippines	3,232	3,000	-232
Development Assistance	3,232	3,000	-232
Vietnam	5,300	5,000	-300
Economic Support Fund	4,880	-	-4,880
Development Assistance	420	5,000	4,580
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,484	9,699	215
Economic Support Fund	9,484	9,699	215
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,600	2,600	1,000
Development Assistance	1,600	2,600	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	11,143	23,586	12,443
Armenia	426	400	-26
Economic Support Fund	426	400	-26
Azerbaijan	1,036	936	-100
Economic Support Fund	1,036	936	-100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,455	1,600	-1,855
Economic Support Fund	3,455	1,600	-1,855

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	1,313	418	-895
Economic Support Fund	1,313	418	-895
Kosovo	98	118	20
Economic Support Fund	98	118	20
Moldova	138	114	-24
Economic Support Fund	138	114	-24
Ukraine	2,780	20,000	17,220
Economic Support Fund	2,780	20,000	17,220
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,897	-	-1,897
Economic Support Fund	1,897	-	-1,897
Near East	7,461	23,283	15,822
Egypt	-	2,533	2,533
Economic Support Fund	-	2,533	2,533
Jordan	1,141	8,000	6,859
Economic Support Fund	1,141	8,000	6,859
Tunisia	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
West Bank and Gaza	3,950	3,950	-
Economic Support Fund	3,950	3,950	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,370	6,800	4,430
Economic Support Fund	2,370	6,800	4,430
South and Central Asia	27,117	39,861	12,744
Afghanistan	13,000	20,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	13,000	20,000	7,000
Kazakhstan	365	150	-215
Economic Support Fund	365	150	-215
Kyrgyz Republic	347	2,450	2,103
Economic Support Fund	347	2,450	2,103
Pakistan	6,717	9,800	3,083
Economic Support Fund	6,717	9,800	3,083
Tajikistan	165	316	151
Economic Support Fund	165	316	151
Turkmenistan	569	645	76
Economic Support Fund	569	645	76
Uzbekistan	50	-	-50
Economic Support Fund	50	-	-50
Central Asia Regional	3,325	2,500	-825
Economic Support Fund	3,325	2,500	-825
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,579	4,000	1,421
Economic Support Fund	2,579	4,000	1,421
Western Hemisphere	2,781	38,545	35,764
El Salvador	2,781	18,545	15,764
Development Assistance	2,781	18,545	15,764
Honduras	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
USAID Central America Regional	-	14,000	14,000
Development Assistance	-	14,000	14,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,541	12,600	6,059
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	6,541	12,600	6,059
Economic Support Fund	3,000	5,000	2,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	3,541	7,600	4,059
IO - International Organizations	5,000	4,000	-1,000
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	400	-200
International Organizations and Programs	600	400	-200
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,400	3,000	-400
International Organizations and Programs	3,400	3,000	-400
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,000	600	-400
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	600	-400
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	10,500	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	10,500	10,500	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
USAID Asia Regional	500	1,000	500
USAID Asia Regional	500	1,000	500
Development Assistance	500	1,000	500
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	444,082	314,517
Africa	500	1,624	1,124
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
USAID East Africa Regional	-	480	480
Development Assistance	-	480	480
USAID West Africa Regional	-	644	644
Development Assistance	-	644	644
Europe and Eurasia	8,532	285,515	276,983
Azerbaijan	1,026	-	-1,026
Economic Support Fund	1,026	-	-1,026
Kosovo	1,077	900	-177
Economic Support Fund	1,077	900	-177
Moldova	400	390	-10
Economic Support Fund	400	390	-10
Ukraine	1,390	279,500	278,110
Economic Support Fund	1,390	279,500	278,110
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,639	4,725	86
Economic Support Fund	4,639	4,725	86
Near East	94,800	85,305	-9,495
Egypt	64,800	61,305	-3,495
Economic Support Fund	64,800	61,305	-3,495
Tunisia	20,000	24,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	24,000	4,000
MENA Initiative	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
South and Central Asia	17,659	25,138	7,479
Afghanistan	7,000	11,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	-	1,250	1,250
Economic Support Fund	-	1,250	1,250
Pakistan	10,317	12,551	2,234
Economic Support Fund	10,317	12,551	2,234
Turkmenistan	342	337	-5
Economic Support Fund	342	337	-5
Western Hemisphere	3,250	43,000	39,750
Guatemala	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
Haiti	3,250	3,000	-250
Economic Support Fund	3,250	3,000	-250
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	35,000	35,000
Economic Support Fund	-	35,000	35,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,924	3,000	-924
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	3,924	3,000	-924
Development Assistance	3,924	3,000	-924
IO - International Organizations	900	500	-400
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	900	500	-400
International Organizations and Programs	900	500	-400
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	539,865	133,802
Africa	80,926	111,675	30,749
Djibouti	700	3,000	2,300
Economic Support Fund	700	-	-700
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Ghana	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	3,226	11,000	7,774
Economic Support Fund	3,226	11,000	7,774
Nigeria	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
South Sudan	22,000	20,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	22,000	20,000	-2,000
Tanzania	5,000	10,000	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	10,000	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	45,000	61,675	16,675
Development Assistance	45,000	61,675	16,675
East Asia and Pacific	11,574	12,000	426
Philippines	2,903	12,000	9,097
Development Assistance	2,903	12,000	9,097
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,671	-	-8,671
Economic Support Fund	8,671	-	-8,671
Europe and Eurasia	11,743	34,592	22,849
Georgia	2,758	2,500	-258
Economic Support Fund	2,758	2,500	-258
Kosovo	3,000	2,634	-366
Economic Support Fund	3,000	2,634	-366
Ukraine	5,000	28,500	23,500
Economic Support Fund	5,000	28,500	23,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	985	958	-27
Economic Support Fund	985	958	-27

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Near East	36,428	36,450	22
Jordan	2,978	3,000	22
Economic Support Fund	2,978	3,000	22
West Bank and Gaza	33,450	33,450	-
Economic Support Fund	33,450	33,450	-
South and Central Asia	234,182	278,287	44,105
Afghanistan	43,500	68,000	24,500
Economic Support Fund	43,500	68,000	24,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,889	2,000	111
Economic Support Fund	1,889	2,000	111
Pakistan	179,093	199,453	20,360
Economic Support Fund	179,093	199,453	20,360
Central Asia Regional	8,950	8,000	-950
Economic Support Fund	8,950	8,000	-950
USAID South Asia Regional	750	834	84
Development Assistance	750	834	84
Western Hemisphere	22,477	56,761	34,284
Haiti	22,477	19,300	-3,177
Economic Support Fund	22,477	19,300	-3,177
Honduras	-	37,461	37,461
Development Assistance	-	37,461	37,461
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,833	4,600	1,767
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	2,833	4,600	1,767
Development Assistance	2,833	4,600	1,767
ENR - Energy Resources	5,900	5,500	-400
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,900	5,500	-400
Economic Support Fund	5,900	5,500	-400
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	1,121,269	22,323
Africa	488,352	503,416	15,064
Burkina Faso	3,229	-	-3,229
P.L. 480 Title II	3,229	-	-3,229
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,068	4,000	-4,068
Economic Support Fund	1,000	4,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,068	-	-7,068
Ethiopia	51,867	50,000	-1,867
P.L. 480 Title II	1,867	-	-1,867
Development Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	45,000	40,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	45,000	40,000	-5,000
Guinea	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
Kenya	44,500	42,000	-2,500
Development Assistance	44,500	42,000	-2,500
Liberia	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Madagascar	2,963	4,500	1,537
P.L. 480 Title II	2,963	4,500	1,537
Malawi	17,000	19,500	2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	-	3,500	3,500
Development Assistance	17,000	16,000	-1,000

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mali	18,000	27,000	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	18,000	25,000	7,000
Mozambique	22,500	22,500	-
Development Assistance	22,500	22,500	-
Niger	3,020	2,170	-850
P.L. 480 Title II	3,020	2,170	-850
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
Development Assistance	25,000	25,000	-
Rwanda	33,000	28,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	33,000	28,000	-5,000
Senegal	22,000	32,000	10,000
Development Assistance	22,000	32,000	10,000
Sierra Leone	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
South Sudan	15,500	10,000	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	15,500	10,000	-5,500
Tanzania	70,000	62,000	-8,000
Development Assistance	70,000	62,000	-8,000
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Development Assistance	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	8,000	12,000	4,000
Development Assistance	8,000	12,000	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,205	9,746	2,541
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,205	5,746	2,541
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,500	2,000	500
Development Assistance	1,500	2,000	500
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
Development Assistance	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
Development Assistance	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,000	24,000	2,000
Development Assistance	22,000	24,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	32,200	24,700	-7,500
Burma	20,000	14,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	14,000	-6,000
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Development Assistance	8,000	8,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
Development Assistance	2,700	2,700	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Georgia	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	3,000	-2,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Near East	14,960	9,700	-5,260
Egypt	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Lebanon	3,000	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
Yemen	4,560	4,300	-260
Economic Support Fund	4,560	4,300	-260
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	400	-
Economic Support Fund	400	400	-
South and Central Asia	176,634	189,393	12,759
Afghanistan	42,500	66,000	23,500
Economic Support Fund	42,500	66,000	23,500
Bangladesh	57,548	68,000	10,452
P.L. 480 Title II	7,548	18,000	10,452
Development Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-3,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	-6,000
Nepal	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Pakistan	49,586	39,393	-10,193
Economic Support Fund	49,586	39,393	-10,193
Tajikistan	8,000	5,000	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	5,000	-3,000
Western Hemisphere	61,400	47,500	-13,900
Brazil	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	2,000	-	-2,000
Guatemala	14,000	20,000	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	14,000	18,000	4,000
Haiti	28,000	10,000	-18,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000	10,000	-18,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Development Assistance	15,000	15,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
Development Assistance	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	1,000	100
Development Assistance	900	1,000	100
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	342,660	23,260
(BIFAD)	400	400	-
Development Assistance	400	400	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
Development Assistance	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	7,500	24,000	16,500
Development Assistance	7,500	24,000	16,500
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	43,500	42,000	-1,500

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	43,500	42,000	-1,500
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	13,000	18,000	5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	18,000	5,000
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	146,000	2,000
Development Assistance	144,000	146,000	2,000
USAID Country Support (BFS)	26,000	27,260	1,260
Development Assistance	26,000	27,260	1,260
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	900	-100
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	900	-100
Development Assistance	1,000	900	-100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	617,972	231,702
Africa	24,840	35,643	10,803
Djibouti	4,300	2,500	-1,800
Economic Support Fund	4,300	-	-4,300
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Kenya	-	4,170	4,170
Development Assistance	-	4,170	4,170
Liberia	8,862	2,990	-5,872
Economic Support Fund	8,862	2,990	-5,872
Somalia	4,028	14,083	10,055
Economic Support Fund	4,028	14,083	10,055
South Africa	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
South Sudan	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,650	3,000	350
Economic Support Fund	2,650	3,000	350
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	900	900
Development Assistance	-	900	900
East Asia and Pacific	14,721	23,690	8,969
Burma	3,939	3,000	-939
Economic Support Fund	3,939	3,000	-939
China	459	-	-459
Economic Support Fund	459	-	-459
Mongolia	4,000	-	-4,000
Development Assistance	4,000	-	-4,000
Philippines	4,827	12,600	7,773
Development Assistance	4,827	12,600	7,773
Timor-Leste	946	5,090	4,144
Development Assistance	946	5,090	4,144
Vietnam	550	3,000	2,450
Development Assistance	550	3,000	2,450
Europe and Eurasia	50,645	104,839	54,194
Armenia	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Economic Support Fund	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Azerbaijan	1,952	2,072	120
Economic Support Fund	1,952	2,072	120
Belarus	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,508	7,300	792

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	6,508	7,300	792
Georgia	2,627	15,334	12,707
Economic Support Fund	2,627	15,334	12,707
Kosovo	10,146	10,800	654
Economic Support Fund	10,146	10,800	654
Moldova	5,981	20,660	14,679
Economic Support Fund	5,981	20,660	14,679
Serbia	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
Ukraine	4,485	28,640	24,155
Economic Support Fund	4,485	28,640	24,155
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,100	7,533	2,433
Economic Support Fund	5,100	7,533	2,433
Near East	90,808	121,642	30,834
Egypt	27,071	19,662	-7,409
Economic Support Fund	27,071	19,662	-7,409
Jordan	29,715	40,000	10,285
Economic Support Fund	29,715	40,000	10,285
Lebanon	2,000	14,480	12,480
Economic Support Fund	2,000	14,480	12,480
Morocco	5,085	9,600	4,515
Economic Support Fund	5,085	9,600	4,515
Tunisia	-	5,800	5,800
Economic Support Fund	-	5,800	5,800
West Bank and Gaza	18,300	13,300	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	18,300	13,300	-5,000
Yemen	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,837	10,000	3,163
Economic Support Fund	6,837	10,000	3,163
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,800	1,800	-
Economic Support Fund	1,800	1,800	-
South and Central Asia	67,558	113,800	46,242
Afghanistan	44,000	69,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund	44,000	69,000	25,000
Bangladesh	1,200	3,500	2,300
Development Assistance	1,200	3,500	2,300
Kazakhstan	256	75	-181
Economic Support Fund	256	75	-181
Kyrgyz Republic	5,617	14,443	8,826
Economic Support Fund	5,617	14,443	8,826
Nepal	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Pakistan	9,211	10,239	1,028
Economic Support Fund	9,211	10,239	1,028
Tajikistan	2,100	9,000	6,900
Economic Support Fund	2,100	9,000	6,900
Turkmenistan	972	994	22
Economic Support Fund	972	994	22
Uzbekistan	2,502	2,849	347

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	2,502	2,849	347
Central Asia Regional	1,700	2,200	500
Economic Support Fund	1,700	2,200	500
Western Hemisphere	22,427	117,129	94,702
El Salvador	2,000	17,000	15,000
Development Assistance	2,000	17,000	15,000
Guatemala	1,500	69,030	67,530
Development Assistance	1,500	69,030	67,530
Haiti	6,940	6,200	-740
Economic Support Fund	6,940	6,200	-740
Honduras	-	15,000	15,000
Development Assistance	-	15,000	15,000
Nicaragua	-	1,050	1,050
Development Assistance	-	1,050	1,050
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	11,987	8,849	-3,138
Economic Support Fund	11,987	8,849	-3,138
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,326	18,200	13,874
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	4,326	18,200	13,874
Development Assistance	4,326	18,200	13,874
IO - International Organizations	87,250	63,000	-24,250
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	63,000	-17,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	63,000	-17,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,250	-	-7,250
International Organizations and Programs	7,250	-	-7,250
LAB - Global Development Lab	21,693	17,100	-4,593
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	800	-	-800
Development Assistance	800	-	-800
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	20,893	11,600	-9,293
Development Assistance	20,893	11,600	-9,293
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	5,500	5,500
Development Assistance	-	5,500	5,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	100	100
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	-	100	100
Economic Support Fund	-	100	100
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
Special Representatives	500	500	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
USAID Asia Regional	400	900	500
USAID Asia Regional	400	900	500
Development Assistance	400	900	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	237,017	58,726
Africa	5,782	25,235	19,453
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,226	5,226
Economic Support Fund	-	5,226	5,226
Djibouti	-	3,000	3,000

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Madagascar	-	1,200	1,200
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,200	1,200
Mali	-	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	3,000	3,000
Somalia	3,039	6,486	3,447
Economic Support Fund	3,039	6,486	3,447
Zimbabwe	2,243	3,488	1,245
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,916	916
P.L. 480 Title II	1,243	1,572	329
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	1,000	500
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,835	1,835
Development Assistance	-	1,835	1,835
East Asia and Pacific	2,430	8,000	5,570
Burma	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
China	1,000	2,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	1,000
Laos	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Philippines	1,200	3,000	1,800
Development Assistance	1,200	3,000	1,800
Vietnam	230	-	-230
Development Assistance	230	-	-230
Europe and Eurasia	1,350	-	-1,350
Moldova	1,350	-	-1,350
Economic Support Fund	1,350	-	-1,350
Near East	22,290	54,975	32,685
Egypt	1,929	-	-1,929
Economic Support Fund	1,929	-	-1,929
Iraq	-	6,500	6,500
Economic Support Fund	-	6,500	6,500
Jordan	2,900	5,000	2,100
Economic Support Fund	2,900	5,000	2,100
Lebanon	9,127	7,175	-1,952
Economic Support Fund	9,127	7,175	-1,952
Tunisia	250	5,000	4,750
Economic Support Fund	250	5,000	4,750
West Bank and Gaza	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Yemen	940	9,900	8,960
Economic Support Fund	940	9,900	8,960
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,044	10,000	2,956
Economic Support Fund	7,044	10,000	2,956
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	100	6,400	6,300
Economic Support Fund	100	6,400	6,300
South and Central Asia	2,100	12,295	10,195
India	-	1,837	1,837
Development Assistance	-	1,837	1,837

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	-	456	456
Economic Support Fund	-	456	456
Pakistan	1,000	10,002	9,002
Economic Support Fund	1,000	10,002	9,002
Central Asia Regional	1,100	-	-1,100
Economic Support Fund	1,100	-	-1,100
Western Hemisphere	5,200	23,744	18,544
Haiti	3,200	3,000	-200
Economic Support Fund	3,200	3,000	-200
Paraguay	2,000	2,844	844
Development Assistance	2,000	2,844	844
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	17,900	17,900
Economic Support Fund	-	17,900	17,900
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,488	4,200	-3,288
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	7,488	4,200	-3,288
Development Assistance	7,488	4,200	-3,288
IO - International Organizations	8,500	7,700	-800
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,700	200
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,700	200
IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	-	-1,000
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	70,969	96,000	25,031
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	8,455	16,000	7,545
Development Assistance	8,455	16,000	7,545
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	35,485	35,850	365
Development Assistance	35,485	35,850	365
LAB - Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA)	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	17,400	17,400
Development Assistance	-	17,400	17,400
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	9,669	12,750	3,081
Development Assistance	9,669	12,750	3,081
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	17,360	11,000	-6,360
Development Assistance	17,360	11,000	-6,360
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	1,650	1,650
OES/OP Other Programs	-	1,650	1,650
Economic Support Fund	-	1,650	1,650
Other Funding	46,225	-	-46,225
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	-	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-4,000
To Be Programmed	42,225	-	-42,225
Economic Support Fund	22,225	-	-22,225
Development Assistance	20,000	-	-20,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
Special Representatives	4,855	650	-4,205
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	500	500	-

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,155	-	-4,155
Economic Support Fund	4,155	-	-4,155
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	200	150	-50
Economic Support Fund	200	150	-50
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
Development Assistance	-	1,139	1,139
4.8 Environment	798,657	1,030,671	232,014
Africa	207,811	127,666	-80,145
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,803	-	-8,803
P.L. 480 Title II	8,803	-	-8,803
Ethiopia	31,900	8,000	-23,900
P.L. 480 Title II	26,900	-	-26,900
Development Assistance	5,000	8,000	3,000
Ghana	2,600	3,497	897
Development Assistance	2,600	3,497	897
Kenya	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Development Assistance	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Liberia	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
Madagascar	2,500	-	-2,500
Development Assistance	2,500	-	-2,500
Malawi	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
Mozambique	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Development Assistance	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Niger	700	-	-700
P.L. 480 Title II	700	-	-700
Rwanda	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
Somalia	-	1,428	1,428
Economic Support Fund	-	1,428	1,428
South Africa	3,000	5,000	2,000
Development Assistance	3,000	5,000	2,000
South Sudan	5,500	5,500	-
Economic Support Fund	5,500	5,500	-
Tanzania	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Uganda	5,500	6,775	1,275
Development Assistance	5,500	6,775	1,275
Zambia	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Zimbabwe	658	767	109
P.L. 480 Title II	658	767	109
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,500	11,575	1,075

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	10,500	11,575	1,075
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Development Assistance	39,400	16,578	-22,822
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-
Development Assistance	10,500	10,500	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	3,084	3,084
Development Assistance	-	3,084	3,084
USAID Southern Africa Regional	13,000	6,787	-6,213
Development Assistance	13,000	6,787	-6,213
USAID West Africa Regional	13,250	7,848	-5,402
Development Assistance	13,250	7,848	-5,402
East Asia and Pacific	132,292	126,335	-5,957
Cambodia	10,500	9,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	10,500	9,000	-1,500
China	2,000	1,500	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,500	-500
Indonesia	29,000	36,700	7,700
Development Assistance	29,000	36,700	7,700
Laos	-	50	50
Development Assistance	-	50	50
Philippines	29,000	23,000	-6,000
Development Assistance	29,000	23,000	-6,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Vietnam	25,500	25,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	-
Development Assistance	10,500	10,000	-500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	375	875	500
Economic Support Fund	375	875	500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	33,917	27,210	-6,707
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	33,917	22,210	-11,707
Europe and Eurasia	7,533	7,932	399
Georgia	2,000	1,900	-100
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,900	-100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,533	6,032	499
Economic Support Fund	5,533	6,032	499
Near East	900	16,150	15,250
Jordan	-	7,250	7,250
Economic Support Fund	-	7,250	7,250
Lebanon	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	900	6,900	6,000
Economic Support Fund	900	6,900	6,000
South and Central Asia	47,675	56,958	9,283
Afghanistan	4,000	6,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	6,000	2,000
Bangladesh	18,000	17,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	18,000	17,000	-1,000
India	11,000	19,500	8,500

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	11,000	19,500	8,500
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,550	50
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,550	50
Maldives	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Nepal	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Economic Support Fund	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Central Asia Regional	175	758	583
Economic Support Fund	175	758	583
Western Hemisphere	142,851	123,477	-19,374
Brazil	10,500	-	-10,500
Development Assistance	10,500	-	-10,500
Colombia	23,000	20,500	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	20,500	-2,500
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
El Salvador	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
Guatemala	10,147	15,700	5,553
P.L. 480 Title II	147	-	-147
Development Assistance	10,000	15,700	5,700
Haiti	11,800	14,000	2,200
Economic Support Fund	11,800	14,000	2,200
Honduras	5,500	5,500	-
Development Assistance	5,500	5,500	-
Jamaica	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
Mexico	11,100	12,500	1,400
Economic Support Fund	11,100	-	-11,100
Development Assistance	-	12,500	12,500
Peru	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Economic Support Fund	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	4,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	5,500	4,000	-1,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,936	-	-1,936
Economic Support Fund	1,936	-	-1,936
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	8,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	11,000	8,000	-3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	13,000	12,500	-500
Development Assistance	13,000	12,500	-500
USAID South America Regional	13,000	1,277	-11,723
Development Assistance	13,000	1,277	-11,723
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	5,000	-6,000
DCHA/PPM	11,000	5,000	-6,000
Development Assistance	11,000	5,000	-6,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,478	69,803	-19,675
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	89,478	69,803	-19,675
Development Assistance	89,478	69,803	-19,675
ENR - Energy Resources	-	6,000	6,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	6,000	6,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	6,000	6,000
IO - International Organizations	49,360	55,600	6,240
Convention on Climate Change	10,000	11,700	1,700
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	11,700	1,700
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
International Organizations and Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
International Organizations and Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	25,500	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	700	-
International Organizations and Programs	700	700	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	-	6,700	6,700
International Organizations and Programs	-	6,700	6,700
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,650	1,000	-650
International Organizations and Programs	1,650	1,000	-650
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	107,007	434,250	327,243
OES/CC Climate Change	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Economic Support Fund	90,500	66,600	-23,900
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Economic Support Fund	1,200	4,850	3,650
OES/M Mercury	622	850	228
Economic Support Fund	622	850	228
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,185	600	-585
Economic Support Fund	1,185	600	-585
OES/OP Other Programs	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	10,500	10,500	-
OES/W Water	1,000	850	-150
Economic Support Fund	1,000	850	-150
(OES)	-	350,000	350,000
Economic Support Fund	-	350,000	350,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	1,500	-1,250
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	1,500	-1,250
Development Assistance	2,750	1,500	-1,250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	5,581,012	-614,931
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	5,352,084	-631,483
Africa	850,138	3,000	-847,138
Burundi	8,458	2,000	-6,458
P.L. 480 Title II	8,458	2,000	-6,458
Cameroon	2,682	-	-2,682
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	-	-2,682
Central African Republic	15,978	-	-15,978
P.L. 480 Title II	15,978	-	-15,978
Chad	63,149	-	-63,149
P.L. 480 Title II	63,149	-	-63,149
Cote d'Ivoire	5,310	-	-5,310
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	-	-5,310
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55,982	-	-55,982

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	55,982	-	-55,982
Djibouti	3,380	-	-3,380
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	-	-3,380
Ethiopia	150,715	-	-150,715
P.L. 480 Title II	150,715	-	-150,715
Guinea	3,014	-	-3,014
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	-	-3,014
Kenya	83,482	-	-83,482
P.L. 480 Title II	83,482	-	-83,482
Liberia	4,501	-	-4,501
P.L. 480 Title II	4,501	-	-4,501
Malawi	6,887	-	-6,887
P.L. 480 Title II	6,887	-	-6,887
Mali	20,244	1,000	-19,244
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	1,000	-19,244
Mauritania	5,013	-	-5,013
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	-	-5,013
Niger	18,421	-	-18,421
P.L. 480 Title II	18,421	-	-18,421
Senegal	1,896	-	-1,896
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	-	-1,896
Sierra Leone	1,611	-	-1,611
P.L. 480 Title II	1,611	-	-1,611
Somalia	74,218	-	-74,218
P.L. 480 Title II	74,218	-	-74,218
South Sudan	150,077	-	-150,077
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	-	-150,077
Sudan	154,476	-	-154,476
P.L. 480 Title II	154,476	-	-154,476
Tanzania	3,770	-	-3,770
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	-	-3,770
Uganda	7,376	-	-7,376
P.L. 480 Title II	7,376	-	-7,376
Zimbabwe	9,498	-	-9,498
P.L. 480 Title II	9,498	-	-9,498
East Asia and Pacific	28,662	17,439	-11,223
Burma	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Economic Support Fund	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Philippines	8,662	-	-8,662
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	-	-8,662
Near East	89,804	10,550	-79,254
Algeria	4,505	-	-4,505
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	-	-4,505
West Bank and Gaza	32,538	10,550	-21,988
Economic Support Fund	22,800	10,550	-12,250
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	-	-9,738
Yemen	52,761	-	-52,761
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	-	-52,761
South and Central Asia	119,189	6,000	-113,189
Afghanistan	59,503	-	-59,503

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	59,503	-	-59,503
Bangladesh	1,339	6,000	4,661
P.L. 480 Title II	1,339	6,000	4,661
Pakistan	58,347	-	-58,347
P.L. 480 Title II	58,347	-	-58,347
Western Hemisphere	20,705	4,000	-16,705
Colombia	5,767	-	-5,767
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	-	-5,767
Haiti	14,938	4,000	-10,938
Economic Support Fund	4,350	4,000	-350
P.L. 480 Title II	10,588	-	-10,588
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,804,249	2,838,000	1,033,751
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	795,262	1,856,000	1,060,738
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
International Disaster Assistance	795,262	726,000	-69,262
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	136,276	105,000	-31,276
P.L. 480 Title II	128,446	105,000	-23,446
Development Assistance	7,830	-	-7,830
DCHA/OFDA	872,711	877,000	4,289
International Disaster Assistance	872,711	877,000	4,289
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,070,820	2,473,095	-597,725
PRM, Administrative Expenses	34,500	34,500	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500	34,500	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	-	50,000	50,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
PRM, OA - Africa	408,648	454,000	45,352
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
PRM, OA - East Asia	69,332	54,600	-14,732
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
PRM, OA - Europe	48,651	31,000	-17,651
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
PRM, OA - Near East	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	215,450	139,695	-75,755
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
PRM, OA - South Asia	66,875	72,900	6,025
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	61,100	45,300	-15,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
PRM, Refugee Admissions	351,000	442,700	91,700
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,334,355	-	-1,334,355
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	198,428	24,232
Africa	13,362	7,357	-6,005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,139	-	-1,139
P.L. 480 Title II	1,139	-	-1,139
Madagascar	1,211	4,300	3,089
P.L. 480 Title II	1,211	4,300	3,089

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Malawi	440	-	-440
P.L. 480 Title II	440	-	-440
Niger	1,540	-	-1,540
P.L. 480 Title II	1,540	-	-1,540
South Sudan	5,634	-	-5,634
Economic Support Fund	5,634	-	-5,634
Zimbabwe	3,398	3,057	-341
P.L. 480 Title II	3,398	3,057	-341
East Asia and Pacific	1,600	8,900	7,300
Indonesia	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
Marshall Islands	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
Micronesia	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	600	900	300
Economic Support Fund	600	900	300
South and Central Asia	3,478	18,996	15,518
Bangladesh	3,478	4,523	1,045
P.L. 480 Title II	3,200	4,000	800
Development Assistance	278	523	245
Pakistan	-	14,473	14,473
Economic Support Fund	-	14,473	14,473
Western Hemisphere	1,663	1,500	-163
Guatemala	163	-	-163
P.L. 480 Title II	163	-	-163
Haiti	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	147,027	153,900	6,873
DCHA - FEWSNet	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	9,241	-	-9,241
International Disaster Assistance	9,241	-	-9,241
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	2,000	5,900	3,900
P.L. 480 Title II	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	-	5,900	5,900
DCHA/OFDA	123,786	138,000	14,214
International Disaster Assistance	123,786	138,000	14,214
IO - International Organizations	3,000	2,500	-500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,500	-500
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,500	-500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	4,066	5,275	1,209
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	4,066	5,093	1,027
Development Assistance	4,066	5,093	1,027
PPL - Policy	-	182	182
Development Assistance	-	182	182
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	38,180	30,500	-7,680
PRM, Administrative Expenses	-	500	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	500	500

**Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY
2014 - FY 2016**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	10,000	-680
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
PRM, OA - Migration	27,500	20,000	-7,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
6 Program Support	1,325,548	1,706,176	380,628
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
IO - International Organizations	-	500	500
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	500	500
International Organizations and Programs	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	1,705,676	380,128
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,300	5,150	850
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	2,750	-50
Economic Support Fund	2,800	2,750	-50
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	2,400	900
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,400	900
USAID Management	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Administrative Expense	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Administrative Expense	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Administrative Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
USAID Administrative Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	30,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,000	30,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	30,000	10,000
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	-130,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	130,500	-	-130,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	36,370	-	-36,370
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	-	-2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	41,250	-	-41,250
2.4 Civil Society	50,630	-	-50,630
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,999,694	492,693
1 Peace and Security	42,788	34,993	-7,795
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,750	11,140	2,390
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,029	-	-12,029
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,572	4,810	-762
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,437	19,043	2,606
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	170,250	546,291	376,041
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,294	88,578	66,284
2.2 Good Governance	52,149	247,969	195,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	24,202	50,094	25,892
2.4 Civil Society	71,605	159,650	88,045
3 Investing in People	671,630	489,782	-181,848
3.1 Health	146,920	80,671	-66,249
3.2 Education	488,367	381,016	-107,351
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,343	28,095	-8,248
4 Economic Growth	1,597,159	1,898,930	301,771
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,645	25,529	16,884
4.2 Trade and Investment	25,176	126,983	101,807
4.3 Financial Sector	3,924	9,624	5,700
4.4 Infrastructure	61,486	135,570	74,084
4.5 Agriculture	865,500	900,260	34,760
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	42,544	174,469	131,925
4.7 Economic Opportunity	102,989	116,284	13,295
4.8 Environment	486,895	410,211	-76,684
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,174	29,698	4,524
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,830	-	-7,830
5.2 Disaster Readiness	17,344	29,698	12,354
Economic Support Fund	4,589,182	6,135,491	1,546,309
1 Peace and Security	314,092	457,821	143,729
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	26,200	20,314	-5,886
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,899	23,130	17,231
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,749	15,905	-3,844
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	85,906	135,155	49,249

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	11,863	16,920	5,057
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	164,475	246,397	81,922
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,217,378	1,868,353	650,975
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	179,219	264,212	84,993
2.2 Good Governance	611,029	1,019,458	408,429
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	95,849	125,771	29,922
2.4 Civil Society	331,281	458,912	127,631
3 Investing in People	1,165,259	1,079,450	-85,809
3.1 Health	379,174	297,240	-81,934
3.2 Education	484,533	475,117	-9,416
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	301,552	307,093	5,541
4 Economic Growth	1,833,269	2,675,855	842,586
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	537,667	489,223	-48,444
4.2 Trade and Investment	74,509	113,429	38,920
4.3 Financial Sector	124,741	433,958	309,217
4.4 Infrastructure	344,577	404,295	59,718
4.5 Agriculture	204,546	183,093	-21,453
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	256,476	380,503	124,027
4.7 Economic Opportunity	65,559	107,261	41,702
4.8 Environment	225,194	564,093	338,899
5 Humanitarian Assistance	54,884	48,862	-6,022
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	47,150	31,989	-15,161
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,734	16,873	9,139
6 Program Support	4,300	5,150	850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,300	5,150	850
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	50,000	50,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000
3 Investing in People	195,764	100,188	-95,576
3.1 Health	151,013	98,638	-52,375
3.2 Education	1,653	-	-1,653
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	43,098	1,550	-41,548
4 Economic Growth	67,351	44,455	-22,896
4.5 Agriculture	28,900	37,916	9,016
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,243	5,772	4,529
4.8 Environment	37,208	767	-36,441
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,202,885	1,255,357	52,472
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,189,794	1,244,000	54,206
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,091	11,357	-1,734
Foreign Military Financing	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938
1 Peace and Security	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
3 Investing in People	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
3.1 Health	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,773,750	2,755,000	-18,750
3 Investing in People	2,773,750	2,755,000	-18,750
3.1 Health	2,751,750	2,740,500	-11,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,000	14,500	-7,500
International Disaster Assistance	1,801,000	1,741,000	-60,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,801,000	1,741,000	-60,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,667,973	1,603,000	-64,973
5.2 Disaster Readiness	133,027	138,000	4,973
International Military Education and Training	105,573	111,715	6,142
1 Peace and Security	105,573	111,715	6,142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	105,573	111,715	6,142
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,350,000	1,193,771	-156,229
1 Peace and Security	954,943	788,269	-166,674
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425,577	286,014	-139,563
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	449,623	434,662	-14,961
1.5 Transnational Crime	79,743	67,593	-12,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	395,057	405,502	10,445
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	376,430	384,813	8,383
2.2 Good Governance	18,627	20,689	2,062
International Organizations and Programs	339,720	315,000	-24,720
1 Peace and Security	1,210	1,150	-60
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,210	1,150	-60
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,800	13,050	-8,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,800	13,050	-8,750
3 Investing in People	162,700	167,000	4,300
3.1 Health	162,700	167,000	4,300
4 Economic Growth	151,010	130,800	-20,210
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,000	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	900	500	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	87,250	63,000	-24,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,500	7,700	-800
4.8 Environment	49,360	55,600	6,240
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
6 Program Support	-	500	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,020,820	2,423,095	-597,725
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700,000	999,334	299,334
1 Peace and Security	700,000	999,334	299,334
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	242,516	601,521	359,005
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	295,404	275,187	-20,217
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	162,080	122,626	-39,454
Peacekeeping Operations	435,600	495,200	59,600
1 Peace and Security	435,600	495,200	59,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435,600	495,200	59,600
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,600	10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,181	47,157	6,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,181	47,157	6,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,419	20,443	3,024
2.2 Good Governance	6,294	7,386	1,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,377	7,484	1,107
2.4 Civil Society	4,748	5,573	825
USAID Administrative Expense	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
6 Program Support	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
Africa	7,511,067	6,880,953	-630,114
Angola	54,792	50,449	-4,343
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	12,899	3,000
3 Investing in People	9,899	12,899	3,000
3.1 Health	9,899	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	32,400	-6,000
3 Investing in People	38,400	32,400	-6,000
3.1 Health	38,400	32,400	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	493	450	-43
1 Peace and Security	493	450	-43
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	493	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,700	-1,300
1 Peace and Security	6,000	4,700	-1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	4,700	-1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,603	6,416	-187
6.1 Program Design and Learning	452	692	240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,151	5,724	-427
Benin	23,452	23,730	278
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	23,500	400
3 Investing in People	23,100	23,500	400
3.1 Health	23,100	23,500	400
International Military Education and Training	352	230	-122
1 Peace and Security	352	230	-122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352	230	-122
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,872	-	-3,872
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	-	-750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,122	-	-3,122
Botswana	50,580	46,329	-4,251
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	45,804	-4,000
3 Investing in People	49,804	45,804	-4,000
3.1 Health	49,804	45,804	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	576	525	-51
1 Peace and Security	576	525	-51
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	576	525	-51
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,485	10,597	2,112
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,444	1,240	-204
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,041	9,357	2,316
Burkina Faso	15,698	14,250	-1,448
P.L. 480 Title II	5,879	5,000	-879
3 Investing in People	2,650	5,000	2,350
3.1 Health	2,650	5,000	2,350
4 Economic Growth	3,229	-	-3,229
4.5 Agriculture	3,229	-	-3,229
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	9,000	-500
3 Investing in People	9,500	9,000	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	9,500	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	250	-69
1 Peace and Security	319	250	-69
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	250	-69
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	650	650	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	650	-
Burundi	29,958	43,785	13,827
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	9,954	8,500	-1,454
3 Investing in People	1,496	6,500	5,004
3.1 Health	1,496	6,500	5,004
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,458	2,000	-6,458
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,458	2,000	-6,458
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	15,360	10,360
3 Investing in People	5,000	15,360	10,360
3.1 Health	5,000	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	17,500	3,000
3 Investing in People	14,500	17,500	3,000
3.1 Health	14,500	17,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	504	425	-79
1 Peace and Security	504	425	-79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	504	425	-79
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,924	3,039	1,115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	344	325	-19
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,580	2,714	1,134
Cabo Verde	292	150	-142
International Military Education and Training	292	150	-142
1 Peace and Security	292	150	-142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	292	150	-142
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Cameroon	38,844	45,775	6,931
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	-	-2,682
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,682	-	-2,682
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,682	-	-2,682
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	43,975	9,800
3 Investing in People	34,175	43,975	9,800
3.1 Health	34,175	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	487	300	-187
1 Peace and Security	487	300	-187
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	487	300	-187
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,514	5,360	846
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,487	1,714	227
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,027	3,646	619

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Central African Republic	30,498	14,650	-15,848
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,498	-	-18,498
3 Investing in People	2,520	-	-2,520
3.1 Health	2,520	-	-2,520
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,978	-	-15,978
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,978	-	-15,978
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
1 Peace and Security	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,500	2,500
1 Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-
1 Peace and Security	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	10,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	55	55
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	55	55
Chad	67,238	300	-66,938
P.L. 480 Title II	66,885	-	-66,885
3 Investing in People	3,736	-	-3,736
3.1 Health	3,736	-	-3,736
5 Humanitarian Assistance	63,149	-	-63,149
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	63,149	-	-63,149
International Military Education and Training	353	300	-53
1 Peace and Security	353	300	-53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	353	300	-53
Comoros	225	150	-75
International Military Education and Training	225	150	-75
1 Peace and Security	225	150	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	150	-75
Cote d'Ivoire	120,982	145,685	24,703
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	7,000	7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	-	-5,310
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,310	-	-5,310
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,310	-	-5,310
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	138,405	23,925
3 Investing in People	114,480	138,405	23,925
3.1 Health	114,480	138,405	23,925
International Military Education and Training	492	280	-212
1 Peace and Security	492	280	-212
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	492	280	-212
Peacekeeping Operations	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,016	14,913	2,897
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,456	5,147	691
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,560	9,766	2,206
Democratic Republic of the Congo	331,243	277,618	-53,625
Economic Support Fund	48,635	70,568	21,933
1 Peace and Security	609	5,890	5,281
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	190	-10
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	409	5,700	5,291
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,281	30,000	19,719
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,400	6,555	5,155
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	14,040	8,540
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	2,881	9,405	6,524
3 Investing in People	36,745	25,452	-11,293
3.1 Health	6,300	-	-6,300
3.2 Education	30,000	21,462	-8,538
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	445	3,990	3,545
4 Economic Growth	1,000	9,226	8,226
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	4,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,226	5,226
P.L. 480 Title II	89,773	-	-89,773
3 Investing in People	16,781	-	-16,781
3.1 Health	16,781	-	-16,781
4 Economic Growth	15,871	-	-15,871
4.5 Agriculture	7,068	-	-7,068
4.8 Environment	8,803	-	-8,803
5 Humanitarian Assistance	57,121	-	-57,121
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	55,982	-	-55,982
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,139	-	-1,139
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	60,975	9,000
3 Investing in People	51,975	60,975	9,000
3.1 Health	51,975	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	129,200	2,550
3 Investing in People	126,650	129,200	2,550
3.1 Health	126,650	129,200	2,550
International Military Education and Training	460	375	-85
1 Peace and Security	460	375	-85
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	460	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	2,000	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	2,250	800	-1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,250	800	-1,450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,200	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
1 Peace and Security	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	14,000	4,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	14,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	14,000	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,590	28,821	6,231
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,069	12,458	-611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,521	16,363	6,842
Djibouti	11,528	12,900	1,372
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
3 Investing in People	-	1,500	1,500
3.2 Education	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	-	8,500	8,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,500	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	-	-5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	-	-700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,300	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	-	-3,380
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,380	-	-3,380
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,380	-	-3,380
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	700	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,000	700	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	700	-300
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
3 Investing in People	1,800	1,800	-
3.1 Health	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	348	400	52
1 Peace and Security	348	400	52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	348	400	52
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	817	1,100	283
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	817	950	133
Ethiopia	583,714	403,883	-179,831
Development Assistance	102,000	82,200	-19,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	250	250
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	250	250
3 Investing in People	47,000	22,200	-24,800
3.1 Health	13,000	3,200	-9,800
3.2 Education	34,000	19,000	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	55,000	58,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II	218,140	-	-218,140
3 Investing in People	38,658	-	-38,658
3.1 Health	766	-	-766
3.2 Education	1,653	-	-1,653
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,239	-	-36,239
4 Economic Growth	28,767	-	-28,767
4.5 Agriculture	1,867	-	-1,867
4.8 Environment	26,900	-	-26,900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	150,715	-	-150,715
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	150,715	-	-150,715
Foreign Military Financing	843	700	-143
1 Peace and Security	843	700	-143
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	700	-143
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	187,213	63,436
3 Investing in People	123,777	187,213	63,436
3.1 Health	123,777	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	133,200	-5,165
3 Investing in People	138,365	133,200	-5,165
3.1 Health	138,365	133,200	-5,165
International Military Education and Training	589	570	-19
1 Peace and Security	589	570	-19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	589	570	-19
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	21,979	25,344	3,365
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,906	12,132	1,226
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,073	13,212	2,139
Gabon	330	230	-100
International Military Education and Training	330	230	-100
1 Peace and Security	330	230	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	330	230	-100
Ghana	137,085	146,347	9,262
Development Assistance	75,100	77,080	1,980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	9,000	3,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	5,835	2,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	1,220	-1,280
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,945	1,945
3 Investing in People	17,000	19,583	2,583
3.1 Health	6,000	3,412	-2,588
3.2 Education	11,000	16,171	5,171
4 Economic Growth	52,600	48,497	-4,103
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	40,000	-5,000
4.8 Environment	2,600	3,497	897
Foreign Military Financing	350	300	-50
1 Peace and Security	350	300	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	6,797	5,838
3 Investing in People	959	6,797	5,838
3.1 Health	959	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	61,500	1,692

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	59,808	61,500	1,692
3.1 Health	59,808	61,500	1,692
International Military Education and Training	668	670	2
1 Peace and Security	668	670	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	668	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,001	8,883	1,882
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,224	3,413	1,189
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,777	5,470	693
Guinea	22,041	23,740	1,699
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	-	6,000	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	-	-3,014
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,014	-	-3,014
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,014	-	-3,014
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	17,500	-350
3 Investing in People	17,850	17,500	-350
3.1 Health	17,850	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	397	240	-157
1 Peace and Security	397	240	-157
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	397	240	-157
Peacekeeping Operations	580	-	-580
1 Peace and Security	580	-	-580
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	580	-	-580
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,797	2,350	553
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,797	2,250	453
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	150
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
1 Peace and Security	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	150	150
Kenya	644,999	630,340	-14,659
Development Assistance	93,500	84,210	-9,290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,500	17,095	6,595
2.2 Good Governance	6,000	10,177	4,177
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	4,000	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,918	918
3 Investing in People	27,500	14,984	-12,516
3.1 Health	8,000	3,961	-4,039
3.2 Education	19,500	11,023	-8,477
4 Economic Growth	55,500	52,131	-3,369
4.5 Agriculture	44,500	42,000	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,170	4,170
4.8 Environment	11,000	5,961	-5,039

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	-	-86,393
3 Investing in People	2,911	-	-2,911
3.1 Health	2,911	-	-2,911
5 Humanitarian Assistance	83,482	-	-83,482
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	83,482	-	-83,482
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	1,000	-178
1 Peace and Security	1,178	1,000	-178
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,178	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	456,680	85,000
3 Investing in People	371,680	456,680	85,000
3.1 Health	371,680	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	81,400	-1,600
3 Investing in People	83,000	81,400	-1,600
3.1 Health	83,000	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	800	52
1 Peace and Security	748	800	52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	748	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,500	5,250	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	6,500	5,250	-1,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	4,750	-1,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	43,773	43,328	-445
6.1 Program Design and Learning	20,603	25,278	4,675
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,170	18,050	-5,120
Lesotho	32,124	47,588	15,464
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	41,038	15,541
3 Investing in People	25,497	41,038	15,541
3.1 Health	25,497	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
3 Investing in People	6,400	6,400	-
3.1 Health	6,400	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	227	150	-77
1 Peace and Security	227	150	-77
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	227	150	-77
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,539	4,416	877
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,363	1,478	115
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,176	2,938	762
Liberia	165,789	125,373	-40,416
Economic Support Fund	89,138	76,453	-12,685
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	30,030	27,500	-2,530
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	4,500	500
2.2 Good Governance	18,030	14,250	-3,780
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	4,938	938
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	3,812	-188
3 Investing in People	43,020	23,963	-19,057
3.1 Health	14,020	5,070	-8,950

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	29,000	18,893	-10,107
4 Economic Growth	16,088	24,990	8,902
4.4 Infrastructure	3,226	11,000	7,774
4.5 Agriculture	-	7,000	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,862	2,990	-5,872
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	19,981	-	-19,981
3 Investing in People	15,480	-	-15,480
3.1 Health	8,621	-	-8,621
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,859	-	-6,859
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,501	-	-4,501
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,501	-	-4,501
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	2,500	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	4,000	2,500	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	2,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	29,700	-8,000
3 Investing in People	37,700	29,700	-8,000
3.1 Health	37,700	29,700	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	470	420	-50
1 Peace and Security	470	420	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	470	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,700	13,500	1,800
1 Peace and Security	7,948	10,500	2,552
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,408	10,000	2,592
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	540	500	-40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,752	3,000	-752
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,752	3,000	-752
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,537	11,953	-2,584
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,505	6,873	-1,632
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,032	5,080	-952
Madagascar	63,001	68,918	5,917
Development Assistance	2,500	1,668	-832
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,668	1,668
2.2 Good Governance	-	868	868
2.4 Civil Society	-	800	800
4 Economic Growth	2,500	-	-2,500
4.8 Environment	2,500	-	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	11,501	18,000	6,499
3 Investing in People	7,327	8,000	673
3.1 Health	7,327	7,200	-127
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	800	800
4 Economic Growth	2,963	5,700	2,737
4.5 Agriculture	2,963	4,500	1,537
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,200	1,200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,211	4,300	3,089
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,211	4,300	3,089
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	49,000	-
3 Investing in People	49,000	49,000	-
3.1 Health	49,000	49,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,475	3,358	-117
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,283	1,350	67
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,192	2,008	-184
Malawi	196,018	201,813	5,795
Development Assistance	51,500	33,675	-17,825
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	4,675	1,675
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,675	675
3 Investing in People	23,500	7,000	-16,500
3.1 Health	3,000	-	-3,000
3.2 Education	20,500	7,000	-13,500
4 Economic Growth	25,000	22,000	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	16,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	6,000	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,887	7,500	-1,387
3 Investing in People	1,560	4,000	2,440
3.1 Health	1,560	3,250	1,690
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	750	750
4 Economic Growth	-	3,500	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,500	3,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,327	-	-7,327
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,887	-	-6,887
5.2 Disaster Readiness	440	-	-440
Global Health Programs - State	64,180	87,988	23,808
3 Investing in People	64,180	87,988	23,808
3.1 Health	64,180	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	72,400	1,200
3 Investing in People	71,200	72,400	1,200
3.1 Health	71,200	72,400	1,200
International Military Education and Training	251	250	-1
1 Peace and Security	251	250	-1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	250	-1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,517	18,185	6,668
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,715	8,576	1,861
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,802	9,609	4,807
Mali	135,423	118,395	-17,028
Development Assistance	53,210	49,265	-3,945
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,941	441
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,941	441
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	7,942	5,942
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	2,942	1,442

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	500	2,000	1,500
3 Investing in People	27,710	10,382	-17,328
3.1 Health	6,210	1,441	-4,769
3.2 Education	21,500	8,941	-12,559
4 Economic Growth	21,000	28,000	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	25,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	10,000	-10,244
3 Investing in People	-	4,000	4,000
3.1 Health	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,244	1,000	-19,244
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,244	1,000	-19,244
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	56,850	-800
3 Investing in People	57,650	56,850	-800
3.1 Health	57,650	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	280	181
1 Peace and Security	99	280	181
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	-	-2,720
1 Peace and Security	2,720	-	-2,720
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,720	-	-2,720
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,012	11,625	-2,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,747	4,725	-1,022
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,265	6,900	-1,365
Mauritania	5,313	2,384	-2,929
Development Assistance	-	1,584	1,584
1 Peace and Security	-	1,584	1,584
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,584	1,584
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	-	-5,013
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,013	-	-5,013
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,013	-	-5,013
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12	500	488
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12	-	-12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	500
Mauritius	204	150	-54

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	204	150	-54
1 Peace and Security	204	150	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	204	150	-54
Mozambique	402,356	409,145	6,789
Development Assistance	57,000	42,374	-14,626
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	8,000	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	24,500	6,508	-17,992
3.1 Health	3,000	1,169	-1,831
3.2 Education	21,500	5,339	-16,161
4 Economic Growth	30,500	27,866	-2,634
4.5 Agriculture	22,500	22,500	-
4.8 Environment	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	298,301	24,300
3 Investing in People	274,001	298,301	24,300
3.1 Health	274,001	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	68,100	-600
3 Investing in People	68,700	68,100	-600
3.1 Health	68,700	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	370	-260
1 Peace and Security	630	370	-260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	630	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	-	-1,525
1 Peace and Security	1,525	-	-1,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,525	-	-1,525
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	37,648	49,941	12,293
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15,074	20,454	5,380
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,574	29,487	6,913
Namibia	23,580	43,663	20,083
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	43,513	20,053
3 Investing in People	23,460	43,513	20,053
3.1 Health	23,460	43,513	20,053
International Military Education and Training	120	150	30
1 Peace and Security	120	150	30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	150	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,303	3,304	1,001
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,023	1,404	381
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,280	1,900	620
Niger	34,369	9,900	-24,469
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	34,013	7,000	-27,013
3 Investing in People	10,332	4,830	-5,502
3.1 Health	10,332	4,830	-5,502
4 Economic Growth	3,720	2,170	-1,550
4.5 Agriculture	3,020	2,170	-850
4.8 Environment	700	-	-700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	19,961	-	-19,961
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,421	-	-18,421
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,540	-	-1,540
International Military Education and Training	356	400	44
1 Peace and Security	356	400	44
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	356	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	100	100
Nigeria	703,031	607,498	-95,533
Development Assistance	71,000	76,016	5,016
1 Peace and Security	-	3,800	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,800	3,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,000	27,000	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	11,465	7,965
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,500	7,000	500
2.4 Civil Society	6,000	8,535	2,535
3 Investing in People	30,000	17,156	-12,844
3.1 Health	10,000	2,156	-7,844
3.2 Education	20,000	15,000	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	25,000	28,060	3,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,060	2,060
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	25,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	600	-400
1 Peace and Security	1,000	600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	600	-400
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	356,652	-100,000
3 Investing in People	456,652	356,652	-100,000
3.1 Health	456,652	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	173,500	-
3 Investing in People	173,500	173,500	-
3.1 Health	173,500	173,500	-
International Military Education and Training	779	730	-49
1 Peace and Security	779	730	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	730	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-100
1 Peace and Security	100	-	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	61,065	50,141	-10,924
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,109	21,643	-2,466

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,956	28,498	-8,458
Republic of the Congo	295	150	-145
International Military Education and Training	295	150	-145
1 Peace and Security	295	150	-145
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	295	150	-145
Rwanda	187,522	160,935	-26,587
Development Assistance	65,000	42,926	-22,074
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,926	5,926
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	676	676
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,750	1,750
3 Investing in People	28,000	7,000	-21,000
3.1 Health	3,500	-	-3,500
3.2 Education	24,500	7,000	-17,500
4 Economic Growth	37,000	30,000	-7,000
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	28,000	-5,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	73,559	-5,463
3 Investing in People	79,022	73,559	-5,463
3.1 Health	79,022	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	44,000	500
3 Investing in People	43,500	44,000	500
3.1 Health	43,500	44,000	500
International Military Education and Training	-	450	450
1 Peace and Security	-	450	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	450	450
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,190	11,195	-1,995
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,174	3,563	-1,611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,016	7,632	-384
Sao Tome and Principe	263	150	-113
International Military Education and Training	263	150	-113
1 Peace and Security	263	150	-113
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	263	150	-113
Senegal	118,278	102,251	-16,027
Development Assistance	55,621	45,216	-10,405
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,003	5,003
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,818	2,818
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	517	517
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,668	1,668
3 Investing in People	31,621	6,213	-25,408
3.1 Health	9,121	792	-8,329
3.2 Education	22,500	5,421	-17,079
4 Economic Growth	24,000	34,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	22,000	32,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	-	-1,896
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,896	-	-1,896
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,896	-	-1,896
Foreign Military Financing	325	300	-25

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	325	300	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	300	-25
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
3 Investing in People	1,535	1,535	-
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	54,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	57,000	54,000	-3,000
3.1 Health	57,000	54,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	901	800	-101
1 Peace and Security	901	800	-101
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	901	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	400	-600
1 Peace and Security	1,000	400	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,506	5,560	1,054
6.1 Program Design and Learning	812	1,240	428
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,694	4,320	626
Seychelles	138	150	12
International Military Education and Training	138	150	12
1 Peace and Security	138	150	12
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	138	150	12
Sierra Leone	15,486	6,810	-8,676
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	-	6,000	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	1,600	-	-1,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,600	-	-1,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,600	-	-1,600
P.L. 480 Title II	12,963	-	-12,963
3 Investing in People	11,352	-	-11,352
3.1 Health	11,352	-	-11,352
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,611	-	-1,611
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,611	-	-1,611
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	423	310	-113
1 Peace and Security	423	310	-113
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	423	310	-113
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	480	480
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	480	480
Somalia	301,980	209,216	-92,764
Economic Support Fund	21,067	87,701	66,634
1 Peace and Security	2,000	18,105	16,105
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	18,105	16,105
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	20,399	18,399
2.2 Good Governance	1,222	10,200	8,978
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	10,199	9,599

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	178	-	-178
3 Investing in People	10,000	27,200	17,200
3.2 Education	10,000	13,600	3,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	13,600	13,600
4 Economic Growth	7,067	21,997	14,930
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,028	14,083	10,055
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,039	6,486	3,447
4.8 Environment	-	1,428	1,428
P.L. 480 Title II	78,718	-	-78,718
3 Investing in People	4,500	-	-4,500
3.1 Health	4,500	-	-4,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	74,218	-	-74,218
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	74,218	-	-74,218
International Military Education and Training	145	365	220
1 Peace and Security	145	365	220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,650	-50
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,650	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	4,500	4,500
1 Peace and Security	-	4,500	4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,500	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	200,350	115,000	-85,350
1 Peace and Security	200,350	115,000	-85,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200,350	115,000	-85,350
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,879	22,463	17,584
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,628	10,524	7,896
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,251	11,939	9,688
South Africa	286,265	374,200	87,935
Development Assistance	15,000	15,750	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,800	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,800	1,800
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	11,000	3,950	-7,050
3.2 Education	11,000	3,950	-7,050
4 Economic Growth	4,000	9,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	5,000	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	700	450	-250
1 Peace and Security	700	450	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	450	-250
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	346,550	91,000
3 Investing in People	255,550	346,550	91,000
3.1 Health	255,550	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,500	-2,500
3 Investing in People	12,000	9,500	-2,500
3.1 Health	12,000	9,500	-2,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	715	650	-65
1 Peace and Security	715	650	-65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	715	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	24,624	31,261	6,637
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,876	13,612	2,736
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,748	17,649	3,901
South Sudan	434,566	265,022	-169,544
Economic Support Fund	176,741	175,022	-1,719
1 Peace and Security	33,607	26,600	-7,007
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	33,607	26,600	-7,007
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	36,500	66,900	30,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	5,400	-2,100
2.2 Good Governance	7,500	25,000	17,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,000	17,500	7,500
2.4 Civil Society	11,500	19,000	7,500
3 Investing in People	51,000	27,649	-23,351
3.1 Health	10,000	7,245	-2,755
3.2 Education	41,000	20,404	-20,596
4 Economic Growth	50,000	53,873	3,873
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	13,373	11,373
4.4 Infrastructure	22,000	20,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,500	10,000	-5,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	5,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	5,500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,634	-	-5,634
5.2 Disaster Readiness	5,634	-	-5,634
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	-	-150,077
5 Humanitarian Assistance	150,077	-	-150,077
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	150,077	-	-150,077
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	11,790	-
3 Investing in People	11,790	11,790	-
3.1 Health	11,790	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	35,510	5,000
3 Investing in People	30,510	35,510	5,000
3.1 Health	30,510	35,510	5,000
International Military Education and Training	14	700	686
1 Peace and Security	14	700	686
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,599	10,000	-10,599
1 Peace and Security	13,599	7,400	-6,199
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,599	7,400	-6,199
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	2,600	-4,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000	2,600	-4,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	2,000	-135

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	2,135	2,000	-135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,135	2,000	-135
Peacekeeping Operations	42,700	30,000	-12,700
1 Peace and Security	42,700	30,000	-12,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42,700	30,000	-12,700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,889	16,817	-72
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,542	6,354	812
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,347	10,463	-884
Sudan	168,879	9,149	-159,730
Economic Support Fund	9,197	9,149	-48
1 Peace and Security	4,400	4,400	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,400	4,400	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,797	4,749	-48
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,110	1,872	-238
2.4 Civil Society	2,687	2,877	190
P.L. 480 Title II	159,682	-	-159,682
3 Investing in People	5,206	-	-5,206
3.1 Health	5,206	-	-5,206
5 Humanitarian Assistance	154,476	-	-154,476
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	154,476	-	-154,476
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,130	1,130	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	230	230	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900	900	-
Swaziland	43,460	43,463	3
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	36,413	-
3 Investing in People	36,413	36,413	-
3.1 Health	36,413	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-
3 Investing in People	6,900	6,900	-
3.1 Health	6,900	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	147	150	3
1 Peace and Security	147	150	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	150	3
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,853	2,498	-1,355
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,850	1,348	-502
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,003	1,150	-853
Tanzania	591,494	590,552	-942
Development Assistance	115,734	97,936	-17,798
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,900	7,944	5,044
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	-	-400
2.2 Good Governance	750	4,000	3,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,750	-	-1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,944	3,944
3 Investing in People	24,834	9,992	-14,842
3.1 Health	4,834	2,992	-1,842
3.2 Education	20,000	7,000	-13,000
4 Economic Growth	88,000	80,000	-8,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	10,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	70,000	62,000	-8,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	8,000	-5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	-	-3,770
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,770	-	-3,770
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,770	-	-3,770
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	393,581	21,200
3 Investing in People	372,381	393,581	21,200
3.1 Health	372,381	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	98,335	-
3 Investing in People	98,335	98,335	-
3.1 Health	98,335	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	500	76
1 Peace and Security	424	500	76
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	424	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	43,770	62,208	18,438
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,470	30,477	6,007
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,300	31,731	12,431
The Gambia	198	150	-48
International Military Education and Training	198	150	-48
1 Peace and Security	198	150	-48
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198	150	-48
Togo	398	200	-198
International Military Education and Training	398	200	-198
1 Peace and Security	398	200	-198
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	200	-198
Uganda	491,884	469,071	-22,813
Development Assistance	63,270	49,775	-13,495
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,500	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	27,770	8,500	-19,270
3.1 Health	5,270	-	-5,270
3.2 Education	22,500	8,500	-14,000
4 Economic Growth	35,500	36,775	1,275
4.5 Agriculture	30,000	30,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,775	1,275
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	10,000	-13,678
3 Investing in People	16,302	10,000	-6,302
3.1 Health	16,302	10,000	-6,302
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,376	-	-7,376
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,376	-	-7,376

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	320,176	6,709
3 Investing in People	313,467	320,176	6,709
3.1 Health	313,467	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	88,200	-2,300
3 Investing in People	90,500	88,200	-2,300
3.1 Health	90,500	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	520	-49
1 Peace and Security	569	520	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	569	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	35,283	42,859	7,576
6.1 Program Design and Learning	14,334	18,820	4,486
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,949	24,039	3,090
Zambia	359,127	415,890	56,763
Development Assistance	42,500	23,933	-18,567
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
3 Investing in People	27,500	3,933	-23,567
3.1 Health	5,000	1,433	-3,567
3.2 Education	22,500	2,500	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	15,000	16,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	12,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	334,732	77,256
3 Investing in People	257,476	334,732	77,256
3.1 Health	257,476	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	56,875	-1,925
3 Investing in People	58,800	56,875	-1,925
3.1 Health	58,800	56,875	-1,925
International Military Education and Training	351	350	-1
1 Peace and Security	351	350	-1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	351	350	-1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	28,839	38,523	9,684
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,401	17,004	3,603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,438	21,519	6,081
Zimbabwe	168,976	161,566	-7,410
Economic Support Fund	20,325	21,816	1,491
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,575	14,000	-575
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,255	2,000	745
2.2 Good Governance	4,570	2,500	-2,070
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	3,000	2,200
2.4 Civil Society	7,950	6,500	-1,450
3 Investing in People	750	-	-750
3.1 Health	750	-	-750
4 Economic Growth	5,000	7,816	2,816

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,900	1,900
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	1,916	916
P.L. 480 Title II	28,901	20,000	-8,901
3 Investing in People	10,899	8,858	-2,041
3.1 Health	10,899	8,858	-2,041
4 Economic Growth	5,106	8,085	2,979
4.5 Agriculture	3,205	5,746	2,541
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,243	1,572	329
4.8 Environment	658	767	109
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,896	3,057	-9,839
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,498	-	-9,498
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,398	3,057	-341
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	77,250	-
3 Investing in People	77,250	77,250	-
3.1 Health	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	41,500	-1,000
3 Investing in People	42,500	41,500	-1,000
3.1 Health	42,500	41,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,889	12,092	-797
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,883	4,749	-134
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,006	7,343	-663
African Union	774	1,196	422
Economic Support Fund	774	696	-78
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	696	546
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	150	696	546
3 Investing in People	200	-	-200
3.2 Education	200	-	-200
4 Economic Growth	424	-	-424
4.2 Trade and Investment	424	-	-424
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	312	212
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	200	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	112	112
State Africa Regional (AF)	97,022	211,798	114,776
Economic Support Fund	21,532	26,795	5,263
1 Peace and Security	8,082	9,000	918
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	6,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	582	300	-282
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	1,000	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	600	1,700	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,800	10,495	3,695
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	3,300	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	2,750	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,250	2,945	-305

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,800	300
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	2,800	300
4 Economic Growth	4,150	4,500	350
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	500	-
4.3 Financial Sector	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	3,000	350
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	1,000	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	12,403	7,478
1 Peace and Security	4,925	12,403	7,478
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,925	12,403	7,478
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,970	17,000	-6,970
1 Peace and Security	17,846	14,000	-3,846
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,846	12,000	-1,846
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,000	2,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,124	3,000	-3,124
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,124	3,000	-3,124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,945	24,350	1,405
1 Peace and Security	22,945	24,350	1,405
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,445	23,350	1,905
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	500	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	131,250	107,600
1 Peace and Security	23,650	131,250	107,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,650	131,250	107,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,062	3,238	1,176
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,062	3,238	1,176
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	100,350	120,244	19,894
Development Assistance	86,250	106,244	19,994
1 Peace and Security	750	2,325	1,575
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	750	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,575	1,575
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,250	3,250
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,750	1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	27,250	16,750	-10,500
3.1 Health	10,000	3,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	17,250	13,750	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	58,250	83,919	25,669
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,250	7,269	6,019
4.3 Financial Sector	-	500	500
4.4 Infrastructure	45,000	61,675	16,675
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	2,000	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	900	900
4.8 Environment	10,500	11,575	1,075
Economic Support Fund			
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,000	-100
3 Investing in People	14,100	14,000	-100
3.1 Health	14,100	14,000	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	27,262	31,894	4,632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,770	4,550	1,780
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,492	27,344	2,852
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Development Assistance	39,400	16,578	-22,822
4 Economic Growth	39,400	16,578	-22,822
4.8 Environment	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,138	2,000	-138
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	600	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,838	1,400	-438
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	65,080	-5,531
Development Assistance	41,161	56,480	15,319
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,500	2,500
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
4 Economic Growth	39,250	53,980	14,730
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,750	23,000	14,250
4.3 Financial Sector	-	480	480
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,000	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	7,800	-850
3 Investing in People	8,650	7,800	-850
3.1 Health	8,650	7,800	-850
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,784	6,440	-344
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,694	1,749	-945
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,090	4,691	601
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	28,307	9,907
Development Assistance	15,600	22,007	6,407
1 Peace and Security	-	1,167	1,167
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,167	1,167
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,085	2,085
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,085	2,085
3 Investing in People	5,600	3,836	-1,764
3.1 Health	5,600	3,836	-1,764
4 Economic Growth	10,000	14,919	4,919
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,835	1,835
4.8 Environment	-	3,084	3,084
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,300	3,500
3 Investing in People	2,800	6,300	3,500
3.1 Health	2,800	6,300	3,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,500	4,700	2,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	2,200	1,700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	2,500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	34,223	8,712
Development Assistance	21,911	30,623	8,712
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,500	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	1,911	1,150	-761
3.1 Health	1,911	1,150	-761
4 Economic Growth	20,000	27,973	7,973
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	14,186	14,186
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	13,000	6,787	-6,213
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
3 Investing in People	1,600	1,600	-
3.1 Health	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,359	3,473	114
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	1,368	1,118
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,109	2,105	-1,004
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	79,314	14,231
Development Assistance	50,983	64,914	13,931
1 Peace and Security	8,000	8,806	806
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000	8,806	806
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,036	36
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	416	-584
2.4 Civil Society	-	620	620
3 Investing in People	6,733	3,936	-2,797
3.1 Health	6,733	3,936	-2,797
4 Economic Growth	35,250	51,136	15,886
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	18,644	18,644
4.3 Financial Sector	-	644	644
4.5 Agriculture	22,000	24,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,250	7,848	-5,402
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,400	300
3 Investing in People	14,100	14,400	300
3.1 Health	14,100	14,400	300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,175	7,913	-5,262
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,944	2,489	-1,455
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,231	5,424	-3,807
East Asia and Pacific	779,537	845,558	66,021
Burma	99,700	110,200	10,500
Economic Support Fund	68,700	80,700	12,000
1 Peace and Security	6,000	13,000	7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,000	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500	12,000	6,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,455	28,455	12,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,405	7,455	5,050

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	-	9,000	9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	4,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,050	8,000	-4,050
3 Investing in People	2,306	1,806	-500
3.2 Education	2,306	1,806	-500
4 Economic Growth	23,939	20,000	-3,939
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	14,000	-6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,939	3,000	-939
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,000	17,439	-2,561
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	15,500	-6,500
3 Investing in People	22,000	15,500	-6,500
3.1 Health	22,000	15,500	-6,500
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,600	2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,150	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,450	1,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,044	8,356	3,312
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	1,811	1,561
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,794	6,545	1,751
Cambodia	70,892	80,512	9,620
Development Assistance	26,756	35,250	8,494
1 Peace and Security	350	-	-350
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	-	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,906	16,250	8,344
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,290	5,000	1,710
2.2 Good Governance	250	3,250	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,452	4,000	2,548
2.4 Civil Society	2,914	4,000	1,086
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	2,000
3.2 Education	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	18,500	17,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	9,000	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	5,200	3,500	-1,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,200	3,500	-1,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,200	3,500	-1,700
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	5,122	-
3 Investing in People	5,122	5,122	-
3.1 Health	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	30,500	1,728
3 Investing in People	28,772	30,500	1,728
3.1 Health	28,772	30,500	1,728
International Military Education and Training	452	450	-2
1 Peace and Security	452	450	-2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,090	5,690	1,600
1 Peace and Security	4,090	5,690	1,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,900	5,500	1,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,531	6,918	387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,229	1,804	575
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,302	5,114	-188
China	12,300	6,800	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	10,000	4,500	-5,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	-	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	3,541	1,000	-2,541
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,541	1,000	-2,541
4 Economic Growth	3,459	3,500	41
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	459	-	-459
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,500	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,482	840	-642
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	135	85
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,432	705	-727
Indonesia	139,491	187,375	47,884
Development Assistance	66,420	112,400	45,980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,082	33,500	25,418
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700	3,000	1,300
2.2 Good Governance	4,300	19,500	15,200
2.4 Civil Society	2,082	11,000	8,918
3 Investing in People	29,338	35,200	5,862
3.1 Health	8,338	8,100	-238
3.2 Education	21,000	27,100	6,100
4 Economic Growth	29,000	36,700	7,700
4.8 Environment	29,000	36,700	7,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	14,000	14,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	2,250	1,900
3 Investing in People	350	2,250	1,900
3.1 Health	350	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	39,750	-1,500
3 Investing in People	41,250	39,750	-1,500
3.1 Health	41,250	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	2,400	545
1 Peace and Security	1,855	2,400	545
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,855	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	11,025	959
1 Peace and Security	7,666	8,705	1,039
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,191	8,230	1,039
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	475	475	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,400	2,320	-80
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,400	2,320	-80
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	5,550	-
1 Peace and Security	5,550	5,550	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	4,600	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	950	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,232	9,102	3,870
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,007	4,144	3,137
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,225	4,958	733
Laos	16,336	21,750	5,414
Development Assistance	2,750	11,100	8,350
3 Investing in People	750	7,400	6,650
3.1 Health	750	5,900	5,150
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,700	1,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	2,650	650
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	288	200	-88
1 Peace and Security	288	200	-88
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	288	200	-88
International Military Education and Training	298	450	152
1 Peace and Security	298	450	152
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	298	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	900	700	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	450	-150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200	250	50
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	100	300	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	300	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	9,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	9,000	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	9,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	748	2,320	1,572

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	185	185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	748	2,135	1,387
Malaysia	2,947	3,125	178
International Military Education and Training	877	1,000	123
1 Peace and Security	877	1,000	123
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	877	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	855	55
1 Peace and Security	-	855	855
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	855	855
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	-	-800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	1,270	-
1 Peace and Security	1,270	1,270	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470	470	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30	30	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30	30	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39	-	-39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39	-	-39
Micronesia	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39	-	-39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39	-	-39
Mongolia	8,465	3,874	-4,591
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	4,000	-	-4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	-	-4,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	1,624	-776
1 Peace and Security	2,400	1,624	-776
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	1,624	-776
International Military Education and Training	825	1,500	675
1 Peace and Security	825	1,500	675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	1,500	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
1 Peace and Security	240	250	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	250	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	50	-50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	50
Papua New Guinea	6,445	6,450	5
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	3,700	-
3 Investing in People	3,700	3,700	-
3.1 Health	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,500	-
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	245	250	5
1 Peace and Security	245	250	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	245	250	5
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	235	596	361
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	103	103
6.2 Administration and Oversight	235	493	258
Philippines	196,643	184,220	-12,423
Development Assistance	87,682	98,430	10,748
1 Peace and Security	600	600	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	600	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,240	19,500	8,260
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,616	6,000	1,384
2.2 Good Governance	6,624	8,500	1,876
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,500	2,500
3 Investing in People	33,680	20,230	-13,450
3.1 Health	4,500	3,500	-1,000
3.2 Education	29,180	16,730	-12,450
4 Economic Growth	42,162	58,100	15,938
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	4,500	3,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,232	3,000	-232
4.4 Infrastructure	2,903	12,000	9,097
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,827	12,600	7,773
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200	3,000	1,800
4.8 Environment	29,000	23,000	-6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	-	-8,662
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,662	-	-8,662
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,662	-	-8,662
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	31,200	-1,300
3 Investing in People	32,500	31,200	-1,300
3.1 Health	32,500	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	2,000	301
1 Peace and Security	1,699	2,000	301
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,699	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	9,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,500	7,000	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	7,000	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	2,000	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	2,000	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	3,590	-4,510
1 Peace and Security	8,100	3,590	-4,510
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,510	3,000	-4,510
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590	590	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,505	3,853	-10,652
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,250	3,053	-197
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,255	800	-10,455
Samoa	30	100	70
International Military Education and Training	30	100	70
1 Peace and Security	30	100	70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30	100	70
Singapore	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
1 Peace and Security	240	250	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	250	10
Thailand	7,499	10,420	2,921
Development Assistance	4,000	5,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,005	1,235	230
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	410	-40
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	555	825	270
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,995	3,765	770
2.2 Good Governance	1,352	1,880	528
2.4 Civil Society	1,643	1,885	242
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	713	2,200	1,487
1 Peace and Security	713	2,200	1,487
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	713	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,466	1,900	434
1 Peace and Security	780	950	170
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	780	950	170
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	686	950	264
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	686	950	264
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	1,320	-
1 Peace and Security	1,320	1,320	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	650	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	670	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,178	1,773	595
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	147	147
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,178	1,626	448
Timor-Leste	9,843	16,200	6,357
Development Assistance	6,500	12,700	6,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,054	4,610	2,556
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	-500
2.2 Good Governance	1,554	2,110	556
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	2,500
4 Economic Growth	4,446	8,090	3,644
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	-	-1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	946	5,090	4,144
4.8 Environment	2,000	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	383	400	17
1 Peace and Security	383	400	17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	383	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	800	140
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	50	50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	50	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	660	700	40
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	660	700	40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,501	2,603	1,102
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,293	1,293
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,501	1,310	-191
Tonga	250	250	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-
1 Peace and Security	250	250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	250	-
Vietnam	105,641	125,812	20,171
Development Assistance	21,395	34,750	13,355
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,500	10,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,500	6,500
3 Investing in People	9,695	6,250	-3,445
3.2 Education	4,945	1,500	-3,445
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,750	4,750	-
4 Economic Growth	11,700	18,000	6,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	420	5,000	4,580
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	550	3,000	2,450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	230	-	-230
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	22,000	15,000	-7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,120	-	-2,120
2.2 Good Governance	2,120	-	-2,120
4 Economic Growth	19,880	15,000	-4,880
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,880	-	-4,880
4.8 Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	11,900	1,900
1 Peace and Security	10,000	11,900	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	11,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	53,142	6,415
3 Investing in People	46,727	53,142	6,415
3.1 Health	46,727	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	1,500	501
1 Peace and Security	999	1,500	501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	999	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	4,450	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	300	4,285	3,985
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	4,285	3,985
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	165	15
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	165	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	5,070	1,000
1 Peace and Security	4,070	5,070	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	570	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	4,500	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,276	8,590	1,314
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,492	2,910	418
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,784	5,680	896
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,863	34,597	-13,266
Economic Support Fund	25,148	24,387	-761
1 Peace and Security	805	805	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	525	525	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	280	280	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,213	9,708	4,495
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,713	9,208	4,495
3 Investing in People	-	2,400	2,400
3.2 Education	-	2,400	2,400
4 Economic Growth	18,530	10,574	-7,956
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,484	9,699	215
4.4 Infrastructure	8,671	-	-8,671
4.8 Environment	375	875	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	600	900	300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	600	900	300
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,990	4,790	-4,200
1 Peace and Security	7,990	4,290	-3,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,990	3,290	300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,000	-	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	4,420	-9,305
1 Peace and Security	13,725	4,420	-9,305
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,345	2,050	-295
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	370	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,000	2,000	-9,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	583	480	-103
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	583	480	-103
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,952	52,623	-1,329
Development Assistance	39,039	32,710	-6,329
1 Peace and Security	822	1,200	378
1.5 Transnational Crime	822	1,200	378
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	38,217	27,510	-10,707
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	2,600	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,700	2,700	-
4.8 Environment	33,917	22,210	-11,707
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.8 Environment	-	5,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	5,913	-
3 Investing in People	5,913	5,913	-
3.1 Health	5,913	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,032	9,257	-1,775
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,375	1,376	1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,657	7,881	-1,776

Europe and Eurasia	526,916	953,250	426,334
Albania	16,562	14,120	-2,442
Economic Support Fund	6,079	6,000	-79
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,059	6,000	-59
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,724	-276
2.2 Good Governance	3,464	3,721	257
2.4 Civil Society	595	555	-40
3 Investing in People	20	-	-20
3.2 Education	20	-	-20
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	2,400	-200
1 Peace and Security	2,600	2,400	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,600	2,400	-200
International Military Education and Training	1,063	1,000	-63
1 Peace and Security	1,063	1,000	-63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,063	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	2,650	-1,800
1 Peace and Security	2,557	1,450	-1,107
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,557	1,450	-1,107
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,893	1,200	-693
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,893	1,200	-693
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,370	2,070	-300
1 Peace and Security	2,370	2,070	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	570	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	885	870	-15
6.1 Program Design and Learning	120	100	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	765	770	5
Armenia	27,550	23,100	-4,450
Economic Support Fund	20,700	18,360	-2,340
1 Peace and Security	3,437	3,228	-209
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,309	3,100	-209
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	128	128	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,491	6,600	109
2.2 Good Governance	3,265	4,500	1,235
2.4 Civil Society	3,226	2,100	-1,126
3 Investing in People	2,000	1,132	-868
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	1,132	-868
4 Economic Growth	8,772	7,400	-1,372
4.2 Trade and Investment	426	400	-26
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	586	600	14
1 Peace and Security	586	600	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	586	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,824	1,700	-1,124
1 Peace and Security	1,016	730	-286
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	821	654	-167
1.5 Transnational Crime	195	76	-119
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,808	970	-838
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,808	970	-838
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	740	-
1 Peace and Security	740	740	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	740	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,070	2,976	-94
6.1 Program Design and Learning	371	490	119
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,699	2,486	-213
Azerbaijan	14,273	11,508	-2,765
Economic Support Fund	9,000	7,978	-1,022
1 Peace and Security	195	195	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	195	195	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,791	4,775	-16
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	582	532	-50
2.2 Good Governance	555	300	-255
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,331	830	-501
2.4 Civil Society	2,323	3,113	790
4 Economic Growth	4,014	3,008	-1,006
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,036	936	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	1,026	-	-1,026
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,952	2,072	120
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	592	600	8
1 Peace and Security	592	600	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	592	600	8
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,226	800	-426
1 Peace and Security	226	136	-90
1.5 Transnational Crime	226	136	-90
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	664	-336
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	664	-336

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	755	430	-325
1 Peace and Security	755	430	-325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	-	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,865	1,891	26
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	100	-25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,740	1,791	51
Belarus	11,000	9,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	11,000	9,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	424	400	-24
1.5 Transnational Crime	424	400	-24
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,211	6,600	-1,611
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,300	100
2.4 Civil Society	6,711	5,300	-1,411
3 Investing in People	865	500	-365
3.2 Education	365	-	-365
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	500	-
4 Economic Growth	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	650	684	34
6.1 Program Design and Learning	185	150	-35
6.2 Administration and Oversight	465	534	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,991	37,220	-4,771
Economic Support Fund	25,554	24,300	-1,254
1 Peace and Security	2,535	3,013	478
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,535	3,013	478
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,986	12,387	-599
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,196	2,837	641
2.2 Good Governance	4,085	3,300	-785
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	401	400	-1
2.4 Civil Society	6,304	5,850	-454
3 Investing in People	70	-	-70
3.2 Education	70	-	-70
4 Economic Growth	9,963	8,900	-1,063
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,455	1,600	-1,855
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,508	7,300	792
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	982	1,000	18
1 Peace and Security	982	1,000	18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	982	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,735	3,800	-2,935
1 Peace and Security	4,900	2,106	-2,794
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,900	2,106	-2,794
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,835	1,694	-141
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,835	1,694	-141
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	4,120	-100
1 Peace and Security	4,220	4,120	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	620	620	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,500	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,519	2,464	-55
6.1 Program Design and Learning	285	314	29
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,234	2,150	-84
Bulgaria	9,313	7,000	-2,313
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,063	2,000	-63
1 Peace and Security	2,063	2,000	-63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,063	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
1 Peace and Security	250	-	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
Croatia	4,535	3,600	-935
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,135	1,100	-35
1 Peace and Security	1,135	1,100	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,135	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	-	-900
1 Peace and Security	900	-	-900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	-	-900
Czech Republic	4,800	2,800	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	1,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-
Estonia	3,611	3,200	-411
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,000	-400
1 Peace and Security	2,400	2,000	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	2,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,211	1,200	-11
1 Peace and Security	1,211	1,200	-11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,211	1,200	-11
Georgia	58,388	77,152	18,764
Economic Support Fund	39,400	50,552	11,152
1 Peace and Security	921	7,000	6,079
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	921	7,000	6,079
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,428	20,200	772
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,163	3,348	-815
2.2 Good Governance	3,550	4,450	900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,270	4,350	80
2.4 Civil Society	7,445	8,052	607
3 Investing in People	4,668	200	-4,468
3.1 Health	1,500	-	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	2,968	-	-2,968
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	-
4 Economic Growth	14,383	23,152	8,769
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	685	-	-685
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,313	418	-895
4.4 Infrastructure	2,758	2,500	-258
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	3,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,627	15,334	12,707
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,900	-100
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	20,000	8,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	20,000	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	20,000	8,000
International Military Education and Training	1,791	2,200	409
1 Peace and Security	1,791	2,200	409
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,791	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,947	3,500	-447
1 Peace and Security	2,793	2,450	-343
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,673	2,335	-338
1.5 Transnational Crime	120	115	-5
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,154	1,050	-104
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,154	1,050	-104
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
1 Peace and Security	1,250	900	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,250	900	-350
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,263	7,797	534
6.1 Program Design and Learning	998	1,421	423
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,265	6,376	111
Greece	97	200	103
International Military Education and Training	97	200	103
1 Peace and Security	97	200	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	97	200	103
Hungary	1,602	1,000	-602
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,152	1,000	-152
1 Peace and Security	1,152	1,000	-152
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,152	1,000	-152
Kosovo	54,035	50,720	-3,315
Economic Support Fund	37,891	35,470	-2,421
1 Peace and Security	5,800	3,800	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,800	3,800	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,345	14,618	-727
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,100	7,178	1,078
2.2 Good Governance	6,600	3,500	-3,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,645	2,940	295
3 Investing in People	925	1,100	175
3.2 Education	925	1,100	175
4 Economic Growth	15,821	15,952	131

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	1,500	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	98	118	20
4.3 Financial Sector	1,077	900	-177
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	2,634	-366
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,146	10,800	654
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-
1 Peace and Security	4,000	4,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	4,000	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-
1 Peace and Security	750	750	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,674	9,500	-1,174
1 Peace and Security	7,645	4,120	-3,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,645	4,120	-3,525
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,029	5,380	2,351
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,029	5,380	2,351
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	1,000	280
1 Peace and Security	720	1,000	280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	720	1,000	280
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,916	6,580	-336
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,429	1,400	-29
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,487	5,180	-307
Latvia	3,517	3,200	-317
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	2,000	-250
1 Peace and Security	2,250	2,000	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,250	2,000	-250
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,200	-67
1 Peace and Security	1,267	1,200	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,267	1,200	-67
Lithuania	3,774	3,200	-574
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	2,000	-549
1 Peace and Security	2,549	2,000	-549
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,549	2,000	-549
International Military Education and Training	1,225	1,200	-25
1 Peace and Security	1,225	1,200	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,225	1,200	-25
Macedonia	12,153	11,800	-353
Economic Support Fund	5,207	5,000	-207
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,169	5,000	-169
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	120	713	593
2.2 Good Governance	340	-	-340
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	195	195
2.4 Civil Society	4,709	4,092	-617
3 Investing in People	38	-	-38
3.2 Education	38	-	-38
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
1 Peace and Security	3,600	3,600	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,070	1,100	30
1 Peace and Security	1,070	1,100	30

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,070	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,786	1,600	-186
1 Peace and Security	1,043	820	-223
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,043	820	-223
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	743	780	37
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	743	780	37
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
1 Peace and Security	490	500	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,436	1,626	190
6.1 Program Design and Learning	142	123	-19
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,294	1,503	209
Malta	147	100	-47
International Military Education and Training	147	100	-47
1 Peace and Security	147	100	-47
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	100	-47
Moldova	20,689	49,120	28,431
Economic Support Fund	15,050	31,820	16,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,181	10,656	3,475
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,342	3,698	2,356
2.2 Good Governance	2,178	2,865	687
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,093	1,156	63
2.4 Civil Society	2,568	2,937	369
4 Economic Growth	7,869	21,164	13,295
4.2 Trade and Investment	138	114	-24
4.3 Financial Sector	400	390	-10
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,981	20,660	14,679
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,350	-	-1,350
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	12,750	11,500
1 Peace and Security	1,250	12,750	11,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	12,750	11,500
International Military Education and Training	779	1,150	371
1 Peace and Security	779	1,150	371
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,230	2,800	-430
1 Peace and Security	1,372	2,400	1,028
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,022	2,000	978
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	400	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,858	400	-1,458
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,858	400	-1,458
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	600	220
1 Peace and Security	380	600	220
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	600	220
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,308	2,588	280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	502	523	21
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,806	2,065	259
Montenegro	4,486	3,600	-886
Economic Support Fund	374	-	-374
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	374	-	-374
2.4 Civil Society	374	-	-374

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,000	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	1,000	-200
International Military Education and Training	596	600	4
1 Peace and Security	596	600	4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	596	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,826	1,500	-326
1 Peace and Security	602	670	68
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	602	670	68
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,224	830	-394
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,224	830	-394
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
1 Peace and Security	490	500	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	391	463	72
6.2 Administration and Oversight	391	463	72
Poland	16,000	11,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	6,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	14,000	6,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	6,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Portugal	81	100	19
International Military Education and Training	81	100	19
1 Peace and Security	81	100	19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81	100	19
Romania	9,737	7,100	-2,637
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	5,400	-2,600
1 Peace and Security	8,000	5,400	-2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	5,400	-2,600
International Military Education and Training	1,737	1,700	-37
1 Peace and Security	1,737	1,700	-37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,737	1,700	-37
Serbia	22,965	18,440	-4,525
Economic Support Fund	14,877	11,250	-3,627
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,832	7,250	-3,582
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,714	3,110	-1,604
2.2 Good Governance	2,592	1,130	-1,462
2.4 Civil Society	3,526	3,010	-516
3 Investing in People	45	-	-45
3.2 Education	45	-	-45
4 Economic Growth	4,000	4,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	4,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	878	1,050	172
1 Peace and Security	878	1,050	172
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	878	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,250	-750
1 Peace and Security	1,300	1,125	-175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300	1,125	-175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,700	1,125	-575
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700	1,125	-575
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	2,090	-320
1 Peace and Security	2,410	2,090	-320
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	610	590	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,675	2,114	-561
6.1 Program Design and Learning	614	300	-314
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,061	1,814	-247
Slovakia	1,347	900	-447
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	897	900	3
1 Peace and Security	897	900	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	897	900	3
Slovenia	1,167	650	-517
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	717	650	-67
1 Peace and Security	717	650	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	717	650	-67
Turkey	4,094	3,850	-244
International Military Education and Training	3,274	3,200	-74
1 Peace and Security	3,274	3,200	-74
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,274	3,200	-74
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	650	-170
1 Peace and Security	820	650	-170
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	820	650	-170
Ukraine	88,057	513,502	425,445
Economic Support Fund	54,000	429,067	375,067
1 Peace and Security	5,614	32,600	26,986
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960	19,600	18,640
1.5 Transnational Crime	654	1,000	346
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000	12,000	8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	34,731	39,827	5,096
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,590	4,300	710
2.2 Good Governance	14,781	20,000	5,219
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,949	2,000	-2,949
2.4 Civil Society	11,411	13,527	2,116
4 Economic Growth	13,655	356,640	342,985
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,780	20,000	17,220
4.3 Financial Sector	1,390	279,500	278,110

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	28,500	23,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,485	28,640	24,155
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	42,250	36,147
1 Peace and Security	6,103	42,250	36,147
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,103	42,250	36,147
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	25,515	13,500
3 Investing in People	12,015	25,515	13,500
3.1 Health	12,015	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	6,100	-1,400
3 Investing in People	7,500	6,100	-1,400
3.1 Health	7,500	6,100	-1,400
International Military Education and Training	1,929	2,900	971
1 Peace and Security	1,929	2,900	971
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,929	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,100	4,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	2,601	2,160	-441
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,225	1,810	-415
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	121	150	29
1.5 Transnational Crime	255	200	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,499	1,840	341
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,499	1,840	341
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	3,670	1,260
1 Peace and Security	2,410	3,670	1,260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	970	1,670	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,440	2,000	560
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,675	9,196	2,521
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,639	2,668	1,029
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,036	6,528	1,492
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,695	68,568	1,873
Economic Support Fund	61,185	60,908	-277
1 Peace and Security	4,852	1,662	-3,190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,020	1,500	-520
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	670	-	-670
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	662	162	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,179	39,998	1,819
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,975	4,000	2,025
2.2 Good Governance	790	2,585	1,795
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,422	1,422
2.4 Civil Society	35,414	31,991	-3,423
4 Economic Growth	18,154	19,248	1,094
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,897	-	-1,897
4.3 Financial Sector	4,639	4,725	86
4.4 Infrastructure	985	958	-27
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,100	7,533	2,433
4.8 Environment	5,533	6,032	499
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	5,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	5,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	5,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,000	-500
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,000	-500
3.1 Health	1,500	1,000	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	800	800
1 Peace and Security	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	400	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	860	-150
1 Peace and Security	1,010	860	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,010	830	-180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	30	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,259	5,843	-1,416
6.1 Program Design and Learning	858	1,738	880
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,401	4,105	-2,296
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-1,250
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	1,250	-	-1,250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,250	-	-1,250
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	17,500	-5,500
1 Peace and Security	23,000	17,500	-5,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	23,000	17,500	-5,500

Near East	7,039,925	7,324,070	284,145
Algeria	7,151	2,550	-4,601
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	-	-4,505
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,505	-	-4,505
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,505	-	-4,505
International Military Education and Training	1,346	1,300	-46
1 Peace and Security	1,346	1,300	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,346	1,300	-46
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,250	-50
1 Peace and Security	1,300	1,250	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	750	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Bahrain	10,972	8,600	-2,372
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	7,500	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	10,000	7,500	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	522	700	178
1 Peace and Security	522	700	178
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	522	700	178
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	400	-50
1 Peace and Security	450	400	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	400	-50
Egypt	1,505,920	1,456,300	-49,620
Economic Support Fund	200,000	150,000	-50,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,500	5,000	-15,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,380	2,000	-8,380

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	4,150	3,000	-1,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	-	-1,250
2.4 Civil Society	4,720	-	-4,720
3 Investing in People	77,300	55,000	-22,300
3.1 Health	15,000	5,000	-10,000
3.2 Education	52,000	48,000	-4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,300	2,000	-8,300
4 Economic Growth	102,200	90,000	-12,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,400	1,500	100
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,533	2,533
4.3 Financial Sector	64,800	61,305	-3,495
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	5,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	27,071	19,662	-7,409
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,929	-	-1,929
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	1,800	1,800
1 Peace and Security	-	1,800	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,827	1,000	-827
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,827	1,000	-827
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,173	1,000	-173
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,173	1,000	-173
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	2,500	-420
1 Peace and Security	2,920	2,500	-420
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,920	1,500	-1,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,314	10,805	-1,509
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,071	8,600	-471
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,243	2,205	-1,038
Iraq	367,633	355,360	-12,273
Economic Support Fund	17,500	72,500	55,000
1 Peace and Security	-	27,000	27,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	27,000	27,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,500	39,000	21,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	27,000	23,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	7,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,500	-	-6,500
4 Economic Growth	-	6,500	6,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,500	6,500
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	250,000	-50,000
1 Peace and Security	300,000	250,000	-50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000	250,000	-50,000
International Military Education and Training	1,471	1,000	-471
1 Peace and Security	1,471	1,000	-471
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,471	1,000	-471
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	11,000	-12,052

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	3,250	450	-2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,250	450	-2,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,802	10,550	-9,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,802	10,550	-9,252
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,610	20,860	-4,750
1 Peace and Security	25,610	20,860	-4,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750	5,000	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860	860	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,141	5,156	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,141	5,156	15
Israel	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Jordan	1,010,288	1,000,000	-10,288
Economic Support Fund	700,000	637,350	-62,650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,362	47,000	18,638
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	7,000	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	8,000	12,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	7,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,862	21,000	8,138
3 Investing in People	126,604	113,750	-12,854
3.1 Health	70,358	47,750	-22,608
3.2 Education	45,268	55,000	9,732
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,978	11,000	22
4 Economic Growth	545,034	476,600	-68,434
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	508,300	413,350	-94,950
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,141	8,000	6,859
4.4 Infrastructure	2,978	3,000	22
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	29,715	40,000	10,285
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,900	5,000	2,100
4.8 Environment	-	7,250	7,250
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	350,000	50,000
1 Peace and Security	300,000	350,000	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000	350,000	50,000
International Military Education and Training	3,588	3,800	212
1 Peace and Security	3,588	3,800	212
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,588	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,700	8,850	2,150
1 Peace and Security	6,700	8,850	2,150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	5,650	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	2,800	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,444	11,350	906
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,801	1,100	-4,701
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,643	10,250	5,607
Lebanon	166,000	210,510	44,510
Economic Support Fund	70,000	110,000	40,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	7,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	7,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,025	13,695	4,670
2.2 Good Governance	6,100	8,850	2,750
2.4 Civil Society	2,925	4,845	1,920
3 Investing in People	44,848	65,650	20,802
3.1 Health	11,998	30,225	18,227
3.2 Education	32,850	35,425	2,575
4 Economic Growth	14,127	23,655	9,528
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	14,480	12,480
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,127	7,175	-1,952
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	80,000	5,001
1 Peace and Security	74,999	80,000	5,001
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	74,999	80,000	5,001
International Military Education and Training	2,347	2,750	403
1 Peace and Security	2,347	2,750	403
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,347	2,750	403
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	13,000	-894
1 Peace and Security	13,894	10,519	-3,375
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,894	9,463	-4,431
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,056	1,056
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,481	2,481
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,481	2,481
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,760	4,760	-
1 Peace and Security	4,760	4,760	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,800	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960	960	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	2,000	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,091	7,425	2,334
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	3,800	1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,091	3,625	534
Libya	5,901	20,000	14,099
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	10,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,000	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	7,000	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,461	1,500	39
1 Peace and Security	1,461	1,500	39
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,461	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	2,000	500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,940	6,500	3,560
1 Peace and Security	2,940	6,500	3,560
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	940	2,000	1,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	2,500	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16	50	34
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16	50	34
Morocco	34,183	31,600	-2,583
Economic Support Fund	20,896	20,000	-896
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,900	6,000	100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,210	2,000	-210
2.4 Civil Society	3,690	4,000	310
3 Investing in People	9,911	4,400	-5,511
3.2 Education	9,911	4,400	-5,511
4 Economic Growth	5,085	9,600	4,515
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,085	9,600	4,515
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,817	2,000	183
1 Peace and Security	1,817	2,000	183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,817	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,470	1,600	130
1 Peace and Security	1,470	1,600	130
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	600	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	970	1,000	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,927	1,200	-1,727
6.1 Program Design and Learning	739	200	-539
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,188	1,000	-1,188
Oman	11,511	5,500	-6,011
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	2,000	-6,000
1 Peace and Security	8,000	2,000	-6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	2,000	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	2,011	2,000	-11
1 Peace and Security	2,011	2,000	-11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,011	2,000	-11
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	500	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
1 Peace and Security	9	10	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9	10	1
Syria	8,250	255,000	246,750
Economic Support Fund	8,250	160,000	151,750
1 Peace and Security	2,792	45,000	42,208
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,042	-	-2,042
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	750	45,000	44,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,458	115,000	109,542
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	10,000	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,818	50,000	48,182

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	558	-	-558
2.4 Civil Society	3,082	55,000	51,918
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	-	6,000	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	6,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	20,000	20,000
1 Peace and Security	-	20,000	20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	4,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	8,000	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	65,000	65,000
1 Peace and Security	-	65,000	65,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	65,000	65,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,550	585	-965
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,550	585	-965
Tunisia	57,779	134,400	76,621
Economic Support Fund	25,000	55,000	30,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	18,200	18,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,800	10,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,400	1,400
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,400	5,400
3 Investing in People	4,750	-	-4,750
3.2 Education	4,750	-	-4,750
4 Economic Growth	20,250	36,800	16,550
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,000	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	20,000	24,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,800	5,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	5,000	4,750
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	62,500	42,501
1 Peace and Security	19,999	62,500	42,501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,999	62,500	42,501
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-
1 Peace and Security	2,300	2,300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,300	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	12,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	7,726	9,000	1,274
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,726	9,000	1,274
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,274	3,000	1,726
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,274	3,000	1,726
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,480	2,600	1,120
1 Peace and Security	1,480	2,600	1,120
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	480	600	120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,061	1,303	242
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,061	1,303	242

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	449,738	442,000	-7,738
Economic Support Fund	370,000	370,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,200	16,700	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	4,000	-200
2.2 Good Governance	10,200	10,800	600
2.4 Civil Society	800	1,900	1,100
3 Investing in People	276,300	287,050	10,750
3.1 Health	47,000	47,000	-
3.2 Education	14,000	14,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	215,300	226,050	10,750
4 Economic Growth	55,700	55,700	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,950	3,950	-
4.4 Infrastructure	33,450	33,450	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	18,300	13,300	-5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	22,800	10,550	-12,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,800	10,550	-12,250
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	-	-9,738
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,738	-	-9,738
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,738	-	-9,738
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	70,000	-
1 Peace and Security	49,280	48,300	-980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	49,280	48,300	-980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,720	21,700	980
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,300	16,900	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	5,420	4,800	-620
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,953	17,750	797
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,240	1,500	-740
6.2 Administration and Oversight	14,713	16,250	1,537
Yemen	102,790	114,400	11,610
Economic Support Fund	13,000	70,000	57,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	39,500	39,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	22,000	22,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	5,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	10,500	10,500
3 Investing in People	7,500	9,300	1,800
3.1 Health	2,500	4,300	1,800
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,500	21,200	15,700
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,300	-260
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,000	7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	940	9,900	8,960
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	-	-52,761
5 Humanitarian Assistance	52,761	-	-52,761
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	52,761	-	-52,761
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	25,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	20,000	25,000	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	25,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,500	500
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,500	500
3.1 Health	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	1,109	1,400	291
1 Peace and Security	1,109	1,400	291
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,109	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,500	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,920	6,500	2,580
1 Peace and Security	3,920	6,500	2,580
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,020	3,500	480
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	2,000	1,100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,956	8,950	6,994
6.1 Program Design and Learning	474	3,975	3,501
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,482	4,975	3,493
MENA Initiative	20,300	-	-20,300
Economic Support Fund	20,300	-	-20,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,300	-	-10,300
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	7,000	-	-7,000
4 Economic Growth	10,000	-	-10,000
4.3 Financial Sector	10,000	-	-10,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,400	400
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,400	400
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,400	400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	1,400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	130	-	-130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	130	-	-130
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	70,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	75,000	70,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	51,119	50,000	-1,119
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,956	3,000	-2,956
2.2 Good Governance	4,972	5,000	28
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,964	13,000	1,036
2.4 Civil Society	28,227	29,000	773
3 Investing in People	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	13,881	20,000	6,119
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,837	10,000	3,163
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,044	10,000	2,956
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,250	-	-2,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,250	-	-2,250

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
1 Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	5,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	940	800	-140
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	100	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	740	700	-40
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	28,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	36,000	28,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	30,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	32,000	30,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	32,000	30,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,580	5,000	-580
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,580	4,000	-1,580
2.4 Civil Society	20,840	21,000	160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,620	-	-3,620
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450	-	-450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,170	-	-3,170
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	13,440	10,940
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
1 Peace and Security	-	5,000	5,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	2,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,460	460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,460	460
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	540	540
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	540	540
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	6,440	4,940
1 Peace and Security	1,500	6,440	4,940
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	6,440	4,940
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	50	100	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	100	50
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	40,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	30,000	40,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	300	1,200	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	1,200	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,200	8,000	-2,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,900	-	-1,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,800	2,000	-2,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,950	-	-1,950
2.4 Civil Society	1,550	6,000	4,450
3 Investing in People	13,930	8,500	-5,430
3.1 Health	7,500	7,600	100
3.2 Education	6,430	900	-5,530
4 Economic Growth	5,570	22,300	16,730
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,370	6,800	4,430

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,800	1,800	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	6,400	6,300
4.8 Environment	900	6,900	6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,189	7,792	603
6.1 Program Design and Learning	597	1,200	603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,592	6,592	-

South and Central Asia	2,615,159	2,856,931	241,772
Afghanistan	1,186,628	1,514,055	327,427
Economic Support Fund	852,000	1,224,900	372,900
1 Peace and Security	31,000	41,000	10,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	20,000	31,000	11,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	5,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	424,000	666,000	242,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000	20,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	360,600	568,000	207,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,000	12,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	42,400	66,000	23,600
3 Investing in People	236,000	266,900	30,900
3.1 Health	141,000	111,900	-29,100
3.2 Education	85,000	140,000	55,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	15,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	161,000	251,000	90,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	11,000	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,000	20,000	7,000
4.3 Financial Sector	7,000	11,000	4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	43,500	68,000	24,500
4.5 Agriculture	42,500	66,000	23,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	44,000	69,000	25,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	6,000	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	65,969	-	-65,969
3 Investing in People	6,466	-	-6,466
3.1 Health	6,466	-	-6,466
5 Humanitarian Assistance	59,503	-	-59,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,503	-	-59,503
International Military Education and Training	509	1,200	691
1 Peace and Security	509	1,200	691
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	509	1,200	691
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	225,000	250,000	25,000
1 Peace and Security	108,328	124,000	15,672
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	108,328	124,000	15,672
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	116,672	126,000	9,328
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	116,672	126,000	9,328
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,150	37,955	-5,195
1 Peace and Security	43,150	37,955	-5,195
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	19,650	16,600	-3,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	990	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,450	20,365	-2,085

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	78,616	129,150	50,534
6.1 Program Design and Learning	25,500	36,650	11,150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	53,116	92,500	39,384
Bangladesh	205,051	208,883	3,832
Development Assistance	81,578	92,923	11,345
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,100	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,000	18,800	9,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	6,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,800	3,800
2.4 Civil Society	6,000	9,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.2 Education	2,000	2,000	-
4 Economic Growth	69,200	70,500	1,300
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	3,500	2,300
4.8 Environment	18,000	17,000	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	278	523	245
5.2 Disaster Readiness	278	523	245
P.L. 480 Title II	34,527	36,000	1,473
3 Investing in People	22,440	8,000	-14,440
3.1 Health	22,440	8,000	-14,440
4 Economic Growth	7,548	18,000	10,452
4.5 Agriculture	7,548	18,000	10,452
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,539	10,000	5,461
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,339	6,000	4,661
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,200	4,000	800
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	71,200	-8,300
3 Investing in People	79,500	71,200	-8,300
3.1 Health	79,500	71,200	-8,300
International Military Education and Training	996	1,500	504
1 Peace and Security	996	1,500	504
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	996	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,600	2,000	-600
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,400	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,400	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600	600	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	600	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	3,260	-90
1 Peace and Security	3,350	3,260	-90
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,090	3,000	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260	260	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,433	13,191	1,758
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,518	2,740	222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,915	10,451	1,536
India	87,165	78,737	-8,428
Development Assistance	19,000	24,537	5,537

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,200	-1,800
3.1 Health	-	3,200	3,200
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	21,337	7,337
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,837	1,837
4.8 Environment	11,000	19,500	8,500
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	20,000	6,223
3 Investing in People	13,777	20,000	6,223
3.1 Health	13,777	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	27,500	-20,500
3 Investing in People	48,000	27,500	-20,500
3.1 Health	48,000	27,500	-20,500
International Military Education and Training	1,388	1,300	-88
1 Peace and Security	1,388	1,300	-88
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,388	1,300	-88
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	2,400	-2,600
1 Peace and Security	5,000	2,400	-2,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,050	2,000	-2,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	400	-550
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,267	9,213	946
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,596	2,004	408
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,671	7,209	538
Kazakhstan	9,664	8,513	-1,151
Economic Support Fund	6,354	6,113	-241
1 Peace and Security	680	794	114
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	114	114
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,360	2,544	184
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	796	495	-301
2.4 Civil Society	1,564	2,049	485
4 Economic Growth	3,314	2,775	-539
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	193	-	-193
4.2 Trade and Investment	365	150	-215
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	256	75	-181
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,550	50
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	680	700	20
1 Peace and Security	680	700	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	680	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	700	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,200	700	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	242	-30
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	385	230	-155
1.5 Transnational Crime	543	228	-315
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	1,000	-430

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,430	1,000	-430
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	350	-	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,080	1,000	-80
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,669	1,422	-247
6.1 Program Design and Learning	164	67	-97
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,505	1,355	-150
Kyrgyz Republic	45,356	50,391	5,035
Economic Support Fund	32,937	41,446	8,509
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,664	14,897	1,233
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,803	2,499	-304
2.2 Good Governance	4,349	5,108	759
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	2,450	950
2.4 Civil Society	5,012	4,840	-172
3 Investing in People	4,231	3,500	-731
3.2 Education	4,231	3,500	-731
4 Economic Growth	14,692	22,699	8,007
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	839	2,100	1,261
4.2 Trade and Investment	347	2,450	2,103
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,250	1,250
4.4 Infrastructure	1,889	2,000	111
4.5 Agriculture	6,000	-	-6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,617	14,443	8,826
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	456	456
Foreign Military Financing			
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	3,750	-550
3 Investing in People	4,300	3,750	-550
3.1 Health	4,300	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	869	950	81
1 Peace and Security	869	950	81
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	869	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	3,235	-2,765
1 Peace and Security	4,800	1,500	-3,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,086	1,300	-2,786
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	714	-	-714
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,200	1,735	535
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	1,100	-100
2.2 Good Governance	-	635	635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,010	-240
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,010	-240
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	-	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	760	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,424	7,159	1,735
6.1 Program Design and Learning	660	912	252
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,764	6,247	1,483
Maldives	4,461	4,340	-121
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
1 Peace and Security	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	400	-
International Military Education and Training	221	300	79
1 Peace and Security	221	300	79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	221	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	-	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	640	-
1 Peace and Security	640	640	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	145	-	-145
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	145	-	-145
Nepal	81,732	82,401	669
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,668	1,668
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	33,038	-895
1 Peace and Security	1,500	2,000	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	1,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,433	8,388	955
2.2 Good Governance	1,535	3,918	2,383
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,863	2,170	-2,693
2.4 Civil Society	1,035	2,300	1,265
3 Investing in People	5,000	5,000	-
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	20,000	17,650	-2,350
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	8,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	5,000	3,250
1 Peace and Security	1,750	5,000	3,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,750	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	38,775	-2,125
3 Investing in People	40,900	38,775	-2,125
3.1 Health	40,900	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	900	-104
1 Peace and Security	1,004	900	-104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,004	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	2,230	-1,070
1 Peace and Security	2,310	1,200	-1,110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,310	1,200	-1,110

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	990	1,030	40
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	990	1,030	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	790	-55
1 Peace and Security	845	790	-55
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	270	540	270
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	250	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,250	7,476	5,226
6.1 Program Design and Learning	837	2,573	1,736
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,413	4,903	3,490
Pakistan	890,404	803,800	-86,604
Economic Support Fund	477,042	478,000	958
1 Peace and Security	46,016	36,109	-9,907
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	46,016	36,109	-9,907
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	53,489	49,123	-4,366
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,564	9,583	19
2.2 Good Governance	14,572	14,601	29
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,929	4,939	10
2.4 Civil Society	24,424	20,000	-4,424
3 Investing in People	121,613	96,857	-24,756
3.1 Health	50,898	31,000	-19,898
3.2 Education	70,715	65,857	-4,858
4 Economic Growth	255,924	281,438	25,514
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,717	9,800	3,083
4.3 Financial Sector	10,317	12,551	2,234
4.4 Infrastructure	179,093	199,453	20,360
4.5 Agriculture	49,586	39,393	-10,193
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,211	10,239	1,028
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	10,002	9,002
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	14,473	14,473
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	14,473	14,473
P.L. 480 Title II	61,093	-	-61,093
3 Investing in People	2,746	-	-2,746
3.1 Health	2,746	-	-2,746
5 Humanitarian Assistance	58,347	-	-58,347
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,347	-	-58,347
Foreign Military Financing	280,000	265,000	-15,000
1 Peace and Security	280,000	265,000	-15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280,000	265,000	-15,000
International Military Education and Training	4,899	4,800	-99
1 Peace and Security	4,899	4,800	-99
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,899	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,400	46,000	-11,400
1 Peace and Security	51,900	39,500	-12,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,400	28,000	-13,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,500	11,500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	6,500	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	6,500	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,970	10,000	30
1 Peace and Security	9,970	10,000	30
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,200	9,200	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	770	800	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	64,421	79,335	14,914
6.1 Program Design and Learning	29,825	38,668	8,843
6.2 Administration and Oversight	34,596	40,667	6,071
Sri Lanka	6,556	3,797	-2,759
Development Assistance	2,000	417	-1,583
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	417	-1,583
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	-	-900
2.4 Civil Society	1,100	417	-683
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	756	500	-256
1 Peace and Security	756	500	-256
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	756	500	-256
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	720	-	-720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	720	-	-720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	2,880	-200
1 Peace and Security	3,080	2,880	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	380	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,080	2,500	-580
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10	-	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10	-	-10
Tajikistan	37,994	36,656	-1,338
Economic Support Fund	18,439	22,886	4,447
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,194	4,780	586
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,194	2,780	586
3 Investing in People	3,980	3,790	-190
3.2 Education	3,980	3,790	-190
4 Economic Growth	10,265	14,316	4,051
4.2 Trade and Investment	165	316	151
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	5,000	-3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,100	9,000	6,900
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	-	-3,535
1 Peace and Security	3,535	-	-3,535
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,535	-	-3,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	5,500	-1,500
3 Investing in People	7,000	5,500	-1,500
3.1 Health	7,000	5,500	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	535	525	-10
1 Peace and Security	535	525	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	535	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	6,200	4,450	-1,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,885	4,100	-1,785
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	80	170	90
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	180	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	550	-250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	550	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,485	2,745	1,260

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,485	2,745	1,260
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	675	-	-675
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	810	770	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,975	1,975
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,244	4,500	256
6.1 Program Design and Learning	151	190	39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,093	4,310	217
Turkmenistan	5,044	4,815	-229
Economic Support Fund	3,988	4,100	112
1 Peace and Security	110	110	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	110	110	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,512	1,309	-203
2.2 Good Governance	587	425	-162
2.4 Civil Society	925	884	-41
3 Investing in People	483	705	222
3.2 Education	483	705	222
4 Economic Growth	1,883	1,976	93
4.2 Trade and Investment	569	645	76
4.3 Financial Sector	342	337	-5
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	972	994	22
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	226	285	59
1 Peace and Security	226	285	59
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	226	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	200	-300
1 Peace and Security	500	200	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	-	-120
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	260	-	-260
1.5 Transnational Crime	120	200	80
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	230	-100
1 Peace and Security	330	230	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330	230	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,457	770	-687
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40	20	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,417	750	-667
Uzbekistan	12,923	9,777	-3,146
Economic Support Fund	4,738	4,997	259
1 Peace and Security	475	400	-75
1.5 Transnational Crime	475	400	-75
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,711	1,748	37
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	525	-25
2.4 Civil Society	1,161	1,223	62
4 Economic Growth	2,552	2,849	297
4.2 Trade and Investment	50	-	-50
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,502	2,849	347
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	-	-2,700
1 Peace and Security	2,700	-	-2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	-	-2,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,000	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	4,000	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	205	300	95
1 Peace and Security	205	300	95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	205	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	740	940	200
1 Peace and Security	285	285	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	129	129	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	156	156	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	455	655	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	455	655	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	540	-
1 Peace and Security	540	540	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	540	540	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,092	469	-623
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,092	469	-623
Central Asia Regional	38,422	45,502	7,080
Economic Support Fund	17,928	21,708	3,780
1 Peace and Security	500	7,000	6,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	7,000	6,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	400	-100
2.4 Civil Society	500	400	-100
3 Investing in People	1,678	850	-828
3.1 Health	250	-	-250
3.2 Education	1,428	850	-578
4 Economic Growth	15,250	13,458	-1,792
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,325	2,500	-825
4.4 Infrastructure	8,950	8,000	-950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	2,200	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,100	-	-1,100
4.8 Environment	175	758	583
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,200	3,200
1 Peace and Security	-	3,200	3,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	14,294	1,800
3 Investing in People	12,494	14,294	1,800
3.1 Health	12,494	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	1,000	1,000	-
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	4,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	4,000	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,300	1,300
1 Peace and Security	-	1,300	1,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,300	1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,360	4,641	-7,719
6.1 Program Design and Learning	801	413	-388
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,559	4,228	-7,331
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,009	4,430	1,421
Economic Support Fund	2,579	4,000	1,421

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	2,579	4,000	1,421
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,579	4,000	1,421
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
1 Peace and Security	430	430	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	160	-	-160
6.2 Administration and Oversight	160	-	-160
USAID South Asia Regional	750	834	84
Development Assistance	750	834	84
4 Economic Growth	750	834	84
4.4 Infrastructure	750	834	84
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	75	85	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	75	85	10

Western Hemisphere	1,477,611	1,990,127	512,516
Argentina	589	550	-39
International Military Education and Training	349	350	1
1 Peace and Security	349	350	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	349	350	1
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	200	-40
1 Peace and Security	240	200	-40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	200	-40
Belize	1,234	1,250	16
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	234	250	16
1 Peace and Security	234	250	16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	234	250	16
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Brazil	13,858	1,365	-12,493
Development Assistance	12,500	-	-12,500
4 Economic Growth	12,500	-	-12,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-2,000
4.8 Environment	10,500	-	-10,500
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	618	625	7
1 Peace and Security	618	625	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	618	625	7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	240	-
1 Peace and Security	240	240	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	240	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,550	-	-1,550
6.1 Program Design and Learning	850	-	-850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700	-	-700
Chile	1,082	700	-382
International Military Education and Training	792	500	-292

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	792	500	-292
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	792	500	-292
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	200	-90
1 Peace and Security	290	200	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290	200	-90
Colombia	330,601	288,726	-41,875
Economic Support Fund	141,500	141,326	-174
1 Peace and Security	69,238	81,100	11,862
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,105	14,105	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	55,133	66,995	11,862
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	18,429	18,305	-124
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,646	6,000	-4,646
2.2 Good Governance	4,864	9,876	5,012
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,946	429	-1,517
2.4 Civil Society	973	2,000	1,027
3 Investing in People	30,833	21,421	-9,412
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	30,833	21,421	-9,412
4 Economic Growth	23,000	20,500	-2,500
4.8 Environment	23,000	20,500	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	-	-5,767
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,767	-	-5,767
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,767	-	-5,767
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	25,000	-3,500
1 Peace and Security	28,500	25,000	-3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,500	25,000	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,534	1,400	-134
1 Peace and Security	1,534	1,400	-134
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,534	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	149,000	117,000	-32,000
1 Peace and Security	123,550	100,200	-23,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,350	850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	120,550	95,350	-25,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,450	16,800	-8,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	4,000	-300
1 Peace and Security	4,300	4,000	-300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	500	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	15,311	22,700	7,389
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,811	4,200	-2,611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,500	18,500	10,000
Costa Rica	1,731	1,825	94
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	1,400	-
1 Peace and Security	1,400	1,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400	1,400	-
International Military Education and Training	331	425	94
1 Peace and Security	331	425	94
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	331	425	94
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	20,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	15,000	15,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-300
Dominican Republic	23,248	24,409	1,161
Development Assistance	10,300	8,696	-1,604
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,300	1,200	-100
2.2 Good Governance	1,300	1,200	-100
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,496	-1,504
3.2 Education	5,500	3,696	-1,804
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	800	300
4 Economic Growth	3,000	3,000	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	9,363	2,925
3 Investing in People	6,438	9,363	2,925
3.1 Health	6,438	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	5,750	-
3 Investing in People	5,750	5,750	-
3.1 Health	5,750	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	760	600	-160
1 Peace and Security	760	600	-160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	760	600	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,197	5,830	1,633
6.1 Program Design and Learning	411	681	270
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,786	5,149	1,363
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	675	250	-425
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600	250	-350
El Salvador	21,631	119,222	97,591
Development Assistance	18,631	116,522	97,891
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	56,627	53,627
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	19,000	19,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	34,627	31,627
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	9,350	9,350	-
3.2 Education	9,350	9,350	-
4 Economic Growth	6,281	50,545	44,264
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	8,000	6,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,781	18,545	15,764
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	17,000	15,000
4.8 Environment	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	1,900	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,900	1,900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	1,900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	800	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,100	800	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	800	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,251	4,972	2,721
6.1 Program Design and Learning	488	1,536	1,048
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,763	3,436	1,673
Guatemala	65,278	225,600	160,322
Development Assistance	42,789	205,100	162,311
1 Peace and Security	750	1,500	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	1,500	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,300	67,370	62,070
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,150	15,670	14,520
2.2 Good Governance	1,850	46,700	44,850
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	5,000	4,000
3 Investing in People	11,239	28,500	17,261
3.1 Health	-	17,000	17,000
3.2 Education	11,239	11,500	261
4 Economic Growth	25,500	107,730	82,230
4.3 Financial Sector	-	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000	18,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	69,030	67,530
4.8 Environment	10,000	15,700	5,700
P.L. 480 Title II	5,035	5,000	-35
3 Investing in People	4,725	3,000	-1,725
3.1 Health	4,725	3,000	-1,725
4 Economic Growth	147	2,000	1,853
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	147	-	-147
5 Humanitarian Assistance	163	-	-163
5.2 Disaster Readiness	163	-	-163
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	1,740	-
1 Peace and Security	1,740	1,740	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,740	1,740	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	15,000	13,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	714	760	46
1 Peace and Security	714	760	46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	714	760	46
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,140	17,775	13,635
6.1 Program Design and Learning	769	7,090	6,321
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,371	10,685	7,314
Guyana	6,904	6,886	-18
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	6,636	28
3 Investing in People	6,608	6,636	28
3.1 Health	6,608	6,636	28
International Military Education and Training	296	250	-46

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	296	250	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	296	250	-46
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,686	1,750	64
6.1 Program Design and Learning	146	135	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,540	1,615	75
Haiti	300,796	241,668	-59,128
Economic Support Fund	119,477	97,000	-22,477
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,010	21,500	4,490
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,350	6,000	1,650
2.2 Good Governance	9,360	12,500	3,140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	3,000	-300
3 Investing in People	12,200	10,000	-2,200
3.2 Education	12,200	10,000	-2,200
4 Economic Growth	84,417	60,000	-24,417
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,750	4,500	-4,250
4.3 Financial Sector	3,250	3,000	-250
4.4 Infrastructure	22,477	19,300	-3,177
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	10,000	-18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,200	-740
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,200	3,000	-200
4.8 Environment	11,800	14,000	2,200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,850	5,500	-350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,350	4,000	-350
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	1,500	-
P.L. 480 Title II	18,265	8,000	-10,265
3 Investing in People	7,677	8,000	323
3.1 Health	7,677	8,000	323
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,588	-	-10,588
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,588	-	-10,588
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,200	-400
1 Peace and Security	1,600	1,200	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	1,200	-400
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	104,013	-20,000
3 Investing in People	124,013	104,013	-20,000
3.1 Health	124,013	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
3 Investing in People	25,200	25,200	-
3.1 Health	25,200	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	241	255	14
1 Peace and Security	241	255	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	241	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000	6,000	-6,000
1 Peace and Security	11,000	6,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	6,000	-4,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30,806	24,194	-6,612
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,140	5,964	-1,176
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,666	18,230	-5,436

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Honduras	41,847	162,950	121,103
Development Assistance	36,700	157,700	121,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	51,539	46,039
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	4,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	42,539	40,539
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	5,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	10,700	23,000	12,300
3.2 Education	10,700	23,000	12,300
4 Economic Growth	20,500	83,161	62,661
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	4,200	4,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	37,461	37,461
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	15,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	15,000	15,000
4.8 Environment	5,500	5,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	647	750	103
1 Peace and Security	647	750	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	647	750	103
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,441	12,444	7,003
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,471	7,885	5,414
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,970	4,559	1,589
Jamaica	6,670	5,600	-1,070
Development Assistance	6,000	5,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	670	600	-70
1 Peace and Security	670	600	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670	600	-70
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	562	371	-191
6.2 Administration and Oversight	562	371	-191
Mexico	206,768	142,160	-64,608
Development Assistance	-	12,500	12,500
4 Economic Growth	-	12,500	12,500
4.8 Environment	-	12,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	46,750	39,000	-7,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,000	39,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,388	19,500	3,112
2.2 Good Governance	11,000	12,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	7,612	7,500	-112
3 Investing in People	650	-	-650
3.2 Education	650	-	-650
4 Economic Growth	11,100	-	-11,100
4.8 Environment	11,100	-	-11,100
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	7,000	450
1 Peace and Security	6,550	7,000	450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,550	7,000	450
International Military Education and Training	1,427	1,500	73
1 Peace and Security	1,427	1,500	73
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,427	1,500	73
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,131	80,000	-68,131
1 Peace and Security	55,074	41,000	-14,074
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50,074	37,500	-12,574
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	3,500	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	93,057	39,000	-54,057
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	84,557	28,000	-56,557
2.2 Good Governance	8,500	11,000	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,910	2,160	-1,750
1 Peace and Security	3,910	2,160	-1,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	1,000	-1,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,160	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,046	19,690	1,644
6.1 Program Design and Learning	875	3,575	2,700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,171	16,115	-1,056
Nicaragua	8,400	18,150	9,750
Development Assistance	8,400	18,150	9,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,400	13,100	7,700
2.4 Civil Society	5,400	13,100	7,700
3 Investing in People	3,000	4,000	1,000
3.2 Education	3,000	4,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	-	1,050	1,050
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,050	1,050
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,229	1,602	373
6.1 Program Design and Learning	464	547	83
6.2 Administration and Oversight	765	1,055	290
Panama	2,986	3,325	339
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	2,125	-
1 Peace and Security	2,125	2,125	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,125	2,125	-
International Military Education and Training	671	700	29
1 Peace and Security	671	700	29
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	671	700	29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	500	310
1 Peace and Security	190	500	310
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	500	310
Paraguay	7,528	9,460	1,932
Development Assistance	7,000	9,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	6,156	1,156
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	6,156	1,156
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,844	844
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,844	844
International Military Education and Training	528	460	-68
1 Peace and Security	528	460	-68
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	528	460	-68
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,151	1,000	-151

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	270	200	-70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	881	800	-81
Peru	82,649	95,985	13,336
Development Assistance	12,029	-	-12,029
1 Peace and Security	12,029	-	-12,029
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,029	-	-12,029
Economic Support Fund	34,471	58,085	23,614
1 Peace and Security	10,103	37,160	27,057
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,103	37,160	27,057
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	5,000	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	5,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	3,500	1,425	-2,075
3.2 Education	3,500	1,425	-2,075
4 Economic Growth	18,368	14,500	-3,868
4.8 Environment	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,300	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	2,500	1,300	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	1,300	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	499	600	101
1 Peace and Security	499	600	101
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	499	600	101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,000	36,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	33,000	36,000	3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	31,950	35,000	3,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	1,000	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-150
1 Peace and Security	150	-	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	-	-150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,188	14,992	3,804
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,395	3,343	1,948
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,793	11,649	1,856
Suriname	212	215	3
International Military Education and Training	212	215	3
1 Peace and Security	212	215	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	212	215	3
The Bahamas	172	200	28
International Military Education and Training	172	200	28
1 Peace and Security	172	200	28
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	172	200	28
Trinidad and Tobago	179	325	146
International Military Education and Training	179	325	146
1 Peace and Security	179	325	146
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	325	146
Uruguay	725	500	-225
International Military Education and Training	725	500	-225
1 Peace and Security	725	500	-225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725	500	-225
Venezuela	4,298	5,500	1,202
Economic Support Fund	4,298	5,500	1,202
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,298	5,500	1,202

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,200	200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	700	250
2.4 Civil Society	2,848	3,600	752
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	775	1,000	225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	200	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	800	150
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	16,734	29,047	12,313
Development Assistance	7,500	5,926	-1,574
3 Investing in People	2,000	1,926	-74
3.2 Education	2,000	1,926	-74
4 Economic Growth	5,500	4,000	-1,500
4.8 Environment	5,500	4,000	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	15,331	8,123
3 Investing in People	7,208	15,331	8,123
3.1 Health	7,208	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	6,950	5,728
3 Investing in People	1,222	6,950	5,728
3.1 Health	1,222	6,950	5,728
International Military Education and Training	804	840	36
1 Peace and Security	804	840	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	804	840	36
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	955	5,444	4,489
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	533	533
6.2 Administration and Oversight	955	4,911	3,956
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,449	480,820	250,371
Economic Support Fund	92,784	236,550	143,766
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	73,906	134,901	60,995
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,614	50,500	31,886
2.2 Good Governance	54,717	82,901	28,184
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	575	-	-575
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	4,955	4,900	-55
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,955	4,900	-55
4 Economic Growth	13,923	96,749	82,826
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	35,000	35,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	35,000	35,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,987	8,849	-3,138
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	17,900	17,900
4.8 Environment	1,936	-	-1,936
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	17,500	10,000
1 Peace and Security	7,500	17,500	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	17,500	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	225,000	100,000
1 Peace and Security	84,013	104,366	20,353
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,830	30,575	10,745
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	43,905	53,241	9,336
1.5 Transnational Crime	20,278	20,550	272
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,987	120,634	79,647
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	40,987	120,634	79,647
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,165	1,770	-3,395

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	5,165	1,770	-3,395
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,435	1,200	-3,235
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	730	570	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	26,564	42,398	15,834
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,261	6,550	2,289
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,303	35,848	13,545
USAID Central America Regional	33,492	64,492	31,000
Development Assistance	12,500	43,500	31,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	20,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	7,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,000	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	12,500	23,500	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	14,000	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	11,000	8,000	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	12,601	-
3 Investing in People	12,601	12,601	-
3.1 Health	12,601	12,601	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
3 Investing in People	8,391	8,391	-
3.1 Health	8,391	8,391	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,156	4,353	1,197
6.1 Program Design and Learning	504	706	202
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,652	3,647	995
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	29,050	32,420	3,370
Development Assistance	25,050	29,670	4,620
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,720	-180
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,720	3,720
2.4 Civil Society	3,900	-	-3,900
3 Investing in People	6,250	10,450	4,200
3.2 Education	6,250	10,450	4,200
4 Economic Growth	14,900	15,500	600
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	900	1,000	100
4.8 Environment	13,000	12,500	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	2,750	-1,250
3 Investing in People	4,000	2,750	-1,250
3.1 Health	4,000	2,750	-1,250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,615	4,100	-515
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,362	1,000	-1,362
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,253	3,100	847
USAID South America Regional	16,500	4,777	-11,723
Development Assistance	13,000	1,277	-11,723
4 Economic Growth	13,000	1,277	-11,723
4.8 Environment	13,000	1,277	-11,723
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,500	-
3 Investing in People	3,500	3,500	-
3.1 Health	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,660	704	-956

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	605	143	-462
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,055	561	-494
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	33,000	1,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	33,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	33,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	32,000	33,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	32,000	33,000	1,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	342,660	23,260
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
Development Assistance	400	400	-
4 Economic Growth	400	400	-
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
Development Assistance	80,000	80,000	-
4 Economic Growth	80,000	80,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	7,500	24,000	16,500
Development Assistance	7,500	24,000	16,500
4 Economic Growth	7,500	24,000	16,500
4.5 Agriculture	7,500	24,000	16,500
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	43,500	42,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	43,500	42,000	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	43,500	42,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	43,500	42,000	-1,500
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	13,000	18,000	5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	18,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	13,000	18,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	18,000	5,000
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	146,000	2,000
Development Assistance	144,000	146,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	144,000	146,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	144,000	146,000	2,000
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	46,323	-	-46,323
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,257	-	-10,257
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,066	-	-36,066
USAID Country Support (BFS)	26,000	27,260	1,260
Development Assistance	26,000	27,260	1,260
4 Economic Growth	26,000	27,260	1,260
4.5 Agriculture	26,000	27,260	1,260
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	493,891	383,935
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	17,500	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	17,500	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	18,500	17,500	-1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,500	17,500	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	400	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	200	200
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	476,391	384,935
Economic Support Fund	-	8,000	8,000
1 Peace and Security	-	8,000	8,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,456	468,391	376,935
1 Peace and Security	91,456	468,391	376,935
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	91,456	468,391	376,935
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	42,400	40,950	-1,450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,220	12,200	1,980
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,180	28,750	-3,430

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,226,976	3,193,909	966,933
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	30,000	10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	30,000	10,000
DCHA - FEWSNet	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	12,000	10,000	-2,000
DCHA/ASHA	23,000	6,187	-16,813
Development Assistance	23,000	6,187	-16,813
3 Investing in People	23,000	6,187	-16,813
3.1 Health	16,541	3,093	-13,448
3.2 Education	6,459	3,094	-3,365
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,217	217
Development Assistance	3,000	3,217	217
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,217	217
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	3,217	217
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	784	784
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	684	684
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Development Assistance	9,983	-	-9,983
1 Peace and Security	9,983	-	-9,983
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,983	-	-9,983
Economic Support Fund	16,017	-	-16,017
1 Peace and Security	16,017	-	-16,017
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,017	-	-16,017
DCHA/DRG - Core	34,900	24,145	-10,755
Democracy Fund	12,000	-	-12,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,000	-	-12,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	-	-10,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	18,000	24,145	6,145
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	-	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,500	24,145	7,645
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,300	8,000	2,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	5,145	1,145
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,200	3,000	800
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	8,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,900	-	-4,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,900	-	-4,900
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	40,500	10,765	-29,735
Democracy Fund	40,500	-	-40,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,500	-	-40,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	40,500	-	-40,500
Development Assistance	-	10,765	10,765
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,765	10,765
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	10,765	10,765
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	4,281	-3,219
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,500	-	-7,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	-	-7,500
Development Assistance	-	4,281	4,281
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,281	4,281
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,281	4,281
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Development Assistance	23,700	4,880	-18,820
3 Investing in People	23,700	4,880	-18,820
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	23,700	4,880	-18,820
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000	-	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	14,500	-5,000
3 Investing in People	19,500	14,500	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	19,500	14,500	-5,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	804,503	1,856,000	1,051,497
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
International Disaster Assistance	804,503	726,000	-78,503
5 Humanitarian Assistance	804,503	726,000	-78,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	795,262	726,000	-69,262
5.2 Disaster Readiness	9,241	-	-9,241
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	500	-	-500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	-	-500
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	138,276	140,900	2,624
Development Assistance	7,830	5,900	-1,930
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,830	5,900	-1,930
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,830	-	-7,830

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	5,900	5,900
P.L. 480 Title II	130,446	135,000	4,554
3 Investing in People	-	30,000	30,000
3.1 Health	-	30,000	30,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	130,446	105,000	-25,446
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	128,446	105,000	-23,446
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,000	-	-2,000
DCHA/OFDA	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
International Disaster Assistance	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
5 Humanitarian Assistance	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	872,711	877,000	4,289
5.2 Disaster Readiness	123,786	138,000	14,214
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
DCHA/OTI	57,600	67,600	10,000
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,600	10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,181	47,157	6,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,181	47,157	6,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,419	20,443	3,024
2.2 Good Governance	6,294	7,386	1,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,377	7,484	1,107
2.4 Civil Society	4,748	5,573	825
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	15,000	6,434	-8,566
Development Assistance	15,000	6,434	-8,566
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	1,434	-2,566
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	358	358
2.2 Good Governance	-	359	359
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	358	-3,642
2.4 Civil Society	-	359	359
4 Economic Growth	11,000	5,000	-6,000
4.8 Environment	11,000	5,000	-6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	600	600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	400	400
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance			
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	41,869	-	-41,869
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,058	-	-3,058
6.2 Administration and Oversight	38,811	-	-38,811
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	60,000	-10,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	70,500	60,000	-10,500
Democracy Fund	70,500	-	-70,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	70,500	-	-70,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	26,370	-	-26,370
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	-	-2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750	-	-750
2.4 Civil Society	41,130	-	-41,130
Economic Support Fund	-	60,000	60,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	60,000	60,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	31,160	31,160
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,880	1,880
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,880	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	-	25,080	25,080
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,490	-	-4,490
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,490	-	-4,490

E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	230,399	270,303	39,904
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	230,399	270,303	39,904
Development Assistance	220,399	260,303	39,904
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	24,235	47,825	23,590
2.2 Good Governance	402	360	-42
2.4 Civil Society	23,833	47,465	23,632
3 Investing in People	80,865	99,675	18,810
3.1 Health	13,701	7,400	-6,301
3.2 Education	66,164	89,975	23,811
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	2,300	1,300
4 Economic Growth	115,299	112,803	-2,496
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,709	5,400	1,691
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,541	7,600	4,059
4.3 Financial Sector	3,924	3,000	-924
4.4 Infrastructure	2,833	4,600	1,767
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,326	18,200	13,874
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,488	4,200	-3,288
4.8 Environment	89,478	69,803	-19,675
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	-
4 Economic Growth	10,000	10,000	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	5,000	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	5,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	57,324	58,598	1,274
6.1 Program Design and Learning	14,704	20,968	6,264
6.2 Administration and Oversight	42,620	37,630	-4,990

ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	17,000	5,200
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	11,800	17,000	5,200
Economic Support Fund	11,800	17,000	5,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,900	5,500	-400
2.2 Good Governance	5,900	5,500	-400
4 Economic Growth	5,900	11,500	5,600
4.4 Infrastructure	5,900	5,500	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	-	6,000	6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	88	-	-88
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	88	-	-88

GH - Global Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health - Core	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	440,119	28,617
3 Investing in People	411,502	440,119	28,617
3.1 Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	55,144	-	-55,144
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,373	-	-24,373
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,771	-	-30,771
USAID Global Health (GH)	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

GH - International Partnerships	468,695	486,845	18,150
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
3 Investing in People	20,335	20,335	-
3.1 Health	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	175,000	235,000	60,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,000	235,000	60,000
3 Investing in People	175,000	235,000	60,000
3.1 Health	175,000	235,000	60,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
3 Investing in People	28,710	28,710	-
3.1 Health	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,000	-500
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,000	-500
3.1 Health	2,500	2,000	-500
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	45,000	45,000	-
3 Investing in People	45,000	45,000	-
3.1 Health	45,000	45,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	86,500	-13,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	99,750	86,500	-13,250
3 Investing in People	99,750	86,500	-13,250
3.1 Health	99,750	86,500	-13,250
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	50,000	-22,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,100	50,000	-22,100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	72,100	50,000	-22,100
3.1 Health	72,100	50,000	-22,100
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3.1 Health	15,000	13,500	-1,500
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	-2,000
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	2,800	-
3 Investing in People	2,800	2,800	-
3.1 Health	2,800	2,800	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	145,573	-24,012
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	500	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	500	-250
1 Peace and Security	750	500	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	-	-750
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	500
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	2,500	-1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,600	2,500	-1,100
1 Peace and Security	3,600	2,500	-1,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,600	2,500	-1,100
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	11,085	7,000	-4,085
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,085	7,000	-4,085
1 Peace and Security	11,085	7,000	-4,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	-	-3,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,585	7,000	-585
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	9,517	3,800	-5,717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,517	3,800	-5,717
1 Peace and Security	4,517	3,800	-717
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,517	3,800	-717
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	-	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	-	-5,000
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	5,000	-
1 Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	5,000	-
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
1 Peace and Security	12,500	12,500	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,500	12,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	450	450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	450	450
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,900	3,500	-400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,900	3,500	-400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,500	-400
2.2 Good Governance	3,900	3,500	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	25,700	-5,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	25,700	-5,600
1 Peace and Security	31,300	25,700	-5,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,300	25,700	-5,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	175	175
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	175	175
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	40,000	38,478	-1,522
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	38,478	-1,522
1 Peace and Security	40,000	38,478	-1,522
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,805	3,592	-1,213
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,195	34,886	-309
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	949	949
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	949	949
INL - International Organizations	3,869	4,000	131
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,869	4,000	131
1 Peace and Security	3,869	4,000	131
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,369	3,400	31
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	600	100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	50
INL - International Organized Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,750	5,000	-3,750
1 Peace and Security	8,750	5,000	-3,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,500	3,300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,300	800
1 Peace and Security	2,500	3,300	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,300	800
INL - Program Development and Support	36,814	34,295	-2,519
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,814	34,295	-2,519
1 Peace and Security	28,272	26,336	-1,936
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,906	12,953	-953
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,892	12,010	-882
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,474	1,373	-101
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,542	7,959	-583
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,735	7,205	-530
2.2 Good Governance	807	754	-53
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	36,814	34,295	-2,519
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,814	34,295	-2,519
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	339,720	315,000	-24,720
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	800	-
International Organizations and Programs	800	800	-
1 Peace and Security	800	800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	400	-200
International Organizations and Programs	600	400	-200
4 Economic Growth	600	400	-200
4.2 Trade and Investment	600	400	-200
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	360	300	-60
International Organizations and Programs	360	300	-60
1 Peace and Security	360	300	-60
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	360	300	-60
on Climate Change	10,000	11,700	1,700
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	11,700	1,700
4 Economic Growth	10,000	11,700	1,700
4.8 Environment	10,000	11,700	1,700
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
International Organizations and Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
4 Economic Growth	3,610	3,000	-610
4.8 Environment	3,610	3,000	-610
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
International Organizations and Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
4 Economic Growth	7,900	7,000	-900
4.8 Environment	7,900	7,000	-900
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	500	500
International Organizations and Programs	-	500	500
6 Program Support	-	500	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	25,500	-
4 Economic Growth	25,500	25,500	-
4.8 Environment	25,500	25,500	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,400	3,000	-400
International Organizations and Programs	3,400	3,000	-400
4 Economic Growth	3,400	3,000	-400
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	3,000	-400
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,700	-1,800
Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50	-
International Organizations and Programs	50	50	-
1 Peace and Security	50	50	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	50	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,500	-500
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,500	-500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
Rights	1,250	950	-300
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	950	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,250	950	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,250	950	-300
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,700	200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,700	200
4 Economic Growth	7,500	7,700	200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,700	200
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	700	-
International Organizations and Programs	700	700	-
4 Economic Growth	700	700	-
4.8 Environment	700	700	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	900	500	-400
International Organizations and Programs	900	500	-400
4 Economic Growth	900	500	-400
4.3 Financial Sector	900	500	-400
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	4,000	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,200	4,000	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	4,000	-200
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	63,000	-17,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	63,000	-17,000
4 Economic Growth	80,000	63,000	-17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,000	63,000	-17,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,250	6,700	-550
International Organizations and Programs	7,250	6,700	-550
4 Economic Growth	7,250	6,700	-550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,250	-	-7,250
4.8 Environment	-	6,700	6,700
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,700	35,000	4,300
International Organizations and Programs	30,700	35,000	4,300
3 Investing in People	30,700	35,000	4,300
3.1 Health	30,700	35,000	4,300
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	2,400	-3,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	2,400	-3,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-
International Organizations and Programs	132,000	132,000	-
3 Investing in People	132,000	132,000	-
3.1 Health	132,000	132,000	-
IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	-	-1,000
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-1,000
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,350	3,000	-3,350
International Organizations and Programs	6,350	3,000	-3,350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,350	3,000	-3,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,350	3,000	-3,350
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,650	1,000	-650
International Organizations and Programs	1,650	1,000	-650
4 Economic Growth	1,650	1,000	-650
4.8 Environment	1,650	1,000	-650
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,000	600	-400
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	600	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	1,000	600	-400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	600	-400
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	200,987	-28,122
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1 Peace and Security	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,662	5,142	-520
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	676	676
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,662	4,466	-1,196
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	24,041	20,723	-3,318
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	20,723	-3,318
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	20,723	-3,318
1 Peace and Security	24,041	20,723	-3,318
1.5 Transnational Crime	24,041	20,723	-3,318
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,165	1,865	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,165	1,865	-300
LAB - Global Development Lab	115,000	165,000	50,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	13,555	25,100	11,545
Development Assistance	11,715	23,100	11,385
3 Investing in People	3,260	7,100	3,840
3.2 Education	3,260	7,100	3,840
4 Economic Growth	8,455	16,000	7,545
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,455	16,000	7,545
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,840	2,000	160
3 Investing in People	1,840	2,000	160
3.1 Health	1,840	2,000	160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,263	3,263
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	753	753
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,510	2,510
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	53,085	69,850	16,765
Development Assistance	47,925	66,850	18,925
3 Investing in People	11,640	31,000	19,360
3.2 Education	11,640	31,000	19,360
4 Economic Growth	36,285	35,850	-435
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	-	-800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	35,485	35,850	365
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,160	3,000	-2,160
3 Investing in People	5,160	3,000	-2,160
3.1 Health	5,160	3,000	-2,160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	9,081	9,081
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,096	2,096
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,985	6,985
LAB - Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA)	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	390	390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	90	90
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	300	300
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	20,893	29,000	8,107
Development Assistance	20,893	29,000	8,107
4 Economic Growth	20,893	29,000	8,107
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	20,893	11,600	-9,293
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	17,400	17,400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,770	3,770
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	870	870
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,900	2,900
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	9,669	18,750	9,081
Development Assistance	9,669	18,750	9,081
3 Investing in People	-	6,000	6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	9,669	12,750	3,081
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,669	12,750	3,081
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,438	2,438
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	563	563
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,875	1,875
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	17,798	19,300	1,502
Development Assistance	17,798	19,300	1,502
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	438	-	-438
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	438	-	-438
3 Investing in People	-	2,800	2,800
3.2 Education	-	2,800	2,800
4 Economic Growth	17,360	16,500	-860
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,500	5,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,360	11,000	-6,360
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,509	2,509
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	579	579
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,930	1,930
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	448,250	330,443
OES/CC Climate Change	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Economic Support Fund	90,500	66,600	-23,900
4 Economic Growth	90,500	66,600	-23,900
4.8 Environment	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	671	600	-71
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	600	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	71	-	-71
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Economic Support Fund	1,200	4,850	3,650
4 Economic Growth	1,200	4,850	3,650

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	145	300	155
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	145	-	-145
OES/M Mercury	622	850	228
Economic Support Fund	622	850	228
4 Economic Growth	622	850	228
4.8 Environment	622	850	228
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	192	-	-192
6.2 Administration and Oversight	192	-	-192
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,485	1,250	-235
Economic Support Fund	1,485	1,250	-235
3 Investing in People	300	550	250
3.1 Health	100	150	50
3.2 Education	200	400	200
4 Economic Growth	1,185	700	-485
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
4.8 Environment	1,185	600	-585
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	85	100	15
6.1 Program Design and Learning	85	100	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	2,000	2,850	850
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,850	850
3 Investing in People	-	1,200	1,200
3.2 Education	-	1,200	1,200
4 Economic Growth	2,000	1,650	-350
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,650	1,650
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	625	-	-625
6.2 Administration and Oversight	625	-	-625
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	-
Economic Support Fund	21,000	21,000	-
4 Economic Growth	21,000	21,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,500	10,500	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,500	-
OES/W Water	1,000	850	-150
Economic Support Fund	1,000	850	-150
4 Economic Growth	1,000	850	-150
4.8 Environment	1,000	850	-150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	350,000	350,000
Economic Support Fund	-	350,000	350,000
4 Economic Growth	-	350,000	350,000
4.8 Environment	-	350,000	350,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	5,150	-79,150

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	80,000	-	-80,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	-	-50,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	-	-50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000	-	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	-	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	-	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	2,750	-50
Economic Support Fund	2,800	2,750	-50
6 Program Support	2,800	2,750	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,800	2,750	-50
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	2,400	900
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,400	900
6 Program Support	1,500	2,400	900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500	2,400	900
Other Funding	286,437	-	-286,437
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	-	-21,200
Foreign Military Financing	21,200	-	-21,200
1 Peace and Security	21,200	-	-21,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,200	-	-21,200
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	-	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	4,000	-	-4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,000	-	-4,000
To Be Programmed	261,237	-	-261,237
Development Assistance	20,000	-	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	20,000	-	-20,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,000	-	-20,000
Economic Support Fund	22,225	-	-22,225
4 Economic Growth	22,225	-	-22,225
4.7 Economic Opportunity	22,225	-	-22,225
Foreign Military Financing	101,771	-	-101,771
1 Peace and Security	101,771	-	-101,771
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	101,771	-	-101,771
International Military Education and Training	1,803	-	-1,803
1 Peace and Security	1,803	-	-1,803
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,803	-	-1,803
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	96,938	-	-96,938
1 Peace and Security	96,938	-	-96,938
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96,938	-	-96,938
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	-	-18,500
1 Peace and Security	18,500	-	-18,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,500	-	-18,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	193,456	-48,622
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	18,006	18,006

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	18,006	18,006
1 Peace and Security	-	18,006	18,006
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	18,006	18,006
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	71,000	70,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	71,000	70,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	71,000	70,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71,000	70,000	-1,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	5,500	-3
International Military Education and Training	5,503	5,500	-3
1 Peace and Security	5,503	5,500	-3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,503	5,500	-3
PM - Peacekeeping Response	20,000	-	-20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	-	16,850	16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	-	16,850	16,850
1 Peace and Security	-	16,850	16,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	16,850	16,850
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	19,100	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	16,100	19,100	3,000
1 Peace and Security	16,100	19,100	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,100	19,100	3,000
PM - GPOI	71,000	64,000	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	71,000	64,000	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	71,000	64,000	-7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71,000	64,000	-7,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	-	-58,475
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	-	-58,475
1 Peace and Security	58,475	-	-58,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58,475	-	-58,475
Peacekeeping Operations			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	82,225	-	-82,225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	82,225	-	-82,225

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	25,500	4,500
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	850	-150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	850	-150
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	19,000	23,800	4,800
Development Assistance	19,000	23,800	4,800
1 Peace and Security	399	500	101
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	399	500	101
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,066	5,094	1,028
2.2 Good Governance	2,033	2,547	514
2.4 Civil Society	2,033	2,547	514
3 Investing in People	6,061	7,593	1,532

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,061	7,593	1,532
4 Economic Growth	4,408	5,520	1,112
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,102	1,380	278
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,102	1,380	278
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,102	1,380	278
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,102	1,380	278
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,066	5,093	1,027
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,066	5,093	1,027
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,000	-	-19,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	17,860	-	-17,860
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,140	-	-1,140
PPL - Policy	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
1 Peace and Security	-	18	18
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	18	18
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	334	182	-152
2.2 Good Governance	334	91	-243
2.4 Civil Society	-	91	91
3 Investing in People	332	272	-60
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	332	272	-60
4 Economic Growth	334	196	-138
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	334	49	-285
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	49	49
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	49	49
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	49	49
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	182	182
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	182	182
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	-	-1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	390	-	-390
6.2 Administration and Oversight	610	-	-610
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	2,503,595	-605,405
PRM, Administrative Expenses	34,500	35,000	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500	35,000	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	34,500	35,000	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	34,500	34,500	-
5.3 Migration Management	-	500	500
PRM, Emergency Funds	-	50,000	50,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	50,000	50,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	10,000	-680
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
5.3 Migration Management	10,680	10,000	-680

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	408,648	454,000	45,352
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
5 Humanitarian Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	408,648	454,000	45,352
PRM, OA - East Asia	69,332	54,600	-14,732
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
5 Humanitarian Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	69,332	54,600	-14,732
PRM, OA - Europe	48,651	31,000	-17,651
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
5 Humanitarian Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	48,651	31,000	-17,651
PRM, OA - Migration	27,500	20,000	-7,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
5.3 Migration Management	27,500	20,000	-7,500
PRM, OA - Near East	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
5 Humanitarian Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	215,450	139,695	-75,755
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
5 Humanitarian Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	215,450	139,695	-75,755
PRM, OA - South Asia	66,875	72,900	6,025
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
5 Humanitarian Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	66,875	72,900	6,025
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	61,100	45,300	-15,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	61,100	45,300	-15,800
PRM, Refugee Admissions	351,000	442,700	91,700
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	351,000	442,700	91,700
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,334,355	-	-1,334,355
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	50,000	-	-50,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,384,611	1,738,934	-645,677

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Global Health Programs - State	474,442	345,434	-129,008
3 Investing in People	474,442	345,434	-129,008
3.1 Health	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	23,722	-	-23,722
6.1 Program Design and Learning	23,722	-	-23,722
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
3 Investing in People	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
3.1 Health	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	162,000	26,831
Global Health Programs - State	135,169	162,000	26,831
3 Investing in People	135,169	162,000	26,831
3.1 Health	135,169	162,000	26,831
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	135,169	162,000	26,831
6.2 Administration and Oversight	135,169	162,000	26,831
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	80,000	80,000	-
3 Investing in People	80,000	80,000	-
3.1 Health	80,000	80,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,400	-	-8,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,400	-	-8,400

Special Representatives	24,345	16,700	-7,645
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	5,000	4,520
Economic Support Fund	480	5,000	4,520
1 Peace and Security	480	5,000	4,520
1.5 Transnational Crime	480	5,000	4,520
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	10,000	-12,000
Economic Support Fund	22,000	10,000	-12,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,845	6,500	-5,345
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,750	1,500	-4,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,820	-	-1,820
2.4 Civil Society	4,275	5,000	725
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,500	-1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000	3,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	4,155	-	-4,155
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,155	-	-4,155
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	-	-2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	-	-1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	-	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	400	-80
Economic Support Fund	480	400	-80
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	480	400	-80
2.4 Civil Society	480	400	-80
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	300	-85
Economic Support Fund	385	300	-85
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	185	150	-35
2.4 Civil Society	185	150	-35
4 Economic Growth	200	150	-50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	150	-50

USAID Asia Regional	11,930	11,319	-611
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	11,319	-611
Development Assistance	7,180	8,069	889
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,100	2,069	969
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,169	769
2.4 Civil Society	700	900	200
3 Investing in People	1,430	1,700	270
3.2 Education	1,430	1,700	270
4 Economic Growth	4,650	4,300	-350
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	1,000	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	900	-100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	400	900	500
4.8 Environment	2,750	1,500	-1,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3 Investing in People	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3.1 Health	4,750	3,250	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,280	-	-5,280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,280	-	-5,280

USAID Management	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Administrative Expense	117,940	203,326	85,386
6 Program Support	117,940	203,326	85,386
6.2 Administration and Oversight	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Administrative Expense	8,041	9,200	1,159
6 Program Support	8,041	9,200	1,159
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Administrative Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
6 Program Support	55,038	63,000	7,962
6.2 Administration and Oversight	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
USAID Administrative Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
6 Program Support	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771

USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
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Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
Development Assistance	-	1,139	1,139
4 Economic Growth	-	1,139	1,139
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,139	1,139

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
TOTAL	35,455,450	2,507,001	2,773,750	5,670,000	4,589,182	1,350,000	700,000	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	339,720	1,466,000	1,801,000	130,500	7,671,644
Africa	7,511,067	1,118,240	1,458,518	3,017,423	416,009	66,169	41,605	16,050	15,321	292,500	-	1,069,232	-	-	-
Angola	54,792	-	38,400	9,899	-	-	6,000	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,452	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,580	-	-	49,804	-	-	-	576	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	15,698	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	5,879	-	-	-
Burundi	29,958	-	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	9,954	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	38,844	-	1,500	34,175	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	2,682	-	-	-
Central African Republic	30,498	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	18,498	-	-	-
Chad	67,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	66,885	-	-	-
Comoros	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	120,982	-	-	114,480	-	-	-	492	200	500	-	5,310	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	331,243	-	126,650	51,975	48,635	3,250	500	460	-	10,000	-	89,773	-	-	-
Djibouti	11,528	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	348	1,000	-	-	3,380	-	-	-
Ethiopia	583,714	102,000	138,365	123,777	-	-	-	589	843	-	-	218,140	-	-	-
Gabon	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	137,085	75,100	59,808	959	-	-	200	668	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,041	-	17,850	-	-	-	-	397	200	580	-	3,014	-	-	-
Kenya	644,999	93,500	83,000	371,680	-	2,000	6,500	748	1,178	-	-	86,393	-	-	-
Lesotho	32,124	-	6,400	25,497	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	165,789	-	37,700	800	89,138	11,700	-	470	4,000	2,000	-	19,981	-	-	-
Madagascar	63,001	2,500	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,501	-	-	-
Malawi	196,018	51,500	71,200	64,180	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	8,887	-	-	-
Mali	135,423	53,210	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	99	-	2,720	-	20,244	-	-	-
Mauritania	5,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	5,013	-	-	-
Mauritius	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	402,356	57,000	68,700	274,001	-	500	1,525	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	23,580	-	-	23,460	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	34,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	34,013	-	-	-
Nigeria	703,031	71,000	173,500	456,652	-	-	100	779	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	187,522	65,000	43,500	79,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	118,278	55,621	57,000	1,535	-	-	1,000	901	325	-	-	1,896	-	-	-
Seychelles	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	15,486	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	423	-	-	-	12,963	-	-	-
Somalia	301,980	-	-	-	21,067	1,700	-	145	-	200,350	-	78,718	-	-	-
South Africa	286,265	15,000	12,000	255,550	-	2,000	300	715	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	434,566	-	30,510	11,790	176,741	20,599	2,135	14	-	42,700	-	150,077	-	-	-
Sudan	168,879	-	-	-	9,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,682	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,460	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	591,494	115,734	98,335	372,381	-	450	200	424	200	-	-	3,770	-	-	-
The Gambia	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Togo	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	491,884	63,270	90,500	313,467	-	-	200	569	200	-	-	23,678	-	-	-
Zambia	359,127	42,500	58,800	257,476	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	168,976	-	42,500	77,250	20,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,901	-	-	-
African Union	774	-	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	97,022	-	-	-	21,532	23,970	22,945	-	4,925	23,650	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	100,350	86,250	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	41,161	8,650	800	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	21,911	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	50,983	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	779,537	260,542	138,022	72,312	131,048	32,232	50,605	8,626	77,488	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Burma	99,700	-	22,000	9,000	68,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70,892	26,756	28,772	5,122	5,200	-	4,090	452	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	12,300	-	-	1,500	10,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	139,491	66,420	41,250	350	-	10,066	5,550	1,855	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	16,336	2,750	-	-	-	1,000	12,000	298	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,947	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	8,465	5,000	-	-	-	-	240	825	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,445	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	196,643	87,682	32,500	-	-	8,000	8,100	1,699	50,000	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Samoa	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,499	4,000	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	9,843	6,500	2,000	-	-	660	-	383	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	105,641	21,395	-	46,727	22,000	450	4,070	999	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,863	-	-	-	25,148	8,990	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,952	39,039	9,000	5,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	526,916	-	9,000	12,015	324,567	43,798	19,215	29,819	88,502	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	16,562	-	-	-	6,079	4,450	2,370	1,063	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	27,550	-	-	-	20,700	2,824	740	586	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	14,273	-	-	-	9,000	1,226	755	592	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,991	-	-	-	25,554	6,735	4,220	982	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,313	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,063	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,135	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	58,388	-	-	-	39,400	3,947	1,250	1,791	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Greece	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,152	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	54,035	-	-	-	37,891	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	2,549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,153	-	-	-	5,207	1,786	490	1,070	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,689	-	-	-	15,050	3,230	380	779	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,486	-	-	-	374	1,826	490	596	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,737	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	22,965	-	-	-	14,877	3,000	2,410	878	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,094	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	88,057	-	7,500	12,015	54,000	4,100	2,410	1,929	6,103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,695	-	1,500	-	61,185	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,039,925	-	9,000	-	1,587,946	127,446	54,550	17,981	5,139,998	36,000	-	67,004	-	-	-
Algeria	7,151	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,346	-	-	-	4,505	-	-	-
Bahrain	10,972	-	-	-	-	-	450	522	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,505,920	-	-	-	200,000	3,000	2,920	-	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	367,633	-	-	-	17,500	23,052	25,610	1,471	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,288	-	-	-	700,000	-	6,700	3,588	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	166,000	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,347	74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,901	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	34,183	-	-	-	20,896	3,000	1,470	1,817	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,511	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,011	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,250	-	-	-	8,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	57,779	-	-	-	25,000	9,000	1,480	2,300	19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	449,738	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,738	-	-	-
Yemen	102,790	-	9,000	-	13,000	3,000	3,920	1,109	20,000	-	-	52,761	-	-	-
MENA Initiative	20,300	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,615,159	105,328	184,700	26,271	1,449,938	312,660	71,500	12,288	290,885	-	-	161,589	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,186,628	-	-	-	852,000	225,000	43,150	509	-	-	-	65,969	-	-	-
Bangladesh	205,051	81,578	79,500	-	-	2,600	3,350	996	2,500	-	-	34,527	-	-	-
India	87,165	19,000	48,000	13,777	-	-	5,000	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	9,664	-	-	-	6,354	1,200	1,430	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45,356	-	4,300	-	32,937	6,000	1,250	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,461	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	221	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	81,732	-	40,900	-	33,933	3,300	845	1,004	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	890,404	-	-	-	477,042	57,400	9,970	4,899	280,000	-	-	61,093	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,556	2,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	37,994	-	7,000	-	18,439	7,000	1,485	535	3,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,044	-	-	-	3,988	500	330	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,923	-	4,000	-	4,738	740	540	205	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,422	-	1,000	12,494	17,928	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,009	-	-	-	2,579	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,477,611	214,399	63,063	157,368	459,280	467,131	14,485	13,503	59,315	-	-	29,067	-	-	-
Argentina	589	-	-	-	-	-	240	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	13,858	12,500	-	500	-	-	240	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,082	-	-	-	-	-	290	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	330,601	-	-	-	141,500	149,000	4,300	1,534	28,500	-	-	5,767	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,248	10,300	5,750	6,438	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	21,631	18,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	65,278	42,789	15,000	-	-	-	-	714	1,740	-	-	5,035	-	-	-
Guyana	6,904	-	-	6,608	-	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,796	-	25,200	124,013	119,477	12,000	-	241	1,600	-	-	18,265	-	-	-
Honduras	41,847	36,700	-	-	-	-	-	647	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,670	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	206,768	-	-	-	46,750	148,131	3,910	1,427	6,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8,400	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,986	-	-	-	-	-	190	671	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,528	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	82,649	12,029	-	-	34,471	33,000	150	499	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Venezuela	4,298	-	-	-	4,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	16,734	7,500	1,222	7,208	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,449	-	-	-	92,784	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	33,492	12,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	29,050	25,050	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,500	13,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	7,180	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	319,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,226,976	112,513	19,500	-	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,446	1,801,000	60,000	77,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	230,399	220,399	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	411,502	-	411,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	-	468,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	-	-	-	-	169,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	339,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,720	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	-	-	-	-	24,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	115,000	108,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	-	-	-	117,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	-	-	-	4,300	10,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Other Funding	290,237	20,000	-	-	26,225	96,938	18,500	1,803	122,971	-	-	-	-	-	3,800
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	-	-	-	-	-	58,475	5,503	71,000	107,100	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,384,611	-	-	2,384,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	-	-	474,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	-	-	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	24,345	-	-	-	24,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,321,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,041
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,038
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,229
Independent Agencies	473,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,267
Peace Corps	379,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Export-Import Bank	-669,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-669,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,406
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,073
Multilateral Development Banks	2,666,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,666,729
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,355,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,336
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,854
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	209,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,630
Strategic Climate Fund	74,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,900
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

\$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	37,242,614	2,999,694	2,755,000	5,426,000	6,135,491	1,193,771	999,334	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	315,000	1,400,000	1,741,000	7,863,867
Africa	6,880,953	1,044,454	1,441,970	3,398,186	479,200	49,150	44,900	15,690	19,153	302,250	-	86,000	-	-
Angola	50,449	-	32,400	12,899	-	-	4,700	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,730	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	46,329	-	-	45,804	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14,250	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	43,785	-	17,500	15,360	2,000	-	-	425	-	-	-	8,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,775	-	1,500	43,975	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	14,650	-	-	-	2,000	2,500	-	150	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,685	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	277,618	-	129,200	60,975	70,568	2,000	500	375	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	12,900	10,000	-	1,800	-	-	-	400	700	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	403,883	82,200	133,200	187,213	-	-	-	570	700	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	146,347	77,080	61,500	6,797	-	-	-	670	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,740	6,000	17,500	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	630,340	84,210	81,400	456,680	-	1,000	5,250	800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,588	-	6,400	41,038	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	125,373	-	29,700	800	76,453	13,500	-	420	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	68,918	1,668	49,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Malawi	201,813	33,675	72,400	87,988	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Mali	118,395	49,265	56,850	1,500	-	-	500	280	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	2,384	1,584	-	-	-	-	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	409,145	42,374	68,100	298,301	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	43,663	-	-	43,513	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,900	2,000	-	-	-	-	500	400	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Nigeria	607,498	76,016	173,500	356,652	-	-	-	730	600	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	160,935	42,926	44,000	73,559	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	102,251	45,216	54,000	1,535	-	-	400	800	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,810	6,000	-	500	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	209,216	-	-	-	87,701	1,650	4,500	365	-	115,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	374,200	15,750	9,500	346,550	-	1,000	300	650	450	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	265,022	-	35,510	11,790	175,022	10,000	2,000	700	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,149	-	-	-	9,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,463	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	590,552	97,936	98,335	393,581	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	469,071	49,775	88,200	320,176	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	10,000	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Zambia	415,890	23,933	56,875	334,732	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	161,566	-	41,500	77,250	21,816	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	1,196	-	-	-	696	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	211,798	-	-	-	26,795	17,000	24,350	-	12,403	131,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	120,244	106,244	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	16,578	16,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	65,080	56,480	7,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	28,307	22,007	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	34,223	30,623	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,314	64,914	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	845,558	343,340	130,450	80,627	133,087	38,120	38,410	12,500	69,024	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	110,200	-	15,500	9,000	80,700	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	80,512	35,250	30,500	5,122	3,500	-	5,690	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,800	-	-	1,500	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	187,375	112,400	39,750	2,250	-	11,025	5,550	2,400	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	21,750	11,100	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	450	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,125	-	-	-	-	855	1,270	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3,874	-	-	-	-	500	250	1,500	1,624	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,450	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	184,220	98,430	31,200	-	-	9,000	3,590	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,420	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,200	12,700	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	125,812	34,750	-	53,142	15,000	4,450	5,070	1,500	11,900	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	34,597	-	-	-	24,387	4,790	4,420	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	52,623	32,710	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	953,250	-	7,100	25,515	710,205	34,900	18,130	31,300	126,100	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,120	-	-	-	6,000	2,650	2,070	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	23,100	-	-	-	18,360	1,700	740	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	11,508	-	-	-	7,978	800	430	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,220	-	-	-	24,300	3,800	4,120	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	77,152	-	-	-	50,552	3,500	900	2,200	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	50,720	-	-	-	35,470	9,500	1,000	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	11,800	-	-	-	5,000	1,600	500	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

\$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	49,120	-	-	-	31,820	2,800	600	1,150	12,750	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,600	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	11,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	5,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	18,440	-	-	-	11,250	2,250	2,090	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	650	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	513,502	-	6,100	25,515	429,067	4,000	3,670	2,900	42,250	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	68,568	-	1,000	-	60,908	800	860	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,500	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,324,070	-	9,500	-	1,806,250	127,000	85,760	20,560	5,182,000	93,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	400	700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,456,300	-	-	-	150,000	2,000	2,500	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	355,360	-	-	-	72,500	11,000	20,860	1,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000,000	-	-	-	637,350	-	8,850	3,800	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	210,510	-	-	-	110,000	13,000	4,760	2,750	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	20,000	-	-	-	10,000	2,000	6,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,600	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,600	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	255,000	-	-	-	160,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	134,400	-	-	-	55,000	12,000	2,600	2,300	62,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	442,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	114,400	-	9,500	-	70,000	2,000	6,500	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	-	-	5,000	2,000	6,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,856,931	123,379	150,725	34,294	1,844,188	314,305	65,180	13,260	275,600	-	-	36,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,514,055	-	-	-	1,224,900	250,000	37,955	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	208,883	92,923	71,200	-	-	2,000	3,260	1,500	2,000	-	-	36,000	-	-
India	78,737	24,537	27,500	20,000	3,000	-	2,400	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,513	-	-	-	6,113	700	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	50,391	-	3,750	-	41,446	3,235	1,010	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,340	3,000	-	-	-	-	640	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	82,401	1,668	38,775	-	33,038	2,230	790	900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	803,800	-	-	-	478,000	46,000	10,000	4,800	265,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,797	417	-	-	-	-	2,880	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Tajikistan	36,656	-	5,500	-	22,886	5,000	2,745	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4,815	-	-	-	4,100	200	230	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,777	-	3,000	-	4,997	940	540	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	45,502	-	1,000	14,294	21,708	4,000	1,300	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	4,430	-	-	-	4,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	834	834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,990,127	615,041	65,541	148,444	597,461	464,000	9,070	12,905	64,665	-	-	13,000	-	-
Argentina	550	-	-	-	-	-	200	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,365	-	-	500	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	700	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	288,726	-	-	-	141,326	117,000	4,000	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	24,409	8,696	5,750	9,363	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	119,222	116,522	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	225,600	205,100	13,000	-	-	-	-	760	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	6,886	-	-	6,636	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	241,668	-	25,200	104,013	97,000	6,000	-	255	1,200	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	162,950	157,700	-	-	-	-	-	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,600	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	142,160	12,500	-	-	39,000	80,000	2,160	1,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	18,150	18,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	2,125	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,460	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	95,985	-	-	-	58,085	36,000	-	600	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	29,047	5,926	6,950	15,331	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	480,820	-	-	-	236,550	225,000	1,770	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	64,492	43,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	32,420	29,670	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,777	1,277	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,319	8,069	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	342,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	493,891	-	-	-	8,000	-	485,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	476,391	-	-	-	8,000	-	468,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,193,909	75,809	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,000	1,741,000	97,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	270,303	260,303	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

\$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
ENR - Energy Resources	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	440,119	-	440,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	-	486,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	145,573	-	-	-	-	145,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,000	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	165,000	160,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	448,250	-	-	-	448,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	5,150	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	193,456	-	-	-	-	-	18,006	5,500	70,000	99,950	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,503,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,503,595
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,738,934	-	-	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	-	-	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,151,500	-	-	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	16,700	-	-	-	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,700,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,526
USAID Capital Investment Fund	203,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,326
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	63,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,139	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	688,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688,300
Peace Corps	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,000
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
U.S. African Development Foundation	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
Export-Import Bank	-875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-875,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-262,500
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	73,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,700
USDA - Local and Regional Procurement	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Multilateral Development Banks	2,873,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,873,846
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	192,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,920
International Development Association (IDA)	1,290,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,600

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000
African Development Bank	34,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,118
African Development Fund (AfDF)	227,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,500
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
Asian Development Bank	5,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,608
Asian Development Fund	166,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,086
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,263
Clean Technology Fund	170,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,680
Strategic Climate Fund	59,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,620
Green Climate Fund	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
North American Development Bank	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	43,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	62,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR	700,000	690,800	999,334
Africa	41,605	*	44,900
Angola	6,000	*	4,700
Conventional Weapons Destruction	6,000	*	4,700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	500
Ghana	200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	-
Kenya	6,500	*	5,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	5,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Mali	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Mauritania	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Mozambique	1,525	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,525	*	-
Niger	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Nigeria	100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	100	*	-
Senegal	1,000	*	400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	400
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	*	-
Somalia	-	*	4,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	2,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
South Africa	300	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	300
South Sudan	2,135	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,135	*	2,000
Tanzania	200	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	200
Uganda	200	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	200
Zimbabwe	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	22,945	*	24,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	19,000	*	20,950
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,445	*	2,400
East Asia and Pacific	50,605	*	38,410
Burma	-	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
Cambodia	4,090	*	5,690
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,900	*	5,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	190
Indonesia	5,550	*	5,550
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,600	*	4,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	*	950
Laos	12,000	*	9,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	12,000	*	9,000
Malaysia	1,270	*	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	470	*	470
Mongolia	240	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	250
Philippines	8,100	*	3,590
Antiterrorism Assistance	7,510	*	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	250
Thailand	1,320	*	1,320
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	*	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	670	*	670
Vietnam	4,070	*	5,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	4,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,725	*	4,420
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,345	*	2,050
Conventional Weapons Destruction	11,000	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	19,215	*	18,130
Albania	2,370	*	2,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	570
Armenia	740	*	740
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	740	*	740
Azerbaijan	755	*	430
Conventional Weapons Destruction	325	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,220	*	4,120

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,600	*	3,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	620	*	620
Bulgaria	250	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	250	*	-
Croatia	900	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	900	*	-
Georgia	1,250	*	900
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,250	*	900
Kosovo	720	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	720	*	1,000
Macedonia	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	600
Montenegro	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Serbia	2,410	*	2,090
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	610	*	590
Turkey	820	*	650
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	820	*	650
Ukraine	2,410	*	3,670
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,440	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	970	*	1,670
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,010	*	860
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	30
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,010	*	830
Near East	54,550	*	85,760
Algeria	1,300	*	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Bahrain	450	*	400
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	400
Egypt	2,920	*	2,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,100	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	820	*	1,000
Iraq	25,610	*	20,860
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	4,750	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	20,000	*	15,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	860	*	860

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Jordan	6,700	*	8,850
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,000	*	5,650
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,700	*	2,800
Lebanon	4,760	*	4,760
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	*	1,800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	960	*	960
Libya	2,940	*	6,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	940	*	2,000
Morocco	1,470	*	1,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	970	*	1,000
Oman	1,500	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	20,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	8,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	8,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	4,000
Tunisia	1,480	*	2,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	480	*	600
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
Yemen	3,920	*	6,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	3,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	2,250	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	900	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	770	*	1,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	6,440
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	5,940
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	1,000	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	71,500	*	65,180
Afghanistan	43,150	*	37,955
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	16,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	19,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	22,450	*	20,365
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,050	*	990

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Terrorist Interdiction Program	650	*	600
Bangladesh	3,350	*	3,260
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	*	3,000
Counterterrorism Financing	840	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	260	*	260
India	5,000	*	2,400
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,050	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	*	400
Kazakhstan	1,430	*	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	350	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,080	*	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,250	*	1,010
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	760
Maldives	640	*	640
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	190
Nepal	845	*	790
Antiterrorism Assistance	575	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	*	250
Pakistan	9,970	*	10,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	9,200
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	770	*	800
Sri Lanka	3,080	*	2,880
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,700	*	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	380
Tajikistan	1,485	*	2,745
Antiterrorism Assistance	675	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,975
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	330	*	230
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	330	*	230
Uzbekistan	540	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	540	*	540
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	1,300
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	*	430
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	430
Western Hemisphere	14,485	*	9,070
Argentina	240	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	200

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Brazil	240	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	240
Chile	290	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	290	*	200
Colombia	4,300	*	4,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	3,500
Mexico	3,910	*	2,160
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,750	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,160	*	1,160
Panama	190	*	500
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,165	*	1,770
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,435	*	1,200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	730	*	570
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	*	33,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	*	33,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,000	*	31,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,000	*	2,000
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	*	485,891
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	*	17,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	9,000	*	17,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,500	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	*	468,391
Antiterrorism Assistance	39,000	*	35,800
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	8,800	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	12,160	*	14,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO	-	*	390,000
CT Engagement with Allies	10,000	*	6,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	21,496	*	22,591
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	*	200,987
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	*	200,987
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	28,740	*	17,516
Global Threat Reduction	77,369	*	64,321
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	88,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Other Funding	18,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	18,500	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	10,500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	8,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	58,475	*	18,006
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	*	18,006
Conventional Weapons Destruction	58,475	*	18,006

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR-EXBS	64,000	*	58,716
Africa	2,000	*	1,700
Ghana	200	*	-
Kenya	500	*	500
Nigeria	100	*	-
South Africa	300	*	300
Tanzania	200	*	200
Uganda	200	*	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	*	4,310
Cambodia	190	*	190
Indonesia	950	*	950
Malaysia	470	*	470
Mongolia	240	*	250
Philippines	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	250
Thailand	670	*	670
Vietnam	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	9,100	*	9,600
Albania	570	*	570
Armenia	740	*	740
Azerbaijan	430	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	*	620
Georgia	1,250	*	900
Kosovo	720	*	1,000
Macedonia	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	600
Montenegro	490	*	500
Serbia	610	*	590
Turkey	820	*	650
Ukraine	970	*	1,670
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,010	*	830
Near East	9,000	*	15,720
Algeria	500	*	500
Egypt	820	*	1,000
Iraq	860	*	860
Jordan	1,700	*	2,800
Lebanon	960	*	960
Libya	940	*	2,000
Morocco	970	*	1,000
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	4,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Tunisia	480	*	600
Yemen	770	*	1,000
South and Central Asia	7,860	*	7,000
Afghanistan	1,050	*	990
Bangladesh	260	*	260
India	950	*	400
Kazakhstan	1,080	*	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	800	*	760
Maldives	190	*	190
Nepal	270	*	250
Pakistan	770	*	800
Sri Lanka	380	*	380
Tajikistan	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	330	*	230
Uzbekistan	540	*	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	*	430
Western Hemisphere	3,000	*	2,870
Argentina	240	*	200
Brazil	240	*	240
Chile	290	*	200
Mexico	1,160	*	1,160
Panama	190	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	730	*	570
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	28,740	*	17,516
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	28,740	*	17,516

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR-ATA	183,040	*	165,430
OCO	70,000	*	-
Africa	5,000	*	-
Kenya	5,000	*	-
Near East	8,000	*	-
Iraq	4,750	*	-
Yemen	2,250	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	28,200	*	-
Afghanistan	19,000	*	-
Pakistan	9,200	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	18,300	*	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	9,500	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	8,800	*	-
Other Funding	10,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	10,500	*	-
Non-OCO	113,040	*	165,430
Africa	19,000	*	28,200
Kenya	-	*	4,750
Somalia	-	*	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	19,000	*	20,950
East Asia and Pacific	15,905	*	11,100
Indonesia	4,600	*	4,600
Malaysia	800	*	800
Philippines	7,510	*	3,000
Thailand	650	*	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,345	*	2,050
Near East	13,350	*	37,640
Algeria	800	*	750
Bahrain	450	*	400
Egypt	2,100	*	1,500
Iraq	-	*	5,000
Jordan	5,000	*	5,650
Lebanon	2,000	*	1,800
Libya	1,000	*	2,000
Morocco	500	*	600
Oman	500	*	500
Syria	-	*	8,000
Tunisia	1,000	*	2,000
Yemen	-	*	3,500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	5,940
South and Central Asia	8,800	*	32,490
Afghanistan	-	*	16,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Bangladesh	2,250	*	3,000
India	4,050	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	350	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	450	*	-
Maldives	450	*	450
Nepal	575	*	540
Pakistan	-	*	9,200
Tajikistan	675	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
Western Hemisphere	7,985	*	2,700
Colombia	800	*	500
Mexico	2,750	*	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,435	*	1,200
CT - Counterterrorism	48,000	*	53,300
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	9,000	*	17,500
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	39,000	*	35,800

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	15,000	*	14,000
Non-OCO	15,000	*	14,000
Africa	2,000	*	-
Kenya	1,000	*	-
Senegal	1,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	-
Turkey	-	*	-
South and Central Asia	840	*	-
Bangladesh	840	*	-
Western Hemisphere	-	*	-
Panama	-	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	12,160	*	14,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	12,160	*	14,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	25,091	*	26,091
Non-OCO	25,091	*	26,091
Africa	2,445	*	2,400
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,445	*	2,400
Near East	500	*	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	650	*	600
Afghanistan	650	*	600
CT - Counterterrorism	21,496	*	22,591
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	21,496	*	22,591

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	170,500	*	122,626
Non-OCO	170,500	*	122,626
Africa	11,160	*	12,600
Angola	6,000	*	4,700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	500
Mali	-	*	500
Mauritania	-	*	500
Mozambique	1,525	*	-
Niger	-	*	500
Senegal	-	*	400
Somalia	-	*	2,000
South Sudan	2,135	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	-	*	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	30,400	*	23,000
Burma	-	*	2,000
Cambodia	3,900	*	5,500
Laos	12,000	*	9,000
Vietnam	3,500	*	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	11,000	*	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	10,115	*	8,530
Albania	1,800	*	1,500
Armenia	-	*	-
Azerbaijan	325	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,600	*	3,500
Bulgaria	250	*	-
Croatia	900	*	-
Georgia	-	*	-
Serbia	1,800	*	1,500
Ukraine	1,440	*	2,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	30
Near East	23,700	*	31,900
Iraq	20,000	*	15,000
Jordan	-	*	400
Lebanon	1,800	*	2,000
Libya	1,000	*	2,500
Syria	-	*	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	2,000
Yemen	900	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	25,150	*	25,090
Afghanistan	22,450	*	20,365
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	250
Sri Lanka	2,700	*	2,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Tajikistan	-	*	1,975
Western Hemisphere	3,500	*	3,500
Colombia	3,500	*	3,500
Other Funding	8,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	8,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	58,475	*	18,006
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	18,006
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	*	-

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY TABLES

Fiscal Year 2016

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ACRONYMS

DA	Development Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
GHP - State	Global Health Programs - State
GHP - USAID	Global Health Programs - USAID
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
TI	Transition Initiatives
Other	Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, Independent Agencies and Multilateral Investment Banks.

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	44,490,674	6,520,000	51,010,674	41,750,846	9,258,000	51,008,846	2,526,381	47,906,385	7,047,452	54,953,837	3,924,991
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	44,364,757	6,520,000	50,884,757	41,627,897	9,258,000	50,885,897	2,526,381	47,786,320	7,047,452	54,833,772	3,927,875
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	40,343,388	6,509,584	46,852,972	38,232,736	9,247,300	47,480,036	2,526,381	43,230,316	7,047,452	50,277,768	2,797,732
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,917,591	1,817,703	15,735,294	13,897,727	1,768,603	15,666,330	36,420	15,536,601	1,849,122	17,385,723	1,719,393
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	13,157,527	1,807,287	14,964,814	13,131,060	1,757,903	14,888,963	36,420	14,748,178	1,849,122	16,597,300	1,708,337
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,831,220	1,732,887	11,564,107	9,320,860	1,683,503	11,004,363	36,420	10,031,102	1,699,122	11,730,224	725,861
State Programs	6,694,525	1,391,109	8,085,634	6,493,539	1,350,803	7,844,342	36,420	7,162,732	1,507,422	8,670,154	825,812
Diplomatic and Consular Programs¹	6,617,625	1,391,109	8,008,734	6,437,139	1,350,803	7,787,942	36,420	7,096,332	1,507,422	8,603,754	815,812
Ongoing Operations	4,750,471	490,835	5,241,306	4,309,024	361,097	4,670,121	36,420	4,769,195	439,459	5,208,654	538,533
Worldwide Security Protection	1,867,154	900,274	2,767,428	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	-	2,327,137	1,067,963	3,395,100	277,279
Capital Investment Fund	76,900	-	76,900	56,400	-	56,400	-	66,400	-	66,400	10,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	2,399,448	275,000	2,674,448	2,063,255	260,800	2,324,055	-	2,085,097	134,800	2,219,897	(104,158)
Ongoing Operations	785,351	275,000	1,060,351	822,755	10,800	833,555	-	785,097	10,800	795,897	(37,658)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,614,097	-	1,614,097	1,240,500	250,000	1,490,500	-	1,300,000	124,000	1,424,000	(66,500)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	737,247	66,778	804,025	764,066	71,900	835,966	-	783,273	56,900	840,173	4,207
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) ³	21,800	8,500	30,300	23,500	15,000	38,500	-	-	-	-	(38,500)
Office of the Inspector General ⁴	69,406	49,650	119,056	73,400	56,900	130,300	-	82,400	56,900	139,300	9,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs ⁵	567,811	8,628	576,439	589,900	-	589,900	-	623,079	-	623,079	33,179
Representation Expenses ⁶	8,030	-	8,030	8,030	-	8,030	-	8,446	-	8,446	416
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	28,200	-	28,200	30,036	-	30,036	-	29,807	-	29,807	(229)
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,242	-	9,242	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-	7,900	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,537	-	1,537	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,221	-	31,221	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,341	-	30,341	341
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>
International Organizations	3,031,181	74,400	3,105,581	3,518,042	74,400	3,592,442	-	4,470,252	150,000	4,620,252	1,027,810
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,265,762	74,400	1,340,162	1,399,151	74,400	1,473,551	-	1,540,029	-	1,540,029	66,478
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ⁸	1,765,419	-	1,765,419	2,118,891	-	2,118,891	-	2,930,223	-	2,930,223	811,332
Peace Operations Response Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	169,209	-	169,209	169,209	-	169,209	-	126,759	-	126,759	(42,451)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000	-	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	96	-	96	96	-	96	-	96	-	96	(11)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	400	-	400	400	-	400	-	400	-	400	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	13	-	13	-
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,700	-	16,700	-	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	135,000	-	135,000	135,000	-	135,000	-	103,450	-	103,450	(31,550)

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	125,917	-	125,917	122,949	-	122,949	-	120,065	-	120,065	(2,884)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,000	-	44,000	44,707	-	44,707	-	47,281	-	47,281	2,574
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	33,438	-	33,438	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	(600)
American Sections	12,499	-	12,499	12,561	-	12,561	-	12,330	-	12,330	(231)
International Joint Commission	7,664	-	7,664	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	(155)
International Boundary Commission	2,449	-	2,449	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	(103)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,386	-	2,386	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	27
International Fisheries Commissions	35,980	-	35,980	36,681	-	36,681	-	32,054	-	32,054	(4,627)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	729,080	4,400	733,480	731,367	10,700	742,067	-	751,436	-	751,436	9,369
International Broadcasting Operations	721,080	4,400	725,480	726,567	10,700	737,267	-	741,436	-	741,436	4,169
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	4,800	-	4,800	-	10,000	-	10,000	5,200
Other Programs	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
United States Institute of Peace	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	-	36,987	-	36,987	1,687
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,836,857	5,129,593	33,989,450	26,138,667	7,489,397	33,628,064	2,489,961	30,624,284	5,198,330	35,822,614	2,241,598
U.S Agency for International Development	1,222,169	91,038	1,313,207	1,275,936	125,464	1,401,400	24,663	1,626,326	65,000	1,691,326	289,926
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,360,000	65,000	1,425,000	208,700
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	-	203,326	-	203,326	72,511
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	63,000	-	63,000	8,715
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,791,909	3,894,165	20,686,074	15,311,079	5,626,380	20,937,459	2,459,998	17,855,250	3,812,330	21,667,580	730,121
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,443,750	-	8,443,750	8,453,950	-	8,453,950	312,000	8,181,000	-	8,181,000	(272,950)
Global Health Programs - USAID ⁹	[2,773,750]	-	[2,773,750]	[2,783,950]	-	[2,783,950]	[312,000]	[2,755,000]	-	[2,755,000]	[-28,950]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,426,000]	-	[5,426,000]	[-244,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,999,694	-	2,999,694	492,693
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	931,000	810,000	1,741,000	(154,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	48,177	9,423	57,600	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	67,600	-	67,600	600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	(20,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,041	-	8,041	8,120	-	8,120	-	9,200	-	9,200	1,080
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{10, 11}	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	2,602,622	2,114,266	4,716,888	711,725	3,952,161	2,183,330	6,135,491	1,418,603
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	1,634,595	819,000	2,453,595	(605,405)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	1,329,700	-	1,329,700	1,331,500	-	1,331,500	-	1,704,100	-	1,704,100	372,600
Peace Corps	379,000	-	379,000	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	30,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	899,500	-	899,500	-	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	350,500
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,500	-	22,500	-	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	(4,000)

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-	28,000	-	28,000	4,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	7,366,063	1,144,390	8,510,453	6,704,491	1,737,553	8,442,044	5,300	7,285,562	1,321,000	8,606,562	164,518
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	853,055	443,195	1,296,250	-	967,771	226,000	1,193,771	(102,479)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	630,000	70,000	700,000	586,260	99,240	685,500	5,300	609,334	390,000	999,334	313,834
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	235,600	200,000	435,600	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	430,200	65,000	495,200	21,509
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,573	-	105,573	106,074	-	106,074	-	111,715	-	111,715	5,641
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ¹²	5,389,280	526,200	5,915,480	5,014,109	866,420	5,880,529	-	5,166,542	640,000	5,806,542	(73,987)
Global Security Contingency Fund ¹²	-	3,800	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Assistance	3,006,449	-	3,006,449	2,774,974	-	2,774,974	-	3,126,846	-	3,126,846	351,872
International Organizations and Programs ⁹	339,720	-	339,720	344,170	-	344,170	-	315,000	-	315,000	(29,170)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	2,666,729	-	2,666,729	2,430,804	-	2,430,804	-	2,811,846	-	2,811,846	381,042
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	186,957	-	186,957	-	192,920	-	192,920	5,963
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	2,800
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000	-	111,000	111,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	1,700
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	176,336	175,668	-	175,668	-	227,500	-	227,500	51,832
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	(100,978)
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	109,854	104,977	-	104,977	-	166,086	-	166,086	61,109
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	0
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	6,298	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	(3,378)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	31,700
Clean Technology Fund ¹⁰	209,630	-	209,630	184,630	-	184,630	-	170,680	-	170,680	(13,950)
Strategic Climate Fund ¹⁰	74,900	-	74,900	49,900	-	49,900	-	59,620	-	59,620	9,720
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	1,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds ¹¹	-	-	-	29,907	-	29,907	-	-	-	-	(29,907)
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	62,000	62,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(879,933)	-	(879,933)	(1,282,813)	-	(1,282,813)	-	(1,063,800)	-	(1,063,800)	219,013
Export-Import Bank	(669,600)	-	(669,600)	(1,032,600)	-	(1,032,600)	-	(875,000)	-	(875,000)	157,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,406)	-	(265,406)	(310,213)	-	(310,213)	-	(262,500)	-	(262,500)	47,713
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	55,073	60,000	-	60,000	-	73,700	-	73,700	13,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	85,100	-	85,100	86,826	-	86,826	-	133,874	-	133,874	47,048
International Trade Commission	83,000	-	83,000	84,500	-	84,500	-	131,500	-	131,500	47,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	-	2,374	-	2,374	48

Table 1: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2014 - FY 2016
(\$000)

	FY 2014 Enduring Actual	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2014 Actual Total	FY 2015 Estimate Enduring	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Request Enduring	FY 2016 Request OCO	FY 2016 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Department of Agriculture	1,651,126	-	1,651,126	1,657,626	-	1,657,626	-	1,611,626	-	1,611,626	(46,000)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	185,126	-	185,126	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-	191,626	-
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Rescissions											
Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000
Export-Import Bank	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	30,000

Footnotes

- 1/ The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: \$1,500,000 transferred to the International Litigation Fund; \$97,000 transferred to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance; \$21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; \$7,811,000 transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; \$730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; \$43,762,000 transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; \$100,000 transferred from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2015 level reflects the following transfers: \$23,500,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 2/ The FY 2014 level includes \$97,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.
- 3/ The FY 2014 level includes \$21,800,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2015 level includes \$23,500,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations. The FY 2016 PB includes \$38.99 million in D&CP for Conflict Stabilization Operations.
- 4/ The OCO request for the Office of the Inspector General is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). Additional detail on the SIGAR request is discussed in the OCO chapter.
- 5/ The FY 2014 level includes \$7,811,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.
- 6/ The FY 2014 level includes \$730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses.
- 7/ The FY 2014 level includes \$43,762,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.
- 8/ The FY 2014 level includes \$100,000 transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.
- 9/ The FY 2014 Enduring level includes the transfer of \$4.3 million from the International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
- 10/ The FY 2014 Actual level includes the transfer of \$50 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Clean Technology Fund (\$25 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million), in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.
- 11/ The FY 2015 Estimate level includes an anticipated transfer of \$29.907 million from the Economic Support Fund in accordance to sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2015. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees of Appropriations.
- 12/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

**Table 2: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2014 - FY 2016**
(\$000)

	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (With Recissions)	6,520,000	9,258,000	7,047,452	(2,210,548)
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO	1,817,703	1,768,603	1,849,122	80,519
Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,732,887	1,683,503	1,699,122	15,619
State Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	1,391,109	1,350,803	1,507,422	156,619
Ongoing Operations	490,835	361,097	439,459	78,362
Worldwide Security Protection	900,274	989,706	1,067,963	78,257
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	275,000	260,800	134,800	(126,000)
Ongoing Operations	275,000	10,800	10,800	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades		250,000	124,000	(126,000)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	66,778	71,900	56,900	(15,000)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	15,000		(15,000)
Office of the Inspector General ¹	49,650	56,900	56,900	-
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	8,628			-
International Organizations	74,400	74,400	150,000	75,600
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	74,400	74,400		(74,400)
Peace Operations Response Mechanism			150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	10,700	-	(10,700)
Other Programs	6,016	-	-	-
United States Institute of Peace	6,016	-	-	-

**Table 2: DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2014 - FY 2016**
(\$000)

	FY 2014 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	5,129,593	7,489,397	5,198,330	(2,291,067)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	91,038	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	81,000	125,464	65,000	(60,464)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	10,038		-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,894,165	5,626,380	3,812,330	(1,814,050)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	924,172	1,335,000	810,000	(525,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	9,423	20,000	-	(20,000)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	-	(30,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	1,656,215	2,114,266	2,183,330	69,064
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,284,355	2,127,114	819,000	(1,308,114)
Department of Treasury	-	-	-	-
Treasury Technical Assistance		-	-	-
International Security Assistance - OCO	1,144,390	1,737,553	1,321,000	(416,553)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	344,390	443,195	226,000	(217,195)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	70,000	99,240	390,000	290,760
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	200,000	328,698	65,000	(263,698)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ²	526,200	866,420	640,000	(226,420)
Global Security Contingency Fund ²	3,800	-	-	-
Rescissions				
Administration of Foreign Affairs				
Diplomatic & Consular Affairs	(427,296)	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ Funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is discussed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.

2/ The FY 2014 OCO level reflects the transfer of \$3.8 million from the Foreign Military Finance account to the Global Security Contingency Fund. The FY 2016 President's Budget does not include a separate appropriations request for the Global Security Contingency Fund and requests up to \$25 million in transfer authority from other security assistance accounts.

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
TOTAL	35,455,450	2,507,001	2,773,750	5,670,000	4,589,182	1,350,000	700,000	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	339,720	1,466,000	1,801,000	130,500	7,671,644
Africa	7,511,067	1,118,240	1,458,518	3,017,423	416,009	66,169	41,605	16,050	15,321	292,500	-	1,069,232	-	-	-
Angola	54,792	-	38,400	9,899	-	-	6,000	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,452	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,580	-	-	49,804	-	-	-	576	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	15,698	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	5,879	-	-	-
Burundi	29,958	-	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	9,954	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	38,844	-	1,500	34,175	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	2,682	-	-	-
Central African Republic	30,498	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	18,498	-	-	-
Chad	67,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	66,885	-	-	-
Comoros	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	120,982	-	-	114,480	-	-	-	492	200	500	-	5,310	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	331,243	-	126,650	51,975	48,635	3,250	500	460	-	10,000	-	89,773	-	-	-
Djibouti	11,528	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	348	1,000	-	-	3,380	-	-	-
Ethiopia	583,714	102,000	138,365	123,777	-	-	-	589	843	-	-	218,140	-	-	-
Gabon	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	137,085	75,100	59,808	959	-	-	200	668	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,041	-	17,850	-	-	-	-	397	200	580	-	3,014	-	-	-
Kenya	644,999	93,500	83,000	371,680	-	2,000	6,500	748	1,178	-	-	86,393	-	-	-
Lesotho	32,124	-	6,400	25,497	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	165,789	-	37,700	800	89,138	11,700	-	470	4,000	2,000	-	19,981	-	-	-
Madagascar	63,001	2,500	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,501	-	-	-
Malawi	196,018	51,500	71,200	64,180	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	8,887	-	-	-
Mali	135,423	53,210	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	99	-	2,720	-	20,244	-	-	-
Mauritania	5,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	5,013	-	-	-
Mauritius	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	402,356	57,000	68,700	274,001	-	500	1,525	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	23,580	-	-	23,460	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	34,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	34,013	-	-	-
Nigeria	703,031	71,000	173,500	456,652	-	-	100	779	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	187,522	65,000	43,500	79,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	118,278	55,621	57,000	1,535	-	-	1,000	901	325	-	-	1,896	-	-	-
Seychelles	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	15,486	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	423	-	-	-	12,963	-	-	-
Somalia	301,980	-	-	-	21,067	1,700	-	145	-	200,350	-	78,718	-	-	-
South Africa	286,265	15,000	12,000	255,550	-	2,000	300	715	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	434,566	-	30,510	11,790	176,741	20,599	2,135	14	-	42,700	-	150,077	-	-	-
Sudan	168,879	-	-	-	9,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,682	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,460	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	591,494	115,734	98,335	372,381	-	450	200	424	200	-	-	3,770	-	-	-
The Gambia	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Togo	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	491,884	63,270	90,500	313,467	-	-	200	569	200	-	-	23,678	-	-	-
Zambia	359,127	42,500	58,800	257,476	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	168,976	-	42,500	77,250	20,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,901	-	-	-
African Union	774	-	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	97,022	-	-	-	21,532	23,970	22,945	-	4,925	23,650	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	100,350	86,250	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	41,161	8,650	800	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	21,911	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	50,983	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	779,537	260,542	138,022	72,312	131,048	32,232	50,605	8,626	77,488	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Burma	99,700	-	22,000	9,000	68,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70,892	26,756	28,772	5,122	5,200	-	4,090	452	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	12,300	-	-	1,500	10,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	139,491	66,420	41,250	350	-	10,066	5,550	1,855	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	16,336	2,750	-	-	-	1,000	12,000	298	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,947	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	8,465	5,000	-	-	-	-	240	825	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,445	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	196,643	87,682	32,500	-	-	8,000	8,100	1,699	50,000	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Samoa	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,499	4,000	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	9,843	6,500	2,000	-	-	660	-	383	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	105,641	21,395	-	46,727	22,000	450	4,070	999	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,863	-	-	-	25,148	8,990	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,952	39,039	9,000	5,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	526,916	-	9,000	12,015	324,567	43,798	19,215	29,819	88,502	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	16,562	-	-	-	6,079	4,450	2,370	1,063	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	27,550	-	-	-	20,700	2,824	740	586	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	14,273	-	-	-	9,000	1,226	755	592	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,991	-	-	-	25,554	6,735	4,220	982	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,313	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,063	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,135	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	58,388	-	-	-	39,400	3,947	1,250	1,791	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Greece	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,152	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	54,035	-	-	-	37,891	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	2,549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,153	-	-	-	5,207	1,786	490	1,070	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,689	-	-	-	15,050	3,230	380	779	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,486	-	-	-	374	1,826	490	596	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,737	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	22,965	-	-	-	14,877	3,000	2,410	878	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,094	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	88,057	-	7,500	12,015	54,000	4,100	2,410	1,929	6,103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,695	-	1,500	-	61,185	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,039,925	-	9,000	-	1,587,946	127,446	54,550	17,981	5,139,998	36,000	-	67,004	-	-	-
Algeria	7,151	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,346	-	-	-	4,505	-	-	-
Bahrain	10,972	-	-	-	-	-	450	522	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,505,920	-	-	-	200,000	3,000	2,920	-	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	367,633	-	-	-	17,500	23,052	25,610	1,471	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,288	-	-	-	700,000	-	6,700	3,588	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	166,000	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,347	74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,901	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	34,183	-	-	-	20,896	3,000	1,470	1,817	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,511	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,011	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,250	-	-	-	8,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	57,779	-	-	-	25,000	9,000	1,480	2,300	19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	449,738	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,738	-	-	-
Yemen	102,790	-	9,000	-	13,000	3,000	3,920	1,109	20,000	-	-	52,761	-	-	-
MENA Initiative	20,300	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,615,159	105,328	184,700	26,271	1,449,938	312,660	71,500	12,288	290,885	-	-	161,589	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,186,628	-	-	-	852,000	225,000	43,150	509	-	-	-	65,969	-	-	-
Bangladesh	205,051	81,578	79,500	-	-	2,600	3,350	996	2,500	-	-	34,527	-	-	-
India	87,165	19,000	48,000	13,777	-	-	5,000	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	9,664	-	-	-	6,354	1,200	1,430	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45,356	-	4,300	-	32,937	6,000	1,250	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,461	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	221	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	81,732	-	40,900	-	33,933	3,300	845	1,004	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	890,404	-	-	-	477,042	57,400	9,970	4,899	280,000	-	-	61,093	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,556	2,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	37,994	-	7,000	-	18,439	7,000	1,485	535	3,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,044	-	-	-	3,988	500	330	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,923	-	4,000	-	4,738	740	540	205	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,422	-	1,000	12,494	17,928	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,009	-	-	-	2,579	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,477,611	214,399	63,063	157,368	459,280	467,131	14,485	13,503	59,315	-	-	29,067	-	-	-
Argentina	589	-	-	-	-	-	240	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	13,858	12,500	-	500	-	-	240	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,082	-	-	-	-	-	290	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	330,601	-	-	-	141,500	149,000	4,300	1,534	28,500	-	-	5,767	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,248	10,300	5,750	6,438	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	21,631	18,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	65,278	42,789	15,000	-	-	-	-	714	1,740	-	-	5,035	-	-	-
Guyana	6,904	-	-	6,608	-	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,796	-	25,200	124,013	119,477	12,000	-	241	1,600	-	-	18,265	-	-	-
Honduras	41,847	36,700	-	-	-	-	-	647	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,670	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	206,768	-	-	-	46,750	148,131	3,910	1,427	6,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8,400	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,986	-	-	-	-	-	190	671	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,528	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	82,649	12,029	-	-	34,471	33,000	150	499	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Venezuela	4,298	-	-	-	4,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	16,734	7,500	1,222	7,208	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	230,449	-	-	-	92,784	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	33,492	12,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	29,050	25,050	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,500	13,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	7,180	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	319,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,226,976	112,513	19,500	-	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,446	1,801,000	60,000	77,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	230,399	220,399	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	411,502	-	411,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	-	468,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	-	-	-	-	169,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	339,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,720	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	-	-	-	-	24,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	115,000	108,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	-	-	-	117,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	-	-	-	4,300	10,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Other Funding	290,237	20,000	-	-	26,225	96,938	18,500	1,803	122,971	-	-	-	-	-	3,800
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	-	-	-	-	-	58,475	5,503	71,000	107,100	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,384,611	-	-	2,384,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	-	-	474,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	-	-	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	24,345	-	-	-	24,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,321,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,041
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,038
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,229
Independent Agencies	473,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,267
Peace Corps	379,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Export-Import Bank	-669,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-669,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,406
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,073
Multilateral Development Banks	2,666,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,666,729
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,355,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,336
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,854
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	209,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,630
Strategic Climate Fund	74,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,900
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	37,242,614	2,999,694	2,755,000	5,426,000	6,135,491	1,193,771	999,334	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	315,000	1,400,000	1,741,000	7,863,867
Africa	6,880,953	1,044,454	1,441,970	3,398,186	479,200	49,150	44,900	15,690	19,153	302,250	-	86,000	-	-
Angola	50,449	-	32,400	12,899	-	-	4,700	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,730	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	46,329	-	-	45,804	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14,250	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	43,785	-	17,500	15,360	2,000	-	-	425	-	-	-	8,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,775	-	1,500	43,975	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	14,650	-	-	-	2,000	2,500	-	150	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,685	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	277,618	-	129,200	60,975	70,568	2,000	500	375	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	12,900	10,000	-	1,800	-	-	-	400	700	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	403,883	82,200	133,200	187,213	-	-	-	570	700	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	146,347	77,080	61,500	6,797	-	-	-	670	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,740	6,000	17,500	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	630,340	84,210	81,400	456,680	-	1,000	5,250	800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,588	-	6,400	41,038	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	125,373	-	29,700	800	76,453	13,500	-	420	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	68,918	1,668	49,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Malawi	201,813	33,675	72,400	87,988	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Mali	118,395	49,265	56,850	1,500	-	-	500	280	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	2,384	1,584	-	-	-	-	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	409,145	42,374	68,100	298,301	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	43,663	-	-	43,513	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,900	2,000	-	-	-	-	500	400	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Nigeria	607,498	76,016	173,500	356,652	-	-	-	730	600	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	160,935	42,926	44,000	73,559	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	102,251	45,216	54,000	1,535	-	-	400	800	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,810	6,000	-	500	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	209,216	-	-	-	87,701	1,650	4,500	365	-	115,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	374,200	15,750	9,500	346,550	-	1,000	300	650	450	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	265,022	-	35,510	11,790	175,022	10,000	2,000	700	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,149	-	-	-	9,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,463	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	590,552	97,936	98,335	393,581	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	469,071	49,775	88,200	320,176	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	10,000	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Zambia	415,890	23,933	56,875	334,732	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	161,566	-	41,500	77,250	21,816	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	1,196	-	-	-	696	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	211,798	-	-	-	26,795	17,000	24,350	-	12,403	131,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	120,244	106,244	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	16,578	16,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	65,080	56,480	7,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	28,307	22,007	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	34,223	30,623	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,314	64,914	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	845,558	343,340	130,450	80,627	133,087	38,120	38,410	12,500	69,024	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	110,200	-	15,500	9,000	80,700	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	80,512	35,250	30,500	5,122	3,500	-	5,690	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,800	-	-	1,500	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	187,375	112,400	39,750	2,250	-	11,025	5,550	2,400	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	21,750	11,100	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	450	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,125	-	-	-	-	855	1,270	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3,874	-	-	-	-	500	250	1,500	1,624	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,450	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	184,220	98,430	31,200	-	-	9,000	3,590	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,420	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,200	12,700	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	125,812	34,750	-	53,142	15,000	4,450	5,070	1,500	11,900	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	34,597	-	-	-	24,387	4,790	4,420	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	52,623	32,710	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	953,250	-	7,100	25,515	710,205	34,900	18,130	31,300	126,100	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,120	-	-	-	6,000	2,650	2,070	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	23,100	-	-	-	18,360	1,700	740	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	11,508	-	-	-	7,978	800	430	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,220	-	-	-	24,300	3,800	4,120	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	77,152	-	-	-	50,552	3,500	900	2,200	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	50,720	-	-	-	35,470	9,500	1,000	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	11,800	-	-	-	5,000	1,600	500	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	49,120	-	-	-	31,820	2,800	600	1,150	12,750	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,600	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	11,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	5,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	18,440	-	-	-	11,250	2,250	2,090	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	650	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	513,502	-	6,100	25,515	429,067	4,000	3,670	2,900	42,250	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	68,568	-	1,000	-	60,908	800	860	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,500	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,324,070	-	9,500	-	1,806,250	127,000	85,760	20,560	5,182,000	93,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	400	700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,456,300	-	-	-	150,000	2,000	2,500	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	355,360	-	-	-	72,500	11,000	20,860	1,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000,000	-	-	-	637,350	-	8,850	3,800	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	210,510	-	-	-	110,000	13,000	4,760	2,750	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	20,000	-	-	-	10,000	2,000	6,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,600	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,600	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	255,000	-	-	-	160,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	134,400	-	-	-	55,000	12,000	2,600	2,300	62,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	442,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	114,400	-	9,500	-	70,000	2,000	6,500	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	-	-	5,000	2,000	6,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,856,931	123,379	150,725	34,294	1,844,188	314,305	65,180	13,260	275,600	-	-	36,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,514,055	-	-	-	1,224,900	250,000	37,955	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	208,883	92,923	71,200	-	-	2,000	3,260	1,500	2,000	-	-	36,000	-	-
India	78,737	24,537	27,500	20,000	3,000	-	2,400	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,513	-	-	-	6,113	700	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	50,391	-	3,750	-	41,446	3,235	1,010	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,340	3,000	-	-	-	-	640	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	82,401	1,668	38,775	-	33,038	2,230	790	900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	803,800	-	-	-	478,000	46,000	10,000	4,800	265,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,797	417	-	-	-	-	2,880	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Tajikistan	36,656	-	5,500	-	22,886	5,000	2,745	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4,815	-	-	-	4,100	200	230	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,777	-	3,000	-	4,997	940	540	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	45,502	-	1,000	14,294	21,708	4,000	1,300	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	4,430	-	-	-	4,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	834	834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,990,127	615,041	65,541	148,444	597,461	464,000	9,070	12,905	64,665	-	-	13,000	-	-
Argentina	550	-	-	-	-	-	200	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,365	-	-	500	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	700	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	288,726	-	-	-	141,326	117,000	4,000	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	24,409	8,696	5,750	9,363	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	119,222	116,522	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	225,600	205,100	13,000	-	-	-	-	760	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	6,886	-	-	6,636	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	241,668	-	25,200	104,013	97,000	6,000	-	255	1,200	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	162,950	157,700	-	-	-	-	-	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,600	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	142,160	12,500	-	-	39,000	80,000	2,160	1,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	18,150	18,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	2,125	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,460	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	95,985	-	-	-	58,085	36,000	-	600	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	29,047	5,926	6,950	15,331	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	480,820	-	-	-	236,550	225,000	1,770	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	64,492	43,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	32,420	29,670	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,777	1,277	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,319	8,069	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	342,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	493,891	-	-	-	8,000	-	485,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,193,909	75,809	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,000	1,741,000	97,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	270,303	260,303	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	440,119	-	440,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	-	486,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	145,573	-	-	-	-	145,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,000	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	165,000	160,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	448,250	-	-	-	448,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	5,150	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	193,456	-	-	-	-	-	18,006	5,500	70,000	99,950	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,503,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,503,595
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,738,934	-	-	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	-	-	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,151,500	-	-	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	16,700	-	-	-	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,700,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,526
USAID Capital Investment Fund	203,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,326
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	63,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,139	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	688,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688,300
Peace Corps	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,000
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
U.S. African Development Foundation	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
Export-Import Bank	-875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-875,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-262,500
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	73,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,700
USDA - Local and Regional Procurement	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Multilateral Development Banks	2,873,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,873,846
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	192,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,920
International Development Association (IDA)	1,290,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,600
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000
African Development Bank	34,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,118

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
African Development Fund (AfDF)	227,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,500
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
Asian Development Bank	5,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,608
Asian Development Fund	166,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,086
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,263
Clean Technology Fund	170,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,680
Strategic Climate Fund	59,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,620
Green Climate Fund	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
North American Development Bank	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	43,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	62,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2014 & FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	5,129,593	5,198,330
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	20,000	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,656,215	2,183,330
Europe and Eurasia	-	275,000
Ukraine	-	275,000
Near East	495,458	487,350
Iraq	17,500	50,000
Jordan	340,000	277,350
Morocco	5,000	-
Syria	8,250	160,000
West Bank and Gaza	97,958	-
MENA Initiative	16,750	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	1,160,757	1,420,980
Afghanistan	743,837	1,086,050
Pakistan	416,920	334,930
Foreign Military Financing	526,200	640,000
Europe and Eurasia	-	75,000
Georgia	-	20,000
Moldova	-	12,750
Ukraine	-	42,250
Near East	300,000	300,000
Iraq	300,000	250,000
Jordan	-	50,000
South and Central Asia	42,229	265,000
Pakistan	42,229	265,000
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	50,000	-

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2014 & FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2016 Request
Other Funding	122,971	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	-
To Be Programmed	101,771	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	11,000	-
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	11,000	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	3,800	-
Other Funding	3,800	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	3,800	-
International Disaster Assistance	924,172	810,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	924,172	810,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	504,503	485,000
DCHA/OFDA	419,669	325,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	344,390	226,000
Near East	23,052	21,000
Iraq	23,052	11,000
Syria	-	10,000
South and Central Asia	214,400	205,000
Afghanistan	180,000	205,000
Pakistan	34,400	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	10,000	-
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	10,000	-
Other Funding	96,938	-
To Be Programmed	96,938	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	819,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,284,355	819,000
PRM, OA - Near East	-	819,000
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,284,355	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,000	390,000
Africa	5,000	-
Kenya	5,000	-

Table 4: Country/Account Summary
FY 2014 & FY 2016 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2016 Request
Near East	8,000	-
Iraq	4,750	-
Yemen	2,250	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	28,200	-
Afghanistan	19,000	-
Pakistan	9,200	-
CT - Counterterrorism	18,300	390,000
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	9,500	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	8,800	390,000
Other Funding	10,500	-
To Be Programmed	10,500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	200,000	65,000
Africa	180,000	-
Central African Republic	10,000	-
Somalia	158,000	-
South Sudan	12,000	-
Near East	-	65,000
Syria	-	65,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-
PM - Peacekeeping Response	20,000	-
Transition Initiatives	9,423	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,423	-
DCHA/OTI	9,423	-
USAID Administrative Expense	91,038	65,000
USAID Management	91,038	65,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	10,038	-
USAID Operating Expense	81,000	65,000

Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary - FY 2014 & FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	32,315,454	33,680,468
1 Peace and Security	8,553,667	8,772,181
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	634,125
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	298,317
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,087,859	6,838,002
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	569,817
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	89,323
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	342,597
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	2,853,639
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	750,653
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	1,295,502
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	167,678	183,349
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	624,135
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	10,017,420
3.1 Health	9,261,557	8,810,049
3.2 Education	974,553	856,133
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,993	351,238
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	4,750,040
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	514,752
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	244,412
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	444,082
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	539,865
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	1,121,269
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	617,972
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	237,017
4.8 Environment	798,657	1,030,671
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	5,581,012
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	5,352,084
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	198,428
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500
6 Program Support	1,325,548	1,706,176
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	1,705,676

Table 6 : Objectives, Program Areas by Account - FY 2014*

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
TOTAL	32,315,454	2,507,001	2,773,750	5,670,000	4,589,182	1,350,000	700,000	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	339,720	1,466,000	1,801,000	130,500	4,531,648
1 Peace and Security	8,553,667	42,788	-	-	314,092	954,943	700,000	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	1,210	-	-	-	83,981
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	8,750	-	-	26,200	-	242,516	-	-	-	1,210	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	-	-	-	5,899	-	295,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,087,859	-	-	-	19,749	425,577	162,080	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	-	-	-	-	23,800
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	12,029	-	-	85,906	449,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	5,572	-	-	11,863	79,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	16,437	-	-	164,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,181
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	170,250	-	-	1,217,378	395,057	-	-	-	-	21,800	-	-	130,500	17,419
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	22,294	-	-	179,219	376,430	-	-	-	-	21,800	-	-	36,370	-
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	52,149	-	-	611,029	18,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250	6,294
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	167,678	24,202	-	-	95,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,250	6,377
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	71,605	-	-	331,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,630	4,748
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	671,630	2,773,750	5,670,000	1,165,259	-	-	-	-	-	162,700	195,764	-	-	-
3.1 Health	9,261,557	146,920	2,751,750	5,670,000	379,174	-	-	-	-	-	162,700	151,013	-	-	-
3.2 Education	974,553	488,367	-	-	484,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,653	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,993	36,343	22,000	-	301,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,098	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	1,597,159	-	-	1,833,269	-	-	-	-	-	151,010	67,351	-	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	8,645	-	-	537,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	25,176	-	-	74,509	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	3,924	-	-	124,741	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	61,486	-	-	344,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	865,500	-	-	204,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,900	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	42,544	-	-	256,476	-	-	-	-	-	87,250	-	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	102,989	-	-	65,559	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	1,243	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	798,657	486,895	-	-	225,194	-	-	-	-	-	49,360	37,208	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	25,174	-	-	54,884	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,202,885	1,801,000	-	3,109,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	7,830	-	-	47,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189,794	1,667,973	-	3,070,820
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	17,344	-	-	7,734	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	13,091	133,027	-	-
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,180
6 Program Support	1,325,548	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, and the Global Security Contingency Fund.

Table 7: Objectives, Program Areas by Account - FY 2016 Request*

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Selected Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	33,290,468	2,999,694	2,755,000	5,426,000	6,135,491	1,193,771	609,334	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	315,000	1,400,000	1,741,000	4,301,721
1 Peace and Security	8,382,181	34,993	-	-	457,821	788,269	609,334	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	1,150	-	-	77,157
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	244,125	11,140	-	-	20,314	-	211,521	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	298,317	-	-	-	23,130	-	275,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,838,002	-	-	-	15,905	286,014	122,626	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	-	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	569,817	-	-	-	135,155	434,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	89,323	4,810	-	-	16,920	67,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	342,597	19,043	-	-	246,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,157
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,853,639	546,291	-	-	1,868,353	405,502	-	-	-	-	13,050	-	-	20,443
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750,653	88,578	-	-	264,212	384,813	-	-	-	-	13,050	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,295,502	247,969	-	-	1,019,458	20,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,386
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	183,349	50,094	-	-	125,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,484
2.4 Civil Society	624,135	159,650	-	-	458,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,573
3 Investing in People	10,017,420	489,782	2,755,000	5,426,000	1,079,450	-	-	-	-	-	167,000	100,188	-	-
3.1 Health	8,810,049	80,671	2,740,500	5,426,000	297,240	-	-	-	-	-	167,000	98,638	-	-
3.2 Education	856,133	381,016	-	-	475,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	351,238	28,095	14,500	-	307,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,750,040	1,898,930	-	-	2,675,855	-	-	-	-	-	130,800	44,455	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	514,752	25,529	-	-	489,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	244,412	126,983	-	-	113,429	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	444,082	9,624	-	-	433,958	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	539,865	135,570	-	-	404,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,121,269	900,260	-	-	183,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,916	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	617,972	174,469	-	-	380,503	-	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	237,017	116,284	-	-	107,261	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	5,772	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,030,671	410,211	-	-	564,093	-	-	-	-	-	55,600	767	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,581,012	29,698	-	-	48,862	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,255,357	1,741,000	2,503,595
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,352,084	-	-	-	31,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,244,000	1,603,000	2,473,095
5.2 Disaster Readiness	198,428	29,698	-	-	16,873	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	11,357	138,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	30,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,500
6 Program Support	1,706,176	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,700,526
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,705,676	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,526

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, and USAID Administrative Expenses Account.

Table 8: Global Climate Change
by Account and Operating Unit

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	808,300	305,800	465,300	37,200
Africa	73,000	73,000	-	-
Ethiopia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
Malawi	6,000	6,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,500	8,500	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	8,500	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	83,800	83,800	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	-	-
Indonesia	21,000	21,000	-	-
Philippines	23,000	23,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	10,000	10,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	17,800	17,800	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	11,500	-	11,500	-
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	44,200	37,500	6,700	-

Table 8: Global Climate Change
by Account and Operating Unit

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Bangladesh	15,000	15,000	-	-
India	19,500	19,500	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nepal	4,150	-	4,150	-
Western Hemisphere	75,500	51,000	24,500	-
Colombia	16,500	-	16,500	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	8,500	8,500	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	5,000	5,000	-	-
Mexico	12,500	12,500	-	-
Peru	8,000	-	8,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	54,000	54,000	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	-
IO - International Organizations	37,200	-	-	37,200
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11,700	-	-	11,700
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	-	25,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	416,600	-	416,600	-
OES/CC Climate Change	66,600	-	66,600	-
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	350,000	-	350,000	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change Initiative: Adaptation by Account - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	155,800	131,500	18,000	6,300
Africa	35,000	35,000	-	-
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	37,000	37,000	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	14,000	14,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,000	8,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	15,500	12,500	3,000	-
Bangladesh	6,000	6,000	-	-
India	3,500	3,500	-	-
Maldives	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-
Western Hemisphere	26,500	19,500	7,000	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change Initiative: Adaptation by Account - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-
Peru	2,000	-	2,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	500	500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	21,000	21,000	-	-
International Organizations	6,300	-	-	6,300
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	8,000	-	8,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-

Table 10: Global Climate Change: Clean Energy by Account - FY2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	190,500	87,800	71,800	30,900
Africa	19,000	19,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	21,800	21,800	-	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,800	5,800	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	11,500	-	11,500	-
Georgia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	19,700	16,000	3,700	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	12,000	12,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,550	-	2,550	-
Nepal	1,150	-	1,150	-
Western Hemisphere	18,000	13,000	5,000	-
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	18,000	18,000	-	-
Energy Resources	6,000	-	6,000	-
International Organizations	30,900	-	-	30,900
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	45,600	-	45,600	-

Table 11: Sustainable Landscapes by Account - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	112,000	86,500	25,500
Africa	19,000	19,000	-
Malawi	4,000	4,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,500	8,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	25,000	25,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-
Vietnam	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,000	4,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	9,000	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-
India	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	31,000	18,500	12,500
Colombia	6,500	-	6,500
Guatemala	5,500	5,500	-
Mexico	6,500	6,500	-
Peru	6,000	-	6,000
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,000	-	13,000

Table 12: Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,078,960	900,260	77,700
Nutrition (GHP Account)	101,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	977,960	900,260	77,700
Focus Countries	480,500	450,500	30,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	40,000	40,000	-
Guatemala	18,000	18,000	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	42,000	42,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	16,000	16,000	-
Mali	25,000	25,000	-
Mozambique	22,500	22,500	-
Nepal	8,000	-	8,000
Rwanda	28,000	28,000	-
Senegal	32,000	32,000	-
Tajikistan	5,000	-	5,000
Tanzania	62,000	62,000	-
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-
Strategic Partners	4,000	1,000	3,000
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	96,760	96,360	400
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	27,260	27,260	-

Table 12: Feed the Future - Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	-	400
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	24,000	24,000	-
Research and Development	146,400	146,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	146,000	146,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	18,000	18,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	42,000	42,000	-
Economic Resilience	109,000	109,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	24,000	24,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	81,300	37,000	44,300
Burma	14,000	-	14,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000
Guinea	6,000	6,000	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	-
South Sudan	10,000	-	10,000
Yemen	4,300	-	4,300
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

*These numbers do not include agriculture development funding in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2016

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,181,000	5,756,000	674,000	770,000	538,000	101,000	191,000	86,500	50,000	14,500
Africa	4,840,156	3,486,096	582,500	299,560	333,200	62,300	76,500	-	-	-
Angola	45,299	17,299	24,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	45,804	45,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	32,860	18,860	9,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,475	45,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	138,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190,175	70,175	50,000	34,000	22,000	2,000	12,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	320,413	187,213	40,000	39,000	33,700	8,500	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	68,297	12,297	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	538,080	456,680	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,438	47,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,500	3,500	12,000	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	160,388	103,488	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,350	4,500	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	366,401	298,301	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	43,513	43,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	530,152	356,652	75,000	48,000	37,000	2,000	11,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	117,559	73,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	55,535	4,535	22,000	8,500	16,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	356,050	346,550	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	47,300	13,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	491,916	393,581	46,000	13,135	28,000	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	408,376	320,176	34,000	13,000	29,000	7,200	5,000	-	-	-
Zambia	391,607	334,732	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2016

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Zimbabwe	118,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	14,000	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	8,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,300	-	-	1,500	4,000	800	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	211,077	105,877	15,500	31,500	26,000	1,500	30,700	-	-	-
Burma	24,500	10,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,622	14,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	42,000	10,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,200	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,200	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	53,142	53,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	10,913	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	32,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	4,600	-	-	-
Ukraine	31,615	28,015	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	185,019	38,294	-	57,225	49,250	15,000	25,250	-	-	-
Bangladesh	71,200	-	-	30,000	25,000	7,200	9,000	-	-	-
India	47,500	20,000	-	11,500	10,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	38,775	3,000	-	14,725	14,250	6,800	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	5,500	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,500	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	15,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2016

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
Western Hemisphere	213,985	169,535	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	15,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,636	6,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	129,213	104,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	22,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,750	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,250	-	-	2,250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
GH - Global Health	440,119	95,204	72,500	115,715	104,750	14,500	37,450	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	94,045	-	235,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	50,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	235,000	-	-	235,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500	-	-
Global Health Security (<i>formerly Pandemic Influenza/Other Emerging Threats</i>)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Global Health Initiative - FY 2016

By Strategic Framework

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Global Health Security	Vulnerable Children
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Analysis, and Research Center	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center	3,000	-	-	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,151,500	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	162,000	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14a: Country/Key Interest: Biodiversity FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	113,871	89,871	24,000
Africa	50,159	40,659	9,500
Ghana	1,800	1,800	-
Kenya	3,961	3,961	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	1,366	1,366	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-
Uganda	3,775	3,775	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,150	2,150	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	8,222	8,222	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,037	1,037	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,848	2,848	-
East Asia and Pacific	20,185	20,185	-
Indonesia	15,775	15,775	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,410	4,410	-
South and Central Asia	6,000	2,000	4,000
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Nepal	4,000	-	4,000
Western Hemisphere	23,477	12,977	10,500
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000
Dominican Republic	200	200	-
Guatemala	5,000	5,000	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-
Peru	6,500	-	6,500
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	4,000	-
USAID South America Regional	1,277	1,277	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,050	14,050	-

Table 14b: Country/Key Interest: Countering Violent Extremism - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	NADR EXBS	NADR ATA	NADR CWD	FMF
TOTAL	141,152	26,781	41,971	53,000	11,300	250	3,150	4,000	700
Africa	49,223	26,781	16,742	-	5,000	-	-	-	700
Ethiopia	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	7,242	-	7,242	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	14,500	-	9,500	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	450	-	-	-	-	250	200	-	-
Indonesia	450	-	-	-	-	250	200	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	365	-	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	365	-	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,614	-	114	53,000	3,500	-	-	4,000	-
Afghanistan	48,000	-	-	44,000	-	-	-	4,000	-
Bangladesh	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	114	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	11,500	-	-	9,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	10,950	-	8,000	-	-	-	2,950	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,400	-	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14c: Country/Key Interest: Basic Education - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	ESF OCO
TOTAL	290,493	174,008	61,485	55,000
Africa	113,707	73,315	40,392	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,073	-	6,073	-
Djibouti	300	300	-	-
Ethiopia	9,000	9,000	-	-
Ghana	7,440	7,440	-	-
Kenya	3,850	3,850	-	-
Liberia	20,466	-	20,466	-
Malawi	1,550	1,550	-	-
Mali	3,300	3,300	-	-
Nigeria	30,800	30,800	-	-
Rwanda	4,500	4,500	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Somalia	12,553	-	12,553	-
South Africa	1,750	1,750	-	-
South Sudan	1,300	-	1,300	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	825	825	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,515	2,465	1,050	-
Burma	1,050	-	1,050	-
Philippines	2,465	2,465	-	-
Near East	12,150	-	12,150	-
Egypt	7,500	-	7,500	-
Jordan	2,300	-	2,300	-
Lebanon	500	-	500	-
Morocco	350	-	350	-
Yemen	1,500	-	1,500	-
South and Central Asia	62,650	1,000	6,650	55,000
Afghanistan	55,000	-	-	55,000
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nepal	3,150	-	3,150	-

Table 14c: Country/Key Interest: Basic Education - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	ESF	OCO
Pakistan	3,500	-	3,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	14,471	13,228	1,243	-	-
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,030	1,030	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,495	1,495	-	-	-
Haiti	500	-	500	-	-
Honduras	7,450	7,450	-	-	-
Nicaragua	553	553	-	-	-
Peru	743	-	743	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	500	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	84,000	84,000	-	-	-

Table 14d: Country/Key Interest: Higher Education - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF OCO	ESF
TOTAL	255,649	107,775	50,000	97,874
Africa	17,535	14,201	-	3,334
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Kenya	1,251	1,251	-	-
Liberia	1,334	-	-	1,334
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	950	950	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	40,130	37,730	-	2,400
Indonesia	27,100	27,100	-	-
Philippines	9,130	9,130	-	-
Vietnam	1,500	1,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,400	-	-	2,400
Europe and Eurasia	1,100	-	-	1,100
Kosovo	1,100	-	-	1,100
Near East	52,125	-	-	52,125
Egypt	35,000	-	-	35,000
Lebanon	10,425	-	-	10,425
Morocco	1,900	-	-	1,900
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	300	-	-	300
South and Central Asia	87,315	-	50,000	37,315
Afghanistan	50,000	-	50,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	35,080	-	-	35,080
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	705	-	-	705
Central Asia Regional	850	-	-	850

Table 14d: Country/Key Interest: Higher Education - FY 2016

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	OCO	ESF
Western Hemisphere	10,650	10,650	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,350	4,350	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,800	3,800	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,094	3,094	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	40,900	40,900	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600	-	-	-	1,600
USAID Asia Regional	700	700	-	-	-

Table 14e: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	NADR	MRA
TOTAL	320,829	65,610	37,698	176,263	30,811		900	7,121	1,426	1,000
Africa	178,686	18,763	21,682	132,707	5,224	-	-	310	-	-
Angola	626	-	400	226	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	705	-	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,202	-	-	1,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	503	-	-	503	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1,434	-	-	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,565	-	-	5,565	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,273	-	6,460	2,315	3,478	-	-	20	-	-
Ethiopia	13,880	5,488	1,425	6,967	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	690	-	495	195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	19,066	-	-	19,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,511	-	-	1,511	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Malawi	6,698	800	2,897	3,001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	11,631	-	-	11,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	1,314	-	-	1,314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	21,901	3,300	4,800	13,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,132	-	-	2,132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
South Africa	14,877	-	-	14,847	-	-	-	30	-	-
South Sudan	1,914	-	300	364	1,200	-	-	50	-	-
Swaziland	1,213	-	-	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	19,430	1,700	1,000	16,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,342	1,975	-	13,367	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,496	900	2,350	12,246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,373	-	-	3,077	296	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	350	-	-	-	250	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,000	3,250	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14e: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	NADR	MRA
East Asia and Pacific	9,630	5,252	441	2,567	1,170	-	-	200	-	-
Burma	2,038	-	441	227	1,170	-	-	200	-	-
Cambodia	159	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	87	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,053	3,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,293	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,579	700	-	1,879	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	223	66	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,010	-	150	681	6,179	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,331	-	-	-	1,331	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	86	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,481	-	150	681	650	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	712	-	-	-	712	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,200	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,257	350	2,410	1,171	4,990	-	900	436	-	-
Afghanistan	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-
India	2,363	300	1,250	813	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	50	1,160	-	990	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,436	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	436	-	-
Central Asia Regional	358	-	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	27,552	8,297	1,265	4,192	7,623	-	-	6,175	-	-

Table 14e: Country/Key Interest: Evaluation - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	NADR	MRA
Dominican Republic	664	300	75	289	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,381	2,291	1,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	152	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,232	-	-	3,232	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,736	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,575	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	2,575	-	-
Nicaragua	360	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,023	-	-	-	1,423	-	-	1,600	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	267	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	7,200	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	664	412	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	138	38	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	975	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	750	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	8,268	8,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	11,750	-	11,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	6,580	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	34,945	-	-	34,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

	\$ in thousands for all items	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
TOTAL		1,714,680	1,737,462	256,844	421,900	460,649	279,765		231,250	31,022	8,000	250	25,000	22,782
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary		346,553	353,553	68,136	87,014	69,433	63,490		50,350	8,130	-	-	-	7,000
Africa		138,278	145,278	24,510	51,284	56,494	5,990		-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Angola		700	700	-	-	700	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana		468	468	-	-	468	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso		2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon		291	291	-	-	291	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire		773	773	-	-	773	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		9,212	9,212	-	5,000	222	3,990		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia		2,826	2,826	200	1,500	1,126	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana		160	160	-	80	80	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya		2,892	2,892	-	-	2,892	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho		2,269	2,269	-	850	1,419	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi		22,091	22,091	-	13,334	8,757	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali		870	870	-	870	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique		10,531	10,531	-	-	10,531	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia		710	710	-	-	710	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria		4,911	4,911	-	-	4,911	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda		36,435	36,435	17,500	18,250	685	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal		1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa		12,576	12,576	1,000	1,000	10,576	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan		183	183	-	-	183	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland		766	766	-	-	766	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania		6,523	6,523	-	3,500	3,023	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda		7,128	7,128	5,150	-	1,978	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia		3,067	3,067	-	-	3,067	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe		3,336	10,336	-	-	3,336	-		-	-	-	-	-	7,000
State Africa Regional		2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional		900	900	-	900	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program		3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional		660	660	660	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific		5,100	5,100	50	-	4,850	-		-	200	-	-	-	-
Cambodia		3,849	3,849	-	-	3,849	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia		991	991	-	-	791	-		-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea		100	100	-	-	100	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)		160	160	50	-	110	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	1,240	1,240	-	-	250	950	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Armenia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	250	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	48,750	48,750	-	4,750	-	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	27,500	27,500	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	8,250	8,250	-	4,750	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	91,680	91,680	18,500	10,700	3,280	8,700	50,350	150	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,200	29,200	18,500	10,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,689	2,689	-	-	2,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	8,850	8,850	-	-	-	8,500	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	591	591	-	-	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	15,489	15,489	2,520	780	4,559	950	-	6,680	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,230	1,230	-	-	-	950	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	780	780	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	162	162	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	174	174	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	3,515	3,515	-	-	3,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	376	376	-	-	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	2,556	2,556	2,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	1,246	1,246	1,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Research and Development	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	262	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	600	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	14,500	14,500	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,060	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Development Innovation Center	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,225,675	1,241,457	169,345	322,447	346,011	190,823	180,550	16,249	-	250	-	15,782
Africa	683,194	698,976	106,015	185,496	336,435	53,748	-	1,500	-	-	-	15,782
Angola	14,239	14,239	-	13,582	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	39	39	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	2,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890
Burundi	3,909	3,909	-	1,150	2,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16,230	16,230	-	-	16,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	11,307	11,307	-	-	11,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26,107	26,107	-	4,500	11,607	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,189	32,189	14,115	-	18,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	17,600	17,600	10,100	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	7,000	7,000	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	76,260	76,260	7,250	15,550	53,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,759	2,759	-	820	1,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	23,742	23,742	-	6,032	-	17,710	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,600	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14,986	15,986	1,000	837	13,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Mali	26,600	28,600	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	31,504	31,504	-	-	31,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,656	2,656	-	-	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	500	2,448	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Nigeria	61,445	61,445	14,450	11,900	35,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,103	6,103	-	3,250	2,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	24,400	24,400	5,400	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	14,002	14,002	-	-	-	14,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	26,217	26,217	-	-	26,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	10,561	10,561	-	2,000	1,061	6,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	4,300	4,300	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	89,753	89,753	14,300	26,000	49,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	25,357	25,357	3,150	-	22,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	58,576	58,576	8,520	24,275	25,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	25,541	33,485	-	15,300	6,087	4,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,944
African Union	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,100	1,100	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,100	3,100	2,700	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,830	7,830	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	55,038	55,038	24,953	12,731	2,271	14,783	-	-	50	-	250	-	-
Burma	16,750	16,750	-	3,800	-	12,650	-	-	50	-	250	-	-
Cambodia	6,046	6,046	3,300	2,250	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,319	15,319	10,388	4,450	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,021	2,021	2,000	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,275	2,275	2,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,270	3,270	1,270	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,248	2,248	1,400	-	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,326	3,326	2,370	210	446	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	15,726	15,726	-	-	-	15,017	-	-	709	-	-	-	-
Albania	700	700	-	-	-	550	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Armenia	850	850	-	-	-	800	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,310	1,310	-	-	-	1,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,409	6,409	-	-	-	6,270	-	-	139	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,827	2,827	-	-	-	2,577	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	168	168	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Ukraine	1,893	1,893	-	-	-	1,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	349	349	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	35,930	35,930	-	4,750	-	31,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	14,080	14,080	-	4,750	-	9,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	264,927	264,927	4,710	22,700	97	56,420	180,550	450	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	200,300	200,300	-	-	-	31,800	168,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	12,500	12,500	3,500	8,500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	810	810	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	31,810	31,810	900	14,200	-	16,610	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	17,050	17,050	-	-	-	4,700	12,050	300	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	1,500	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	597	597	-	-	97	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	78,336	78,336	29,683	11,770	7,208	18,675	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,904	1,904	450	600	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,250	5,250	5,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	12,561	12,561	9,396	3,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	187	187	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	18,072	18,072	-	4,255	6,167	7,350	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,100	1,100	100	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,120	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,000	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	15,200	15,200	-	-	-	4,500	-	10,700	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,150	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,217	6,217	3,467	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	850	850	350	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,984	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/DRG - Core	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	85,000	85,000	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	85,000	85,000	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,540	2,540	-	-	-	-	-	2,540	-	-	-	-
INL - Demand Reduction	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	400	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	142,452	142,452	19,363	12,439	45,205	25,452	350	6,643	8,000	-	25,000	-
Africa	59,006	59,006	1,700	7,687	40,864	6,405	-	2,350	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,716	1,716	-	1,064	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,911	1,911	-	-	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,400	2,400	-	700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,040	1,040	-	-	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,021	9,021	-	3,338	193	4,490	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,377	1,377	100	-	1,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	983	983	-	-	983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,612	4,612	-	-	4,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	193	193	-	100	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,765	1,765	-	-	-	1,415	-	350	-	-	-	-
Malawi	3,157	3,157	-	180	2,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	250	250	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,153	1,153	-	-	1,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	316	316	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	580	580	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	678	678	-	250	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,250	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	10,526	10,526	500	-	10,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
South Sudan	1,070	1,070	-	-	70	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	207	207	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,664	5,664	-	-	5,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,155	2,155	-	-	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4,036	4,036	-	-	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,281	1,281	-	305	776	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,579	4,579	1,138	772	1,675	694	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	650	-	-	-	550	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	432	432	50	300	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2,036	2,036	1,088	-	748	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	473	473	-	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	844	844	-	472	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,013	1,013	-	-	125	700	-	-	188	-	-	-	-
Armenia	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	793	793	-	-	-	700	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Georgia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	125	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	11,891	11,891	2,015	420	906	-	-	350	200	8,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,100	2,100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
India	574	574	-	-	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	520	520	-	420	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	332	332	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,013	21,013	4,510	1,060	1,635	10,653	-	-	3,155	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,008	2,008	-	-	-	1,353	-	-	655	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,047	1,047	360	300	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	550	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	160	160	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Haiti	1,107	1,107	-	-	107	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	1,250	1,250	-	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	5,300	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,891	1,891	1,400	260	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	330	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Special Representatives	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, Peace and Security is a non-add to the Gender attribution topline. WPS attributions are already embedded within either Gender Primary, Gender Secondary or GBV attributions.													
Women, Peace and Security	137,452	137,952	21,569	500	-	69,236	21,850	24,297	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	40,113	40,113	12,475	500	-	23,488	-	3,650	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	16,656	16,656	-	-	-	16,306	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	10,075	10,075	10,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	1,000	-	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,945	5,445	800	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	4,145	4,145	-	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	300	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14f: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE	INCLE OCO	NADR CWD	MRA	FFP
Europe and Eurasia	9,654	9,654	-	-	-	8,667	-	-	987	-	-	-	-
Albania	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,882	5,882	-	-	-	5,650	-	-	232	-	-	-	-
Georgia	265	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	3,227	3,227	-	-	-	2,977	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Moldova	40	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Serbia	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Near East	14,150	14,150	-	-	-	14,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	150	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	29,610	29,610	1,110	-	-	5,650	21,850	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	21,500	21,500	-	-	-	-	21,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,650	5,650	-	-	-	5,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	350	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	32,336	32,336	5,700	-	-	8,136	-	-	18,500	-	-	-	-
Colombia	636	636	-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,484	1,484	1,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/CMM	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	1,434	1,434	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	612,623	538,000	39,623	35,000
Africa	333,200	333,200	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,000	22,000	-	-
Ethiopia	33,700	33,700	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	-
Mozambique	13,000	13,000	-	-
Nigeria	37,000	37,000	-	-
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-
Senegal	16,000	16,000	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-
Tanzania	28,000	28,000	-	-
Uganda	29,000	29,000	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	10,400	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,000	26,000	-	-
Burma	2,000	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	18,000	18,000	-	-

Table 14g: Country/Key Interest: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-
Near East	18,750	3,500	15,250	-
Jordan	14,250	-	14,250	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	73,623	49,250	24,373	-
Afghanistan	11,000	-	11,000	-
Bangladesh	25,000	25,000	-	-
India	10,000	10,000	-	-
Nepal	14,250	14,250	-	-
Pakistan	13,373	-	13,373	-
Western Hemisphere	16,500	16,500	-	-
Guatemala	6,500	6,500	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
GH - Global Health	104,750	104,750	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,800	2,800	-	-
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-	-
IO - International Organizations	35,000	-	-	35,000
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	35,000	-	-	35,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	1,000	1,000	-	-

Table 14h: Country/Key Interest: HIV/AIDS - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
TOTAL	5,756,200	330,000	5,426,000	200
Africa	3,486,096	87,910	3,398,186	-
Angola	17,299	4,400	12,899	-
Botswana	45,804	-	45,804	-
Burundi	18,860	3,500	15,360	-
Cameroon	45,475	1,500	43,975	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	-	138,405	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,175	9,200	60,975	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	187,213	-	187,213	-
Ghana	12,297	5,500	6,797	-
Kenya	456,680	-	456,680	-
Lesotho	47,438	6,400	41,038	-
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800	-
Malawi	103,488	15,500	87,988	-
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500	-
Mozambique	298,301	-	298,301	-
Namibia	43,513	-	43,513	-
Nigeria	356,652	-	356,652	-
Rwanda	73,559	-	73,559	-
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535	-
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	346,550	-	346,550	-
South Sudan	13,800	2,010	11,790	-
Swaziland	43,313	6,900	36,413	-
Tanzania	393,581	-	393,581	-
Uganda	320,176	-	320,176	-
Zambia	334,732	-	334,732	-
Zimbabwe	93,750	16,500	77,250	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	2,000	1,600	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-

Table 14h: Country/Key Interest: HIV/AIDS - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
East Asia and Pacific	105,877	25,250	80,627	-
Burma	10,000	1,000	9,000	-
Cambodia	14,122	9,000	5,122	-
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	10,000	7,750	2,250	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	2,500	3,700	-
Vietnam	53,142	-	53,142	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,913	5,000	5,913	-
Europe and Eurasia	28,015	2,500	25,515	-
Ukraine	28,015	2,500	25,515	-
South and Central Asia	38,494	4,000	34,294	200
Afghanistan	200	-	-	200
India	20,000	-	20,000	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	15,294	1,000	14,294	-
Western Hemisphere	169,535	21,091	148,444	-
Brazil	500	-	500	-
Dominican Republic	15,113	5,750	9,363	-
Guyana	6,636	-	6,636	-
Haiti	104,013	-	104,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	6,950	15,331	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	8,391	12,601	-
GH - Global Health	95,204	95,204	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	1,738,934	-	1,738,934	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	-	345,434	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,151,500	-	1,151,500	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	162,000	-	162,000	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	80,000	-

Table 14i: Country/Key Interest: Malaria - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	674,000
Africa	582,500
Angola	24,000
Benin	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000
Burundi	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000
Ethiopia	40,000
Ghana	28,000
Guinea	12,000
Kenya	35,000
Liberia	12,000
Madagascar	26,000
Malawi	24,000
Mali	25,000
Mozambique	29,000
Nigeria	75,000
Rwanda	18,000
Senegal	22,000
South Sudan	6,000
Tanzania	46,000
Uganda	34,000
Zambia	24,000
Zimbabwe	15,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	15,500
Burma	8,000
Cambodia	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000
Western Hemisphere	3,500
USAID South America Regional	3,500
GH - Global Health	72,500

Table 14j: Country/Key Interest: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	989,477	992,977	770,000	87,477	132,000	3,500
Africa	299,560	303,060	299,560	-	-	3,500
Benin	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	34,000	34,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000	39,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Liberia	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Malawi	14,500	16,000	14,500	-	-	1,500
Mali	13,650	15,650	13,650	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	48,000	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	13,135	13,135	13,135	-	-	-
Uganda	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,275	12,275	12,275	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	31,500	31,500	31,500	-	-	-
Burma	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

Table 14j: Country/Key Interest: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	24,250	24,250	6,000	18,250	-	-
Egypt	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Jordan	15,750	15,750	-	15,750	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	500	500	-	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	126,452	126,452	57,225	69,227	-	-
Afghanistan	51,600	51,600	-	51,600	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
India	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Nepal	14,725	14,725	14,725	-	-	-
Pakistan	17,627	17,627	-	17,627	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	18,750	18,750	18,750	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Haiti	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,750	1,750	1,750	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	115,715	115,715	115,715	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	235,000	235,000	235,000	-	-	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	235,000	235,000	235,000	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	132,000	132,000	-	-	132,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-	-	132,000	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
LAB - Development Innovation Center	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

Table 14k: Country/Key Interest: Nutrition - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	178,302	272,674	8,900	31,500	94,372	36,902	101,000
Africa	98,237	143,609	-	-	45,372	35,937	62,300
Burkina Faso	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	-	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Cameroon	159	159	-	-	-	159	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,759	1,758	-	-	-	1,758	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,120	3,120	-	-	-	1,120	2,000
Ethiopia	14,117	14,117	-	-	-	5,617	8,500
Ghana	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	7,768	7,768	-	-	-	4,768	3,000
Lesotho	1,170	1,170	-	-	-	1,170	-
Madagascar	-	7,200	-	-	7,200	-	-
Malawi	5,216	6,966	-	-	1,750	1,016	4,200
Mali	4,200	6,200	-	-	2,000	-	4,200
Mozambique	9,655	9,655	-	-	-	4,555	5,100
Namibia	702	702	-	-	-	702	-
Niger	-	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-
Nigeria	3,810	3,810	-	-	-	1,810	2,000
Rwanda	4,028	4,028	-	-	-	1,028	3,000
Senegal	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	1,886	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	-
Swaziland	325	325	-	-	-	325	-
Tanzania	10,974	10,974	-	-	-	3,774	7,200
Uganda	10,687	20,687	-	-	10,000	3,487	7,200
Zambia	6,112	6,112	-	-	-	2,512	3,600
Zimbabwe	250	8,342	-	-	8,092	250	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	800	800	-	-	-	-	800
East Asia and Pacific	7,400	7,400	5,900	-	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Laos	5,900	5,900	5,900	-	-	-	-

Table 14k: Country/Key Interest: Nutrition - FY 2016

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	FFP	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Near East	3,500	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-
Egypt	500	500	-	500	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	43,000	51,000	-	28,000	8,000	-	15,000
Afghanistan	28,000	28,000	-	28,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7,200	15,200	-	-	8,000	-	7,200
Nepal	6,800	6,800	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	9,665	20,665	3,000	-	11,000	965	5,700
Guatemala	6,500	9,500	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	3,165	11,165	-	-	8,000	965	2,200
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Global Health	14,500	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000

Table 14l: Country/Key Interest: Global Health Security - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	50,000
GH - International Partnerships	50,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security	50,000

Table 14m: Country/Key Interest: Polio - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	50,000	43,500	6,500
Africa	18,000	18,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	3,500	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-
Kenya	600	600	-
Nigeria	7,000	7,000	-
South Sudan	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,600	1,600	-
USAID East Africa Regional	300	300	-
East Asia and Pacific	500	500	-
Indonesia	500	500	-
Near East	300	300	-
Yemen	300	300	-
South and Central Asia	10,850	4,350	6,500
Afghanistan	4,000	-	4,000
Bangladesh	700	700	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	650	650	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	20,350	20,350	-

Table 14n: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
TOTAL	348,003	4,000	153,003	191,000
Africa	210,743	-	134,243	76,500
Botswana	4,534	-	4,534	-
Cameroon	706	-	706	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,526	-	4,526	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,705	-	5,705	12,000
Ethiopia	16,727	-	4,727	12,000
Kenya	21,199	-	17,199	4,000
Lesotho	4,768	-	4,768	-
Malawi	6,382	-	4,882	1,500
Mozambique	10,767	-	5,767	5,000
Namibia	2,226	-	2,226	-
Nigeria	19,245	-	7,745	11,500
Rwanda	2,416	-	2,416	-
South Africa	43,140	-	33,640	9,500
South Sudan	1,790	-	290	1,500
Swaziland	4,047	-	4,047	-
Tanzania	14,346	-	10,346	4,000
Uganda	11,248	-	6,248	5,000
Zambia	15,486	-	11,486	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,985	-	2,985	5,000
USAID Africa Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	34,440	-	3,740	30,700
Burma	1,500	-	-	1,500
Cambodia	5,362	-	362	5,000
Indonesia	12,558	-	558	12,000
Papua New Guinea	191	-	191	-
Philippines	11,200	-	-	11,200

Table 14n: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2016

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2016 Total	ESF	GHP STATE	GHP USAID
Vietnam	2,347	-	2,347	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,282	-	282	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	6,983	-	2,383	4,600
Ukraine	5,983	-	2,383	3,600
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	31,071	4,000	1,821	25,250
Afghanistan	4,000	4,000	-	-
Bangladesh	9,000	-	-	9,000
India	7,427	-	1,427	6,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	394	-	394	-
Western Hemisphere	5,716	-	5,716	-
Dominican Republic	726	-	726	-
Guyana	149	-	149	-
Haiti	4,126	-	4,126	-
USAID Central America Regional	715	-	715	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	5,100	-	5,100	-
Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	5,100	-	5,100	-
Global Health	37,450	-	-	37,450
International Partnerships	16,500	-	-	16,500

Table 14o: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	FY 2016 Total without FFP	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF OCO	FFP
TOTAL	186,837	183,727	81,736	350	79,741	21,900	3,110
Africa	97,687	94,577	73,937	350	20,290	-	3,110
Burkina Faso	2,110	-	-	-	-	-	2,110
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,705	18,705	18,705	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,650	5,650	5,500	150	-	-	-
Kenya	5,732	5,732	5,732	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,990	11,990	-	-	11,990	-	-
Mali	1,500	500	500	-	-	-	1,000
Mozambique	12,500	12,500	12,500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	12,600	12,600	12,400	200	-	-	-
Uganda	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,300	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	700	700	200	-	500	-	-
Burma	500	500	-	-	500	-	-
Vietnam	200	200	200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,601	6,601	-	-	6,601	-	-
Armenia	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Belarus	320	320	-	-	320	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Kosovo	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Ukraine	1,466	1,466	-	-	1,466	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,015	1,015	-	-	1,015	-	-
Near East	14,500	14,500	-	-	14,500	-	-
Egypt	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-

Table 14o: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	FY 2016 Total without FFP	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF OCO	FFP
Jordan	6,500	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-
Lebanon	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	33,150	33,150	-	-	11,250	21,900	-
Afghanistan	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Nepal	1,250	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-
Pakistan	6,400	6,400	-	-	2,500	3,900	-
Tajikistan	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	500	500	-	-	500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,820	26,820	1,520	-	25,300	-	-
Colombia	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Haiti	8,000	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	520	520	520	-	-	-	-
Peru	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	1,879	1,879	1,879	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Special Representatives	900	900	-	-	900	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	900	900	-	-	900	-	-

Table 14p: Country/Key Interest: Public Private Partnerships - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE
TOTAL	329,793	183,122	14,540	41,179	55,252	34,700	1,000	
Africa	74,434	29,695	5,300	39,139	300	-	-	
Angola	485	-	250	235	-	-	-	
Botswana	861	-	-	861	-	-	-	
Cote d'Ivoire	59	-	-	59	-	-	-	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	777	-	-	777	-	-	-	
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	
Ethiopia	874	-	-	874	-	-	-	
Ghana	1,700	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	10,855	4,100	200	6,555	-	-	-	
Lesotho	519	-	-	519	-	-	-	
Malawi	800	550	-	250	-	-	-	
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	
Mozambique	1,055	-	-	1,055	-	-	-	
Namibia	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	
Nigeria	3,300	800	2,250	250	-	-	-	
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	
South Africa	6,909	1,500	-	5,409	-	-	-	
Tanzania	22,914	1,150	1,900	19,864	-	-	-	
Uganda	199	-	-	199	-	-	-	
Zambia	2,541	2,045	-	496	-	-	-	
African Union	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	
USAID Sahel Regional Program	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	
USAID West Africa Regional	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia and Pacific	9,423	5,860	1,740	823	1,000	-	-	
Burma	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	
Cambodia	2,600	1,100	1,500	-	-	-	-	
Philippines	3,420	3,180	240	-	-	-	-	
Vietnam	2,390	1,580	-	810	-	-	-	

Table 14p: Country/Key Interest: Public Private Partnerships - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,993	-	-	-	6,993	-	-	-
Armenia	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-
Georgia	1,183	-	-	-	1,183	-	-	-
Ukraine	4,830	-	-	-	4,830	-	-	-
Near East	11,175	-	-	-	11,175	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,675	-	-	-	5,675	-	-	-
Morocco	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	50,982	5,100	7,500	1,098	2,584	34,700	-	-
Afghanistan	7,300	-	-	-	300	7,000	-	-
India	15,598	5,000	7,500	1,098	2,000	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	27,700	-	-	-	-	27,700	-	-
Uzbekistan	284	-	-	-	284	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	43,705	13,236	-	119	29,350	-	-	1,000
Colombia	7,250	-	-	-	7,250	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	7,235	7,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,250	1,750	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,100	-	-	-	6,100	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	12,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	1,000
USAID Central America Regional	1,041	926	-	115	-	-	-	-

Table 14p: Country/Key Interest: Public Private Partnerships - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	20,731	20,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	88,000	88,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	17,500	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,850	-	-	-	2,850	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

Table 14q: Country/Key Issue: Relief to Development - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF OCO	FMF	FFP
TOTAL	104,765	134,765	27,550	9,450	52,625	10,140	5,000	30,000
Africa	83,135	113,135	25,800	8,500	48,835	-	-	30,000
Ethiopia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	13,300	23,300	5,800	7,500	-	-	-	10,000
Somalia	32,830	32,830	-	-	32,830	-	-	-
South Sudan	16,000	16,000	-	1,000	15,000	-	-	-
Sudan	1,005	1,005	-	-	1,005	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,950	3,950	-	950	3,000	-	-	-
Yemen	3,950	3,950	-	950	3,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	15,930	15,930	-	-	790	10,140	5,000	-
Afghanistan	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Nepal	5,790	5,790	-	-	790	-	5,000	-
Pakistan	140	140	-	-	-	140	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,750	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,750	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14r: Country/Key Issue: Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership - FY 2016

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR TIP	PKO
TOTAL	69,821	14,081	12,000	6,000	16,940	1,700	19,100
Africa	37,281	14,081	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
Mali	2,941	2,941	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,584	1,584	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	23,200	-	7,000	4,000	11,000	1,200	-
USAID Africa Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,806	8,806	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	13,440	-	5,000	2,000	5,940	500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	5,000	2,000	5,940	500	-
Political-Military Affairs	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,100

Table 14s: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR EXBS	IMET	FMF
TOTAL	780,870	477,445	139,102	48,352	94,256	15,200	2,600	240	625	3,050
Africa	120,379	67,569	40,977	-	7,374	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	4,759	-	4,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	700	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,489	-	3,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	14,729	3,879	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,360	9,040	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	8,720	7,820	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	5,178	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	21,996	-	-	-	4,578	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	23,783	2,000	15,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,465	3,340	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,150	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	8,450	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	9,300	6,000	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,480	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,201	5,440	6,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	821	-	425	-	296	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	9,800	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	14,700	7,750	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,200	4,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	6,500	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	65,469	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	65,569	40,524	7,795	-	7,800	-	-	-	-	3,050
Burma	9,700	-	2,900	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	24,585	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	25,185	17,360	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050
Laos	14,714	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	14,584	13,094	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14s: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR EXBS	IMET	FMF
Timor-Leste	5,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	8,500	100	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	8,300	4,300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,200	-	-	-	3,800	-	100	-	-	-
Albania	1,100	-	-	-	200	-	100	-	-	-
Armenia	1,300	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,700	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	800	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	36,580	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	50,680	-	-	-	35,980	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	18,700	-	-	-	14,700	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	11,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7,100	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,030	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5,930	-	-	-	930	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	9,250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	102,989	-	-	-	4,250	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	111,239	27,037	38,230	-	17,272	15,200	1,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	50,550	-	-	-	600	11,900	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	68,187	19,000	18,050	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
India	32,687	7,837	19,300	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,750	-	-	-	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	5,080	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	12,180	-	880	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	10,300	-	-	-	4,000	3,300	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,122	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	38,358	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	39,101	23,091	800	-	13,480	-	-	240	625	-
Brazil	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	625	-
Colombia	2,630	-	-	-	2,130	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	7,065	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	9,930	6,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	8,065	3,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14s: Country/Key Issue: Science, Technology & Innovation

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR EXBS	IMET	FMF
Haiti	5,200	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,300	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	5,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,650	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	7,411	-	-	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	6,761	5,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	149,324	300	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	171,331	148,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	22,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,400	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	92,600	-	46,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	190,100	160,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,850	-	-	-	3,350	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	96,704	-	-	48,352	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14t: Country/Key Issue: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE
TOTAL	43,736	8,060	500	6,995	5,000		23,181
Africa	1,290	100	-	1,190	-		-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	190	-	-	190	-		-
Mali	100	100	-	-	-		-
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-		-
East Asia and Pacific	5,735	4,210	-	1,025	-		500
Burma	1,025	-	-	1,025	-		-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-		-
Indonesia	200	-	-	-	-		200
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-		-
Thailand	710	410	-	-	-		300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-		-
Europe and Eurasia	2,427	-	-	1,670	-		757
Armenia	76	-	-	-	-		76
Azerbaijan	441	-	-	195	-		246
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-		-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	-	-	50	-		-
Georgia	115	-	-	-	-		115
Macedonia	70	-	-	-	-		70
Moldova	125	-	-	25	-		100
Montenegro	50	-	-	-	-		50
Ukraine	1,100	-	-	1,000	-		100
Near East	150	-	-	150	-		-
Lebanon	150	-	-	150	-		-
South and Central Asia	9,096	1,100	-	2,260	5,000		736
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	-	5,000		-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-		-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-		-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	-	-		200
Nepal	1,500	-	-	1,500	-		-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-		180
Turkmenistan	310	-	-	110	-		200

Table 14t: Country/Key Issue: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2016

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF	OCO	INCLE
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	-	-	156
Western Hemisphere	2,350	1,150	500	700	-	-	-
Colombia	700	-	-	700	-	-	-
Guatemala	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	350	350	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	-	-	465
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	20,723

Table 14u: Country/Key Issue: Water - FY 2013

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	227,340	228,012	75,678	21,350	9,497	120,815	672
Africa	58,138	58,810	33,478	3,200	9,145	12,315	672
Burundi	150	150	-	-	150	-	-
Cameroon	125	125	-	-	125	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	300	300	-	-	300	-	-
Ethiopia	3,485	3,485	3,200	-	285	-	-
Ghana	3,412	3,412	3,412	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,166	4,166	3,961	-	205	-	-
Liberia	5,070	5,070	-	-	-	5,070	-
Malawi	537	537	-	-	537	-	-
Mali	1,441	1,441	1,441	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,889	1,889	1,169	-	720	-	-
Niger	-	672	-	-	-	-	672
Nigeria	2,256	2,256	2,156	-	100	-	-
Rwanda	839	839	-	700	139	-	-
Senegal	1,292	1,292	792	500	-	-	-
South Africa	242	242	-	-	242	-	-
South Sudan	7,245	7,245	-	-	-	7,245	-
Swaziland	263	263	-	-	263	-	-
Tanzania	5,253	5,253	3,992	-	1,261	-	-
Uganda	4,349	4,349	-	-	4,349	-	-
Zambia	3,897	3,897	1,433	2,000	464	-	-
Zimbabwe	5	5	-	-	5	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,836	3,836	3,836	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,150	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,936	3,936	3,936	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,350	13,350	11,600	1,750	-	-	-
Cambodia	750	750	-	750	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,100	9,100	8,100	1,000	-	-	-
Philippines	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	83,550	83,550	-	500	-	83,050	-

Table 14u: Country/Key Issue: Water - FY 2013

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2016 Total without FFP	FY 2016 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	FFP
Jordan	17,750	17,750	-	-	-	17,750	-
Lebanon	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-
Yemen	1,800	1,800	-	500	-	1,300	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-
South and Central Asia	24,700	24,700	3,200	6,400	-	15,100	-
Afghanistan	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
Bangladesh	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
India	6,200	6,200	3,200	3,000	-	-	-
Nepal	1,900	1,900	-	1,900	-	-	-
Tajikistan	100	100	-	-	-	100	-
Western Hemisphere	13,852	13,852	-	4,000	352	9,500	-
Dominican Republic	352	352	-	-	352	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Haiti	11,500	11,500	-	2,000	-	9,500	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,400	7,400	7,400	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	850	850	-	-	-	850	-

Table 15a: USAID Operating Expenses - Summary
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Office of the Administrator	5,906	-	7,054	12,961	6,456	-	8,916	15,372	6,579	-	9,121	15,700
Office of Faith-Based Initiatives	68	-	-	68	304	-	-	304	310	-	-	310
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	303	-	858	1,161	339	-	1,850	2,189	345	-	1,893	2,238
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	238	-	1,499	1,737	238	-	1,839	2,077	243	-	1,881	2,123
Office of Security	18,286	-	7,891	26,177	18,270	-	9,647	27,917	20,028	-	9,869	29,897
Office of General Counsel	471	-	8,015	8,486	479	-	8,919	9,398	488	-	9,124	9,613
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	2,393	-	5,597	7,990	2,418	-	6,471	8,889	2,464	-	6,620	9,084
Global Development Lab	8,340	-	7,862	16,201	8,355	-	10,794	19,148	8,513	-	11,042	19,555
Office of Human Capital and Talent Management (formerly Office of Human Resources)	626	-	14,924	15,550	628	-	19,234	19,862	640	-	19,676	20,316
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	6,062	-	5,063	11,125	6,067	-	8,146	14,213	5,764	-	8,333	14,097
Office of Budget and Resource Management	890	-	1,741	2,631	890	-	2,139	3,029	907	-	2,188	3,095
Bureau for Management	28,267	-	58,635	86,902	26,718	-	63,710	90,428	27,033	-	65,175	92,208
Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning	8,787	-	9,367	18,154	8,830	-	9,876	18,706	8,998	-	10,103	19,101
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	1,481	-	6,223	7,704	1,541	-	7,340	8,881	1,571	-	7,509	9,079
Bureau for Food Security	3,219	-	7,030	10,249	3,223	-	8,905	12,128	3,284	-	9,110	12,394
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	3,001	-	27,208	30,209	2,954	-	28,063	31,017	3,010	-	28,708	31,718
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,486	-	15,231	19,717	4,491	-	18,047	22,538	4,576	-	18,462	23,038
Bureau for Global Health	1,441	-	15,022	16,463	1,446	-	15,765	17,211	1,474	-	16,127	17,601
Bureau for Africa	912	-	15,656	16,568	771	-	16,915	17,686	786	-	17,304	18,090
Bureau for Asia	431	-	6,165	6,596	449	-	7,927	8,376	458	-	8,109	8,566
Bureau for Middle East	448	-	7,237	7,685	400	-	8,560	8,960	408	-	8,756	9,164
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	301	-	7,040	7,341	309	-	7,225	7,534	314	-	7,392	7,706
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	364	-	7,643	8,007	223	-	7,325	7,548	227	-	7,494	7,721
Complement	-	-	39,417	39,417	-	-	49,239	49,239	-	-	52,702	52,702
Subtotal Washington	96,720	-	282,378	379,098	95,799	-	326,850	422,648	98,419	-	336,697	435,117
Africa Overseas	196,264	600	79,950	276,814	200,491	1,100	95,665	297,256	214,210	1,100	118,299	333,609
Asia Overseas	66,542	1,582	41,560	109,685	69,297	1,569	48,548	119,414	74,480	1,569	49,665	125,714
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	94,632	-	53,060	147,692	91,006	-	51,824	142,830	91,006	-	51,824	142,830
Afghanistan	76,315	-	41,134	117,449	72,006	-	40,000	112,006	72,006	-	40,000	112,006
Pakistan	18,318	-	11,926	30,244	19,000	-	11,824	30,824	19,000	-	11,824	30,824
Middle East Overseas (Excluding Iraq)	36,876	11,651	16,176	64,703	36,950	15,918	23,961	76,829	45,386	15,918	25,293	86,597
Iraq	19,876	-	2,855	22,731	15,153	-	2,287	17,440	5,075	-	583	5,658
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	30,086	-	12,748	42,835	31,080	-	13,313	44,393	32,876	-	13,619	46,495
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	45,652	899	27,267	73,818	53,870	1,753	29,925	85,548	51,983	1,115	27,355	80,453
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	1,839	-	628	2,468	2,323	-	1,182	3,505	2,451	-	1,209	3,660
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	544	-	171	715	463	-	403	866	565	-	413	978
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	1,339	-	-	1,339	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,600	-	-	1,600
Subtotal Overseas	493,651	14,732	234,416	742,799	502,133	20,340	267,108	789,582	519,632	19,702	288,259	827,593
Information Technology Support	98,400	-	-	98,400	93,188	-	-	93,188	104,694	-	-	104,694
Rent and Other General Support	98,141	-	-	98,141	98,067	-	-	98,067	106,236	-	-	106,236
Staff Training	20,073	-	-	20,073	25,075	-	-	25,075	25,456	-	-	25,456
Personnel Support	20,650	-	-	20,650	20,650	-	-	20,650	21,042	-	-	21,042
ICASS	9,017	-	-	9,017	13,000	-	-	13,000	13,650	-	-	13,650
Employee Compensation Claims	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	25	-	-	25	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	165	-	-	165	1,266	-	-	1,266	1,266	-	-	1,266
All Other Centrally Funded	1,521	-	-	1,521	961	-	-	961	1,161	-	-	1,161
Subtotal Centrally Funded	252,703	-	-	252,703	257,019	-	-	257,019	278,317	-	-	278,317
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	19,690	-	12,048	31,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	78,616	-	-	78,616	3,838	-	-	3,838	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Requirements	941,380	14,732	528,842	1,484,954	858,789	20,340	593,958	1,473,087	896,368	19,702	624,957	1,541,027

Table 15b: USAID Operating Expenses - Africa
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Africa Overseas												
Angola	2,973	-	796	3,769	3,868	-	634	4,502	3,816	-	648	4,464
Benin	2,400	-	743	3,142	1,900	-	634	2,534	2,060	-	648	2,708
Botswana	420	-	-	420	1,120	-	317	1,437	1,172	-	324	1,496
Burkina Faso	1,096	-	-	1,096	2,308	-	634	2,942	2,805	-	648	3,453
Burundi	941	-	-	941	1,000	-	317	1,317	3,476	-	810	4,286
Cote d'Ivoire	2,883	-	-	2,883	1,404	-	634	2,038	2,192	-	648	2,840
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,875	-	4,382	17,257	15,284	-	6,019	21,303	14,204	-	7,779	21,983
Djibouti	961	-	-	961	942	-	158	1,100	1,020	-	162	1,182
East Africa	12,589	-	4,739	17,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6,957	-	4,771	11,728	12,104	-	5,543	17,647	12,282	-	6,482	18,764
Ghana	4,112	-	3,573	7,684	5,200	-	3,643	8,843	5,475	-	4,051	9,526
Guinea and Sierra Leone	4,338	-	1,371	5,710	4,022	-	1,742	5,764	7,634	-	3,403	11,037
Kenya	8,712	-	4,177	12,890	17,159	-	8,394	25,553	14,370	-	11,668	26,038
Liberia	9,821	-	3,800	13,620	9,310	-	5,068	14,378	9,170	-	5,672	14,842
Madagascar	2,595	-	1,075	3,670	2,376	-	634	3,010	3,452	-	648	4,100
Malawi	7,734	-	3,566	11,301	6,075	-	4,276	10,351	6,508	-	4,375	10,883
Mali	6,839	-	1,660	8,499	7,164	-	2,851	10,015	8,864	-	3,889	12,753
Mozambique	11,122	-	3,586	14,708	7,990	-	3,960	11,950	8,704	-	5,510	14,214
Namibia	1,121	-	496	1,617	1,260	-	634	1,894	1,592	-	648	2,240
Niger	1,139	-	-	1,139	1,288	-	634	1,922	1,396	-	648	2,044
Nigeria	15,404	-	3,592	18,996	13,583	-	4,118	17,701	13,704	-	5,996	19,700
Rwanda	4,813	-	2,230	7,043	6,525	-	2,693	9,218	6,625	-	4,051	10,676
Senegal	12,120	-	6,058	18,179	13,151	-	8,394	21,545	13,000	-	9,075	22,075
South Africa	11,453	-	5,915	17,368	13,415	-	7,286	20,701	13,980	-	10,533	24,513
Sudan	3,094	-	685	3,779	2,910	-	792	3,702	3,765	-	810	4,575
South Sudan	9,303	-	3,745	13,048	10,817	-	3,801	14,618	11,981	-	3,889	15,870
Tanzania	11,521	-	4,235	15,756	9,684	-	4,910	14,594	9,864	-	5,834	15,698
Uganda	8,103	600	4,466	13,168	8,202	1,000	5,068	14,270	8,559	1,000	5,996	15,555
West African Regional Program (WARP)	7,860	-	4,714	12,575	8,064	-	5,227	13,291	8,064	-	6,482	14,546
Zambia	4,672	-	2,938	7,610	4,814	100	3,326	8,240	5,566	100	3,565	9,231
Zimbabwe	6,293	-	2,637	8,930	7,552	-	3,326	10,878	8,910	-	3,403	12,313
Total Africa Overseas	196,264	600	79,950	276,814	200,491	1,100	95,665	297,256	214,210	1,100	118,299	333,609

Table 15c: USAID Operating Expenses - Asia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Asia Overseas												
Bangladesh	6,983	79	5,079	12,140	7,684	69	5,712	13,465	8,806	69	5,843	14,718
Burma	3,357	-	1,157	4,514	5,595	-	2,520	8,115	6,135	-	2,578	8,713
Cambodia	4,967	-	2,805	7,772	4,114	-	2,856	6,970	4,352	-	2,921	7,273
Central Asian Republics Regional	10,168	-	4,901	15,069	9,250	-	6,216	15,466	10,175	-	6,359	16,534
East Timor	2,984	-	847	3,831	1,884	-	1,008	2,892	1,914	-	1,031	2,945
India	4,163	-	3,549	7,711	5,038	-	3,696	8,734	5,126	-	3,781	8,907
Indonesia	5,808	1,100	5,048	11,956	7,476	1,100	4,704	13,280	7,504	1,100	4,812	13,416
Kyrgyz Republic	1,065	-	630	1,695	1,075	-	840	1,915	1,290	-	859	2,149
Mongolia	1,020	-	362	1,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,695	-	2,854	8,549	5,214	-	3,696	8,910	5,786	-	3,781	9,567
Philippines	5,734	404	4,592	10,729	5,880	400	5,040	11,320	6,840	400	5,156	12,396
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	10,014	-	6,748	16,761	12,153	-	9,239	21,392	12,070	-	9,452	21,522
Sri Lanka	2,244	-	1,161	3,405	1,064	-	672	1,736	1,136	-	687	1,823
Vietnam	2,342	-	1,828	4,170	2,870	-	2,352	5,222	3,346	-	2,406	5,752
Total Asia Overseas	66,542	1,582	41,560	109,685	69,297	1,569	48,548	119,414	74,480	1,569	49,665	125,714

Table 15d: USAID Operating Expenses - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas												
Afghanistan	76,315	-	41,134	117,449	72,006	-	40,000	112,006	72,006	-	40,000	112,006
Pakistan	18,318	-	11,926	30,244	19,000	-	11,824	30,824	19,000	-	11,824	30,824
Total OAPA Overseas	94,632	-	53,060	147,692	91,006	-	51,824	142,830	91,006	-	51,824	142,830

Table 15e: USAID Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Europe and Eurasia Overseas												
Albania	1,534	-	461	1,995	1,287	-	499	1,786	1,365	-	511	1,876
Armenia	2,621	-	660	3,281	2,790	-	832	3,622	2,845	-	851	3,696
Azerbaijan	1,563	-	490	2,053	1,716	-	666	2,382	1,820	-	681	2,501
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,140	-	1,201	5,341	4,298	-	1,165	5,463	4,571	-	1,192	5,763
Georgia	4,158	-	2,345	6,504	4,060	-	2,330	6,390	4,396	-	2,383	6,779
Kosovo	5,225	-	1,725	6,950	5,313	-	1,831	7,144	5,544	-	1,873	7,417
Macedonia	1,430	-	550	1,981	1,134	-	499	1,633	1,203	-	511	1,714
Serbia and Montenegro	3,265	-	843	4,108	4,080	-	832	4,912	4,330	-	851	5,181
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	6,149	-	4,473	10,622	6,402	-	4,659	11,061	6,802	-	4,767	11,569
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas	30,086	-	12,748	42,835	31,080	-	13,313	44,393	32,876	-	13,619	46,495

Table 15f: USAID Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas												
Bolivia	19	-	96	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	792	-	379	1,170	1,020	-	325	1,345	1,000	-	167	1,167
Caribbean Regional Program	1,206	-	498	1,704	1,400	-	813	2,213	1,400	-	834	2,234
Colombia	5,016	-	3,489	8,505	5,600	-	3,090	8,690	5,600	-	3,002	8,602
Dominican Republic	5,604	-	1,728	7,332	6,600	-	2,927	9,527	6,100	-	1,835	7,935
Ecuador	2,355	-	585	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,991	-	3,171	8,162	8,100	375	4,229	12,704	7,100	-	2,836	9,936
Guatemala	4,021	10	2,656	6,687	4,967	15	3,253	8,235	4,717	15	3,169	7,901
Haiti	8,610	-	5,064	13,674	9,428	-	5,692	15,120	9,400	-	5,838	15,238
Honduras	2,026	889	1,654	4,569	2,501	900	2,114	5,515	2,369	900	2,002	5,271
Jamaica	1,300	-	684	1,983	1,300	263	651	2,214	1,300	100	667	2,067
Mexico	2,105	-	1,771	3,876	2,105	-	1,789	3,894	2,105	-	1,835	3,940
Nicaragua	1,391	-	961	2,353	2,200	200	651	3,051	2,200	100	667	2,967
Paraguay	1,105	-	514	1,619	1,257	-	488	1,745	1,300	-	500	1,800
Peru	5,112	-	4,018	9,129	7,392	-	3,903	11,295	7,392	-	4,003	11,395
Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	45,652	899	27,267	73,818	53,870	1,753	29,925	85,548	51,983	1,115	27,355	80,453

Table 15g: USAID Operating Expenses - Middle East
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Middle East Overseas												
Middle East Regional Platform (MERP) ^{(i) (ii)}	-	-	-	-	7,588	-	3,471	11,059	9,382	-	4,332	13,714
Egypt	8,053	7,651	4,947	20,651	4,452	11,918	5,359	21,729	6,572	11,918	5,482	23,972
Iraq	19,876	-	2,855	22,731	15,153	-	2,287	17,440	5,075	-	583	5,658
Jordan ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	5,022	4,000	4,249	13,271	7,447	4,000	5,832	17,279	8,817	4,000	5,966	18,783
Lebanon	1,771	-	936	2,707	2,484	-	788	3,272	2,640	-	806	3,446
Libya	874	-	-	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	3,564	-	1,192	4,756	3,494	-	1,419	4,913	3,492	-	1,451	4,943
Tunisia	322	-	-	322	710	-	473	1,183	837	-	484	1,321
West Bank and Gaza	13,871	-	3,672	17,543	8,791	-	5,043	13,834	10,286	-	5,160	15,446
Yemen	3,397	-	1,181	4,578	1,984	-	1,576	3,560	3,360	-	1,612	4,972
Total Middle East Overseas	56,751	11,651	19,032	87,434	52,103	15,918	26,248	94,269	50,461	15,918	25,876	92,255

Notes

- I. MERP includes the following USDH bilateral allocations: Yemen (3), Iraq (2), Libya (2) and Lebanon (1). It also includes a Regional Legal Officer based in Rome.
- II. In FY 2016, the Agency will establish a management support operations unit at MERP that will provide financial management, accounting, acquisition and assistance, legal, and executive office functions to multiple regions.
- III. The FY 2015 Estimate and FY 2016 Request for Jordan include four (4) USDH positions in support of Syria operations.

Table 15h: USAID Operating Expenses - Policy, Planning and Learning
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Policy, Planning and Learning Overseas												
Belgium	374	-	-	374	430	-	197	627	460	-	202	662
China	467	-	229	695	460	-	197	657	460	-	202	662
France	574	-	181	755	780	-	394	1,174	800	-	403	1,203
Japan	361	-	218	579	443	-	197	640	460	-	202	662
Switzerland	64	-	-	64	210	-	197	407	271	-	202	473
Total Policy, Planning and Learning Overseas	1,839	-	628	2,468	2,323	-	1,182	3,505	2,451	-	1,209	3,660

Table 15i: USAID Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actuals				FY 2015 Estimate				FY 2016 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance												
Rome, Italy	544	-	171	715	463	-	403	866	565	-	413	978
Total DCHA Overseas	544	-	171	715	463	-	403	866	565	-	413	978

Table 16a: USAID Workforce

Organization	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Washington Workforce																		
Office of the Administrator	51	-	-	51	23	74	57	-	-	57	23	80	57	-	-	57	23	80
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	8	-	-	8	-	8	11	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	-	11	-	11
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	11	-	-	11	-	11	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	12
Office of Security	60	-	-	60	-	60	62	-	-	62	-	62	62	-	-	62	-	62
Office of General Counsel	50	-	-	50	-	50	47	-	-	47	-	47	47	-	-	47	-	47
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	41	-	-	41	1	42	49	-	-	49	1	50	49	-	-	49	1	50
Global Development Lab	58	3	-	61	24	85	85	-	-	85	67	152	85	-	-	85	67	152
Office of Human Capital and Talent Management (formerly Office of Human Resources)	122	-	-	122	1	123	147	-	-	147	1	148	147	-	-	147	1	148
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	47	-	-	47	27	74	58	-	-	58	27	85	58	-	-	58	27	85
Office of Budget and Resource Management	13	-	-	13	-	13	15	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	15	-	15
Bureau for Management	434	7	-	441	22	463	462	7	-	469	22	491	467	7	-	474	22	496
Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning	58	-	-	58	3	61	61	-	-	61	3	64	61	-	-	61	3	64
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	43	1	-	44	-	44	48	1	-	49	-	49	48	1	-	49	-	49
Bureau for Food Security	47	15	-	62	26	88	53	15	-	68	26	94	53	15	-	68	26	94
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	179	13	-	192	371	563	179	13	-	192	371	563	179	13	-	192	371	563
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment	108	-	-	108	102	210	124	-	-	124	102	226	124	-	-	124	102	226
Bureau for Global Health	107	-	-	107	183	290	95	-	-	95	183	278	95	-	-	95	183	278
Bureau for Africa	116	-	-	116	49	165	109	-	-	109	49	158	109	-	-	109	49	158
Bureau for Asia	47	-	-	47	14	61	55	-	-	55	14	69	55	-	-	55	14	69
Bureau for Middle East	58	-	-	58	6	64	53	-	-	53	6	59	53	-	-	53	6	59
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	45	-	-	45	14	59	48	-	-	48	14	62	48	-	-	48	14	62
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	49	1	-	50	15	65	55	1	-	56	15	71	55	1	-	56	15	71
Complement	141	-	-	141	-	141	114	3	-	117	-	117	111	3	-	114	-	114
Subtotal Washington	1,893	40	-	1,933	881	2,814	1,999	40	-	2,039	924	2,963	2,001	40	-	2,041	924	2,965
Overseas Workforce																		
Africa Overseas	520	29	716	1,265	1,172	2,437	710	29	716	1,455	1,172	2,627	730	29	716	1,475	1,172	2,647
Asia Overseas	268	8	375	651	540	1,191	289	8	374	671	540	1,211	289	8	374	671	540	1,211
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	211	4	144	359	244	603	162	11	204	377	244	621	162	2	183	347	244	591
Middle East Overseas	118	10	158	286	136	422	160	15	165	340	139	479	163	14	140	317	138	455
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	82	4	207	293	212	505	80	5	181	266	212	478	80	5	181	266	212	478
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	183	9	265	457	385	842	184	9	279	472	385	857	164	9	279	452	385	837
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	4	-	1	5	1	6	6	-	1	7	-	7	6	-	1	7	-	7
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	1	4	-	5	107	112	2	4	-	6	107	113	2	4	-	6	107	113
Subtotal Overseas	1,387	68	1,866	3,321	2,797	6,118	1,593	81	1,920	3,594	2,799	6,393	1,596	71	1,874	3,541	2,798	6,339
Total Washington and Overseas	3,280	108	1,866	5,254	3,678	8,932	3,592	121	1,920	5,633	3,723	9,356	3,597	111	1,874	5,582	3,722	9,304
Lapse Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	(160)	-	-	(160)	-	(160)	(160)	-	-	(160)	-	(160)
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(82)	-	-	(82)	(248)	(330)	(30)	-	-	(30)	(248)	(278)	(30)	-	-	(30)	(248)	(278)

Notes

I. USDH levels exclude Development Credit Authority (DCA) staff. FY 2014 actuals for DCA-funded USDHs was 21.

II. In the World Wide Staffing Pattern Report, GH HIV/AIDS Initiative staff are reported as OE Funded. This table shows them as Program Funded staff. FY 2014 actuals for GH HIV / AIDS initiative is 40.

Table 16b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Angola	4	-	8	12	13	25	4	-	8	12	13	25	4	-	8	12	13	25
Benin	3	-	13	16	15	31	4	-	13	17	15	32	4	-	13	17	15	32
Botswana	2	-	-	2	6	8	2	-	-	2	6	8	2	-	-	2	6	8
Burkina Faso	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	5	1	6	4	1	-	5	1	6
Burundi	2	-	-	2	9	11	2	-	-	2	9	11	5	-	-	5	9	14
Cote d'Ivoire	6	-	5	11	11	22	4	-	5	9	11	20	4	-	5	9	11	20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35	2	23	60	36	96	40	2	23	65	36	101	48	2	23	73	36	109
Djibouti	-	-	2	2	4	6	1	-	2	3	4	7	1	-	2	3	4	7
East Africa	22	6	49	77	47	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	31	1	37	69	95	164	40	1	37	78	95	173	40	1	37	78	95	173
Ghana	22	-	11	33	33	66	25	-	11	36	33	69	25	-	11	36	33	69
Guinea and Sierra Leone	7	-	16	23	16	39	12	-	16	28	16	44	21	-	16	37	16	53
Kenya	26	2	42	70	85	155	72	8	91	171	132	303	72	8	91	171	132	303
Liberia	28	1	17	46	45	91	35	1	17	53	45	98	35	1	17	53	45	98
Madagascar	4	1	21	26	23	49	4	1	21	26	23	49	4	1	21	26	23	49
Malawi	23	1	44	68	66	134	27	1	44	72	66	138	27	1	44	72	66	138
Mali	15	1	20	36	48	84	24	1	20	45	48	93	24	1	20	45	48	93
Mozambique	19	-	31	50	95	145	34	-	31	65	95	160	34	-	31	65	95	160
Namibia	3	-	3	6	23	29	4	-	3	7	23	30	4	-	3	7	23	30
Niger	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	4	8	4	-	-	4	4	8
Nigeria	26	1	35	62	80	142	37	1	35	73	80	153	37	1	35	73	80	153
Rwanda	15	-	18	33	42	75	25	-	18	43	42	85	25	-	18	43	42	85
Senegal	50	2	27	79	41	120	56	2	27	85	41	126	56	2	27	85	41	126
South Africa	41	4	79	124	67	191	65	4	79	148	67	215	65	4	79	148	67	215
Sudan	3	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	5	-	5
South Sudan	15	2	73	90	17	107	24	2	73	99	17	116	24	2	73	99	17	116
Tanzania	29	-	23	52	58	110	36	-	23	59	58	117	36	-	23	59	58	117
Uganda	28	-	24	52	79	131	37	-	24	61	79	140	37	-	24	61	79	140
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	21	2	50	73	30	103	40	2	50	92	30	122	40	2	50	92	30	122
Zambia	21	1	17	39	55	94	22	1	17	40	55	95	22	1	17	40	55	95
Zimbabwe	19	1	28	48	28	76	21	1	28	50	28	78	21	1	28	50	28	78
Africa Workforce Total	520	29	716	1,265	1,172	2,437	710	29	716	1,455	1,172	2,627	730	29	716	1,475	1,172	2,647
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(24)	(26)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(24)	(26)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(24)	(26)

Table 16c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia

Asia Overseas	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Bangladesh	36	-	27	63	71	134	34	-	27	61	71	132	34	-	27	61	71	132
Burma	8	1	2	11	20	31	15	1	2	18	20	38	15	1	2	18	20	38
Cambodia	18	-	14	32	34	66	17	-	14	31	34	65	17	-	14	31	34	65
Central Asian Republics	32	1	117	150	63	213	37	1	117	155	63	218	37	1	117	155	63	218
East Timor	6	-	10	16	10	26	6	-	10	16	10	26	6	-	10	16	10	26
India	22	1	33	56	40	96	22	1	33	56	40	96	22	1	33	56	40	96
Indonesia	32	1	39	72	60	132	28	1	39	68	60	128	28	1	39	68	60	128
Kyrgyz Republic	4	-	4	8	15	23	5	-	4	9	15	24	5	-	4	9	15	24
Mongolia	2	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Nepal	15	-	21	36	49	85	22	-	21	43	49	92	22	-	21	43	49	92
Philippines	28	-	41	69	62	131	30	-	41	71	62	133	30	-	41	71	62	133
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	43	4	46	93	57	150	55	4	46	105	57	162	55	4	46	105	57	162
Sri Lanka	7	-	13	20	14	34	4	-	13	17	14	31	4	-	13	17	14	31
Vietnam	15	-	7	22	40	62	14	-	7	21	40	61	14	-	7	21	40	61
Asia Workforce Total	268	8	375	651	540	1,191	289	8	374	671	540	1,211	289	8	374	671	540	1,211
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)

Table 16d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)

Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Afghanistan	153	2	78	233	117	350	110	3	130	243	117	360	110	-	105	215	117	332
Pakistan	58	2	66	126	127	253	52	8	74	134	127	261	52	2	78	132	127	259
OAPA Workforce Total	211	4	144	359	244	603	162	11	204	377	244	621	162	2	183	347	244	591
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(62)	-	-	(62)	(2)	(64)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(2)	(12)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(2)	(12)

Table 16e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Albania	3	1	8	12	8	20	3	1	8	12	8	20	3	1	8	12	8	20
Armenia	5	1	18	24	16	40	5	-	16	21	16	37	5	-	16	21	16	37
Azerbaijan	3	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	-	22	32	26	58	7	-	21	28	26	54	7	-	21	28	26	54
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Georgia	16	1	35	52	45	97	14	1	38	53	45	98	14	1	38	53	45	98
Kosovo	12	1	57	70	31	101	11	3	22	36	31	67	11	3	22	36	31	67
Macedonia	4	-	6	10	16	26	3	-	6	9	16	25	3	-	6	9	16	25
Serbia & Montenegro	3	-	22	25	15	40	5	-	25	30	15	45	5	-	25	30	15	45
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	26	-	39	65	53	118	28	-	45	73	53	126	28	-	45	73	53	126
Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total	82	4	207	293	212	505	80	5	181	266	212	478	80	5	181	266	212	478
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Brazil	2	-	3	5	5	10	2	-	3	5	5	10	1	-	3	4	5	9
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	2	2	1	5	12	17	5	2	1	8	12	20	5	2	1	8	12	20
Colombia	23	1	19	43	45	88	19	1	21	41	45	86	18	1	21	40	45	85
Dominican Republic	11	2	27	40	21	61	18	2	27	47	21	68	11	2	27	40	21	61
Ecuador	2	-	8	10	2	12	-	-	8	8	2	10	-	-	8	8	2	10
El Salvador	17	2	72	91	2	93	26	2	74	102	2	104	17	2	74	93	2	95
Guatemala	25	-	27	52	51	103	20	-	27	47	51	98	19	-	27	46	51	97
Haiti	31	1	18	50	101	151	35	1	18	54	101	155	35	1	18	54	101	155
Honduras	10	-	27	37	47	84	13	-	32	45	47	92	12	-	32	44	47	91
Jamaica	5	-	5	10	16	26	4	-	5	9	16	25	4	-	5	9	16	25
Mexico	13	-	5	18	16	34	11	-	5	16	16	32	11	-	5	16	16	32
Nicaragua	5	1	13	19	11	30	4	1	14	19	11	30	4	1	14	19	11	30
Paraguay	4	-	7	11	6	17	3	-	7	10	6	16	3	-	7	10	6	16
Peru	33	-	33	66	50	116	24	-	37	61	50	111	24	-	37	61	50	111
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce Total	183	9	265	457	385	842	184	9	279	472	385	857	164	9	279	452	385	837
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(1)	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)

Table 16g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East

Middle East	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Middle East Regional Platform (MERP) ^{(i) (ii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	1	25	31	-	-	31	1	32
Egypt	33	3	27	63	(1)	62	34	3	33	70	-	70	34	3	33	70	-	70
Iraq	13	3	27	43	-	43	6	3	27	36	1	37	2	2	2	6	-	6
Jordan	32	1	34	67	35	102	37	3	33	73	32	105	37	3	33	73	32	105
Lebanon	4	-	8	12	12	24	5	-	10	15	10	25	5	-	10	15	10	25
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	7	1	14	22	10	32	9	1	14	24	11	35	9	1	14	24	11	35
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	5	3	-	-	3	2	5
West Bank and Gaza	24	2	43	69	70	139	32	3	43	78	73	151	32	3	43	78	73	151
Yemen	5	-	5	10	10	20	10	2	5	17	9	26	10	2	5	17	9	26
Middle East Workforce Total	118	10	158	286	136	422	160	15	165	340	139	479	163	14	140	317	138	455
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(4)

Notes

- I. MERP includes the following USDH bilateral allocations: Yemen (3), Iraq (2), Libya (2) and Lebanon (1). It also includes a Regional Legal Officer based in Rome.
- II. In FY 2016, the Agency will establish a management support operations unit at MERP that will provide financial management, accounting, acquisition and assistance, legal, and executive office functions to multiple regions.

Table 16h: USAID Overseas Workforce - Policy, Planning & Learning

Policy, Planning, and Learning	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
China	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
France	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2
Japan	2	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
PPL Workforce Total	4	-	1	5	1	6	6	-	1	7	-	7	6	-	1	7	-	7
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16i: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance - Overseas

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Staff	September 30, 2014 Actual						September 30, 2015 Estimate						September 30, 2016 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Colombia	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Honduras	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Italy	1	4	-	5	1	6	2	4	-	6	1	7	2	4	-	6	1	7
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya (Formerly East Africa)	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RDMA	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10
Senegal	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
South Africa	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	28	28
Sudan	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	12
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA Workforce Total	1	4	-	5	107	112	2	4	-	6	107	113	2	4	-	6	107	113
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2014 Actual		FY 2015 Estimate		FY 2016 Request	
	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate
Africa (AFR)						
Uganda	600	2,368	1,000	2,755	1,000	2,755
Zambia	-		100	6	100	6
Total AFR	600		1,100		1,100	
Asia						
Bangladesh	79	58	69	79	69	79
Indonesia	1,100	11,437	1,100	12,241	1,100	12,241
Philippines	404	42	400	45	400	45
Total Asia	1,582		1,569		1,569	
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)						
El Salvador	-		375	1	-	
Guatemala	10	8	15	8	15	8
Honduras	889	21	900	21	900	21
Jamaica	-		263	112	100	112
Nicaragua	-		200	26	100	26
Total LAC	899		1,753		1,115	
Middle East (ME)						
Egypt	7,651	7	11,918	7	11,918	7
Jordan	4,000	1	4,000	1	4,000	1
Total ME	11,651		15,918		15,918	
Worldwide Overseas Summary	14,732		20,340		19,702	

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	387,104	403,757	424,830
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,362	1,198	1,073
Subtotal 11.1	389,466	404,956	425,902
11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	4,264	4,404	4,634
FSN/TCN/PSC	65,864	63,724	67,098
U.S. PSC	23,968	20,201	18,581
Subtotal 11.3	94,096	88,329	90,313
11.5 Other personnel compensation			
USDH Compensation	47,759	51,609	54,303
FNDH Compensation	4,886	1,903	1,610
US/FN PSC Compensation	821	845	832
Subtotal 11.5	53,466	54,357	56,745
11.8 Special personal services payments			
U.S. Citizens	27	154	162
Personnel Details/Interns	35	85	89
Subtotal 11.8	63	239	251
12.1 Personnel benefits			
US Direct Hire	126,712	161,791	169,662
Retirement	87,457	102,926	108,298
Health and Life	26,972	31,262	32,894
Educational Allowances	8,961	12,041	12,392
All Other USDH Benefits	3,322	15,562	16,078
FN Direct Hire/PSC	8,011	15,671	15,303
USPSC Benefits	4,301	3,297	3,031
Subtotal 12.1	139,024	180,759	187,995
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
Foreign Service Nationals	1,272	1,334	1,375
Subtotal 13.0	1,272	1,334	1,375
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel	34,794	31,152	32,603
Training Travel	12,155	11,220	11,743
Post Assignment	4,991	3,788	3,965
Assignment to Washington Travel	666	1,377	1,441
Home Leave Travel	4,456	4,101	4,292
R & R Travel	9,723	8,387	8,778
All Other	2,802	2,278	2,384
Operational Travel	38,072	41,394	44,445

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Subtotal 21.0	72,865	72,546	77,048
22.0 Transportation of things			
Post Assignment Freight	24,320	19,358	19,841
Home Leave Freight	3,856	3,851	3,925
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	914	1,063	1,139
Other Transportation of Things	699	671	703
Subtotal 22.0	29,789	24,943	25,608
23.1 Rental payments to GSA			
Rental Payments to GSA	42,676	55,401	62,435
Subtotal 23.1	42,676	55,401	62,435
23.2 Rental payments to others			
Rental Payments to Others	61,438	68,622	69,856
Subtotal 23.2	61,438	68,622	69,856
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			
Office/Residential Utilities	9,319	8,769	9,172
Communications Cost	12,482	11,538	12,075
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	1,632	1,460	1,528
Subtotal 23.3	23,433	21,766	22,775
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
Printing and reproduction	1,215	3,217	3,786
Subtotal 24.0	1,215	3,217	3,786
25.1 Advisory and assistance services			
Advisory and assistance services	123,139	139,121	145,602
Subtotal 25.1	123,139	139,121	145,602
25.2 Other Services			
Training	545	609	638
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance	-	-	-
Other IT Support Costs	574	1,040	1,088
Office/Residential Security Guards	20,714	23,848	24,436
Other Miscellaneous Services	30,669	26,477	27,710
Subtotal 25.2	52,502	51,974	53,872
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			
All Other	213,911	217,911	226,448
Subtotal 25.3	213,911	217,911	226,448
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	9,910	6,817	5,817
Subtotal 25.4	9,910	6,817	5,817

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code

(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
25.5 Research and development contracts			
Research and development contracts	-	272	285
Subtotal 25.5	-	272	285
25.6 Medical Care			
Medical care	1,162	962	1,006
Subtotal 25.6	1,162	962	1,006
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	13,113	5,456	6,757
Storage of Effects	2,968	85	89
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	4,546	4,023	4,211
Other Miscellaneous	204	209	218
Subtotal 25.7	20,831	9,774	11,276
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			
Subsistence /Support of Persons	-	16	17
Subtotal 25.8	-	16	17
26.0 Supplies and materials			
Supplies and materials	9,489	10,131	11,958
Subtotal 26.0	9,489	10,131	11,958
31.0 Equipment			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	18,191	14,109	14,609
Vehicles	2,624	3,450	3,610
IT Hardware and Software	26,559	25,089	30,863
Subtotal 31.0	47,373	42,648	49,083
32.0 Lands and structures			
Lands and structures	98,847	3,838	-
Subtotal 32.0	98,847	3,838	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	18,833	12,770	11,170
Subtotal 41.0	18,833	12,770	11,170
42.0 Claims and indemnities			
Claims and indemnities	3,387	322	337
Subtotal 42.0	3,387	322	337
43.0 Interest and Dividends			
Interest and Dividends	-	-	-
Subtotal 43.0	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds			
Refunds	42	65	68
Subtotal 44.0	42	65	68
Total Costs	1,508,227	1,473,087	1,541,027

Table 19: Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2014 Actual			FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
TOTAL	1,466,000	1,218,308	247,692	1,466,000	1,196,000	270,000	1,400,000	1,130,000	270,000
Africa	1,069,232	866,904	202,328	219,000	-	219,000	86,000	-	86,000
Burkina Faso	5,879	1,969	3,910	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Burundi	9,954	9,954	-	11,500	-	11,500	8,500	-	8,500
Cameroon	2,682	2,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	18,498	18,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	66,885	66,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,310	5,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	89,773	60,714	29,059	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	3,380	3,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	3,014	3,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	218,140	135,411	82,729	95,000	-	95,000	-	-	-
Kenya	86,393	86,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	19,981	4,501	15,480	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	11,501	-	11,501	13,500	-	13,500	18,000	-	18,000
Malawi	8,887	6,887	2,000	7,000	-	7,000	7,500	-	7,500
Mali	20,244	20,244	-	9,000	-	9,000	10,000	-	10,000
Mauritania	5,013	5,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	34,013	23,420	10,593	8,000	-	8,000	7,000	-	7,000
Senegal	1,896	1,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	12,963	1,611	11,352	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Somalia	78,718	78,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	150,077	150,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	159,682	159,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,770	3,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	23,678	7,377	16,301	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Zimbabwe	28,901	9,498	19,403	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000

Table 19: Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2014 Actual			FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
Near East	67,004	67,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	4,505	4,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	52,761	52,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank Gaza	9,738	9,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	170,251	135,724	34,527	36,000	-	36,000	36,000	-	36,000
Afghanistan	65,969	65,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	34,527	-	34,527	36,000	-	36,000	36,000	-	36,000
Pakistan	61,093	61,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	8,662	8,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	29,067	18,230	10,837	15,000	-	15,000	13,000	-	13,000
Colombia	5,767	5,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	5,035	-	5,035	7,000	-	7,000	5,000	-	5,000
Haiti	18,265	12,463	5,802	8,000	-	8,000	8,000	-	8,000
Projected New Non-Emergency Programs				-		-	135,000	-	135,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	130,446	130,446		1,196,000	1,196,000	-	1,130,000	1,130,000	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency 1/	0			1,172,000	1,172,000	-	1,130,000	1,130,000	-
International Food Relief Partnership	9,000	9,000		9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring, and Support	106,446	106,446		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding adjustments 2/				-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All individual country programs include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

1/ To meet the sub-minimum mandate, sufficient funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the USAID Administrator would waive the mandate after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

2/ This adjusts for funding available outside current year appropriations (e.g., reimbursements for use of U.S. flagged carriers, prior year deobligations, unobligated prior year balances).

Table 20: Transition Initiatives FY 2014
Assistance Levels by Country

Transition Initiatives – FY 2014 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget (\$000)	
			TI	Non-TI
AFRICA				
Côte d'Ivoire	Consolidating greater social cohesion and political stability in Cote d'Ivoire in the run-up to the October 2015 presidential elections.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 6/2016	TI: 4,652	4,250 ESF
Mali	Supporting the national-level peace process while restoring a sense of normalcy in the strategic areas in the North and countering violent extremism through inclusion of marginalized communities.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 1,172 TI-OCO: 2,078	5,000 CCF 1,000 ESF
Niger	Supporting and strengthening the ability of Nigerien communities, especially youth, to withstand extremism and instability caused by regional conflicts through building social cohesion among local actors, communities and the Nigerien government.	Start: 8/2014 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 2,331 TI-OCO: 1,669	2,000 ESF
Nigeria	Improving stability and strengthening democratic institutions in areas most affected by violent extremism in Northeast Nigeria.	Start: 9/2014 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 648	6,000 ESF
South Sudan	Mitigating the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas where conflict may have national implications.	Start: 7/2013 Exit: 7/2018	TI: 78	10,350 ESF
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Increasing resilience in vulnerable areas by strengthening community capacities to support a peaceful political transition, promoting peaceful electoral processes and outcomes, and countering violent threats to a peaceful transition.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 9/2015	TI: 234 TI-OCO: 644	45,800 ESF
Burma	Addressing urgent transition needs and fostering greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 6,587	4,000 ESF
Kyrgyz Republic	Responding to ongoing and emerging sources of instability and tension in communities, while enhancing inclusive and transparent governance that responds to citizens' priorities.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 49	0
Pakistan	Supporting stability and security, countering violent extremism, and building a foundation for political and social development in conflict-prone communities in Pakistan.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2018	TI: 52	16,267 ESF
Sri Lanka	Promoting increased social cohesion, economic security, and community resiliency in the Eastern and Northern provinces.	Start: 4/2010 Exit: 1/2014	TI: 174	0
EUROPE AND EURASIA				
Ukraine	Complementing ongoing USAID efforts to create a prosperous and stable Ukraine by responding to the crisis in the East and helping the Government of Ukraine engage citizens in the reform process and promote national unity.	Start: 5/2014 Exit: 7/2017	TI: 6,137	0

Table 20: Transition Initiatives FY 2014
Assistance Levels by Country

Transition Initiatives – FY 2014 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	Description	Dates	Est. Budget (\$000)	
			TI	Non-TI
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
Honduras	In the country with the world's highest homicide rate, OTI supports civil society engagement and the strengthening of alliances between communities and government institutions to reduce violence.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	TI: 3,306	5,000 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Strengthening social cohesion by mitigating tension in areas most affected by the Syrian crisis.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2017	TI: 3,443	13,750 ESF
Libya	Strengthening the foundations for a sustainable peace and engaging citizens in transition processes through youth empowerment and peacebuilding activities with communities and grass roots civil societies.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 8/2017	TI: 2,169 TI-OCO: 823	4,000 ESF 20,000 CCF
Syria	Strengthening the capacity of key local institutions to respond to community needs, preserve the original moderate ideals of the revolution and lay the foundation for inclusive governance.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 1/2016	TI: 1,548 TI-OCO: 1,459	22,850 ESF 10,245 IDA
Tunisia	Supporting Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 7/2014	TI: 889	0
Yemen	Supporting government and civil society actors to engage in an inclusive and peaceful political transition through targeted assistance in key rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 10/2015	TI: 2,988 TI-OCO: 2,750	4,500 1207 3,000 ESF
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT <i>(Costs not attributed to a single country program)</i>			TI: 5,788	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 8,874	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			-2,942	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY14 TI: 48,177 FY14 TI-OCO: 9,423 Non-TI: 178,012				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2014: TI/TI-OCO allocations based on \$57.6 million appropriation. Non-TI funding totals \$178 million. No funding was allocated to Haiti or Kenya.				